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★ FEB 1950  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE SAIER CATALOG OF

# RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

OVER 4,000  
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

PIONEER SEED COMPANY

DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

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FEBRUARY, 1950

As Issued — Number 50-16

## The Acidity Requirement Of the Franklinia Tree

Rarest of American flowering trees, until 1790 plentiful along Georgia banks by the peaty brown Altamaha River, Franklinia was saved from the unkind fate of the passenger pigeon by John Bartram of Philadelphia, and named in honor of his friend, Benjamin Franklin. From a single cutting taken by Bartram on a botanical exploration of the back woods South and transported via saddle bag to his Philadelphia garden, legend has it we are indebted for the beauty and pleasure of this autumn flowering rarity. For, though men have sought the tree in its native haunts, it has vanished, the complete disappearance being one of our great plant mysteries.

Hardy on Long Island, it is a small tree immediately recognized

## A Forest Paradise

We have just received a letter and a clipping from the Atlanta Journal, which says in part:

"A disabled Navy veteran of both wars and a one-armed Army captain of World War I have settled down near here in a woodland paradise to listen to the singing waters of Peach Stone shoals.

"After 21 years in the Navy, Duke Howard, 49, found the land he had dreamed about at sea — 90 acres of woods, springs, and flowers. It runs two miles along South River, about four miles from Conyers (Georgia) on State Highway 20. \* \* \*

"Together Duke and Capt. Ted Brown plan to clean out the springs and wells on the 90 acres, reopen the trails, and keep the woods as they are. On five acres mountain laurel and wild azaleas bloom in thick clusters, sweet-shrubs have sprinkled themselves across the path, and there are two acres of pure sand along the river. "The holly trees rise almost as thick as the dogwood."

Mr. Duke has written asking suggestions for further planting to add to the beauty of the place. Lacking familiarity with his climate and soil, we can offer only long-range advice. Perhaps some of our readers will be interested in making suggestions, especially those who garden in similar climatic conditions.

The beautiful woodland is open to the public, and Mr. Duke will welcome visitors.

### STARTING SEED OF RHODODENDRON

The seed of Rhododendron will germinate in two to four weeks if planted in flats or pans containing an acid, sandy peat, or sand mixed with pulverized, decayed oak litter. Seedlings will readily respond with a forty or fifty degree temperature, or that of a cool greenhouse. Seed can also be started in the cold frame in April.

Sow the seed on the surface of the soil and cover with milled sphagnum. The container should be covered with glass and watered from below.

As soon as the tiny seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted to another flat to be carried over until the second spring when they can be placed in the nursery row.

as uncommon, worth infinite care to insure its contentment and healthy growth in the small, cared for garden. Choose an "always in the eye" location for its planting, where it may be visited and enjoyed at all seasons.

Two six foot, matched specimens were received by the writer in April, 1941, and planted in carefully pre-dug holes by a small pool. Drainage was accomplished by a base of gravel, and a specially prepared soil mixture of humus, sand and peat moss used to fill in and cover the roots.

Their sleek, smooth fitting grey bark has all the grace and appeal of a conditioned, meticulously groomed thoroughbred horse. The growth of leaf buds was slow, with warm spring days, however, came the color effective eruption of pinpoint crimson leaf buds, bursting to unfold vivid green lustrous leaflets. Mature leaves are large and subject to damage from driving spring rains and strong winds. The whorled arrangement of leaves along the length of new growth is perfect for effective display of the blossoms, which make their appearance in early August as tiny green cooled white marbles. By mid-August, the curious guard petal relaxes to allow the unfolding of the splendid carrara bowl with its

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## In The Mail

Our catalog has been delayed a month this year due to the late arrival of several hundred different flower seeds, which has been expected for some time. The failure to make delivery in many cases, causes considerable expense in handling orders, not to mention the disappointment and delay with our customer; therefore, this short delay in getting the catalog out this month should prevent many of the "short" items.

### No Names

Quite often orders and letters arrive without the name or again without an address. Mrs. Nathalie R. Cook, sends in an order in May without an address and we presume she is wondering why we don't mail her her seeds. Names in our files come first under states, then the cities, so you see when only the name is given, its impossible to locate the customer. Write us Mrs. Cook.

### Liberty Hyde Bailey

We were very pleased to have Dr. Bailey call upon us in the fall. The writer considers him the outstanding botanist of the present time and no one has accomplished so much. His Hortus II, we use every day in the year. Dr. Bailey was planning upon making a trip to Africa on Palm diseases the British were having in their palm

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## The Penstemon Hirsutus New Gladwyne Varieties

About fifteen years ago I started growing Penstemons. The opportunity came when Dr. Pennell gave me seeds from his herbarium sheets.

The members of this family are indeed a fascinating tribe to grow; there is much beauty and great variety in the different species.

With the war years, I, and indeed many others, lost many of our rarer and more difficult plants through unwillful neglect. Maybe the lesson was a severe one, but in many cases it served to show where true value lay. Of over a hundred species of Penstemons, only about twenty-five remained.

Penstemon hirsutus stood every kind of neglect and indeed seemed to thrive on it, a rare trait for a Penstemon. The beautiful color forms that I had collected a few years previously in Pennsylvania, not far from my home, greatly increased their numbers. Self-sown seedlings appeared all over my trial garden. Best of all they thrive in heavy clay, in sandy peat and in the crushed limestone section. This awakened me to their great value.

For about ten years now I have been making selections until these bright and beautiful colors come quite "true" from seed. There are deep plum-purples, vivid blues,

many enchanting shades of pink and an occasional crimson.

The foliage of P. hirsutus, always good, takes on new and handsome purple and crimson tints in these color forms, especially in winter.

I will be very happy if P. hirsutus "Gladwyne varieties" gives to others as much pleasure as they give to me.

Mary G. Henry, Gladwyne, Pa.

In the past this particular strain of Penstemon hirsutus has not been definitely named in seed lists but we are now glad to know that Mrs. Henry has decided to call them "Gladwyne Varieties" and we will in the future list this beautiful and valuable strain under this name. Those of our readers who have not yet tried this strain have a surprise in store for them; you will find it listed in the Penstemon

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## Amaryllis Germinating

Mrs. Clara Bangs writes about her success with Amaryllis and her remarks on germinating them may be of interest to many of our readers.

She writes, "I have learned an easy way to germinate Amaryllis seed. A package of seed which I forgot to plant in the fall, was used in December when I was putting slow type Lily seed into glass jars containing vermiculite; I put the Amaryllis seed into one, just to see what it would do.

Yesterday, Jan. 4th, (30 days after) I was surprised to see some had sprouted, so I sifted out the vermiculite and planted the seed in a mixture of the vermiculite and soil, with a layer of the vermiculite over the seed and this morning some are up thru it and I believe all the seed is now ready to sprout."

She states she also is trying Hemerocallis and Iris, but we would think the latter would be best if planted in soil outdoors.

### RAISING HERBACEOUS AND ALPINE PERENNIALS FROM SEED

In the numerous group of perennials, such as the Delphiniums and the herbaceous Paeonies, which do not bloom the first year from seed, little is gained by starting them under glass, and especially is this true of the slow germinating perennials such as the Paeonia.

However, those whose seed may lose their vitality quickly or where the vitality is suspected due to the age or other causes, to be below average, it may be an advantage to start the seed indoors. This is also true of expensive seeds or those which are in very small quantities. One is more liable to raise a larger percentage, when handled under glass.

There is also a class of perennials such as many of the Penstemons, the late blooming Phlox, some Salvias and many others that will bloom the first season if started early under glass. A year would be saved in this class if started indoors early in the spring.

And again, when only limited quantities are wanted, the best way may be to start them under glass.

## Raise Your Own Iris From Seed

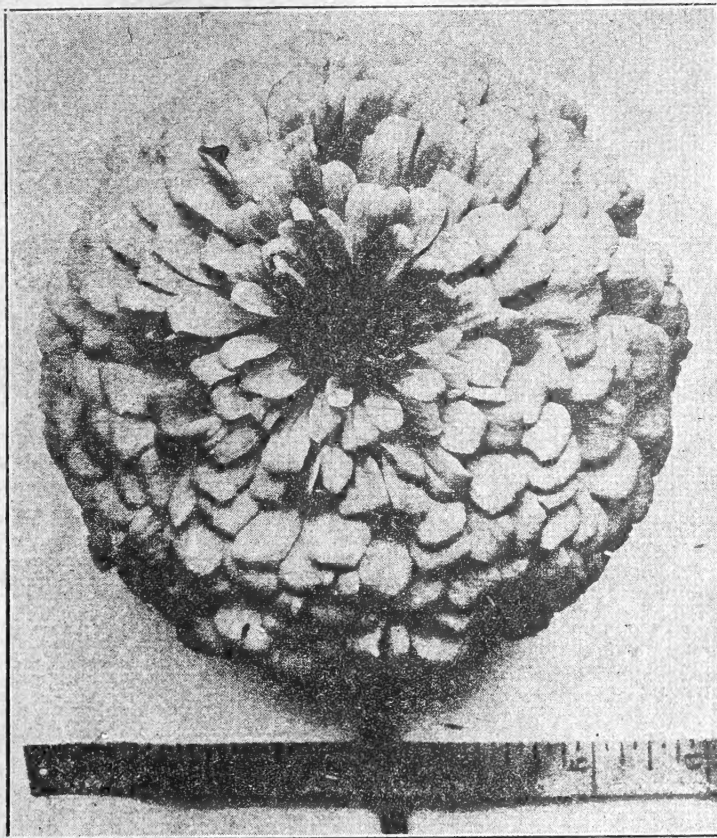
Of the hundreds of species and forms of Iris (not counting named varieties of the bearded and "Japanese" types) only a small percentage can be obtained as plants, even from the Iris specialists. Yet many of these, including some of the

very choicest, are frequently offered as seed which has been gathered in the garden of some amateur enthusiast.

The gardener who wants a really fine collection can by examining the fine collection of examining the seed

otherwise unobtainable, and with very little trouble (and only a reasonable amount of patience) raise them to flowering size in one to three years. In many cases, especially that of the beautiful but

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# THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE FLOWER SEEDS

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

The following abbreviations are used to save space: A—a. aul. B—biennial plants, that seed second year and then die; P—perennial, those that live more than 3 years; H—herbaceous, say in southern Michigan; HH—half hardy, as a HHA, half hardy annual, that does not stand any frost, a HIA, a hardy annual can be planted early in the spring and will stand cold weather; T—tender, a TF or TB is one that is not hardy here in southern Michigan and thus would have to be grown outdoors only in a warm temperature or most likely a greenhouse plant; GH—greenhouse, Sh—shrub as a HSh or TSh; G—as G10—germinates in about 10 days; fls.—flowers; the months when used mean approximate time the plant flowers in southern Michigan, this will vary north and south. N and S—north and south; as after B or P means it is best grown as an annual in the N; the hardiness is subject to change in different sections, a plant might be hardy in one section, at one location of soil and tender a 100 miles south on another type.

## ABRONIA (ah-BROH-ni-ah)

Sand Verbena. Dwarf or trailing plants with fragrant white or pink flowers, grow as annuals; open, sunny places, light soils; so seeds after frost danger or indoors earlier; hardy in mild sections.

—umbellata gr. fl. Rose. ABR-1. Pkt. 15c

From So. Rhodesia and hardy only in S.

## ABUTILON (ah-BEU-ti-lon)

Flowering Maple. Tropical plants grown as house plants like Geraniums and transplanted outdoors when weather is warm; they are very pretty and easily grown from seed.

—hybridum. Mixed. ABUT-1. Pkt. 35c

Leaves spotted, flowers various colors; especially good.

## ACACIA (ah-KAY-shah)

—augustissima. ACAC-3. Pkt. 50c  
—Baileyana. ACAC-6. Pkt. 20c  
Shrub to small tree having attractive feathery gray foliage and many golden flower heads. Seed early in spring, making seeds in hot water till it cools. They do not stand lower than 25 degrees F.

—acuminata. ACAC-2. Pkt. 50c

Ornamental shrub with numerous yellow flowers, native of Texas.

—farnesiana. ACAC-5. Pkt. 50c

(Vachellia farnesiana). Thorny, much branched shrub to 10 ft., flower heads 1 1/2" across, very fragrant, in small clusters, pods 3" long, for the South.

—raeana. ACAC-1. Pkt. 50c

—torulosa. ACAC-4. Pkt. 50c

## ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or blue borne on 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in a well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.

—mollis, var. latifolia. ACK-1. Pkt. 20c

A hardier variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

## ACHILLEA (ah-LEE-ah)

(Millefolium or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart, height 1 1/2-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—chrysocoma. ACH-4. Pkt. 25c

Dense woody foliage and bright yellow flowers; HP, 9 inches.

—clavennae. ACH-11. Pkt. 25c

The finest RG species with much cut silvery leaves and heads of pure white little daisies; well drained sunny location, 6" HP.

—filipendula. ACH-5. Pkt. 25c

A showy, tall species of robust habit, large yellow corymbs, HP, 5 ft.

—Cloth of Gold. ACH-5a. Pkt. 20c

A pretty golden strain.

—Parker's Variety. ACH-5b. Pkt. 20c

Large clear yellow flower heads, excellent for cutting; prefers dry place, ever-lasting, 2 1/2-3 ft., HP.

—millefolium. ACH-6. Pkt. 25c

The native Yarrow of England, with round heads of white flowers. HP, 2 ft. tall, mid-Sept.

—Crimson Beauty. ACH-8. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful bright colored Yarrow. HP, 2 ft.

—plurica fl. pl. The Pearl. ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, June-Sept. HP.

—Taygetea. ACH-9. Pkt. 50c

A beautiful NEW variety with fine leaved colored flower heads, HP, 1 ft.

—Mixed Achillea. ACH-12X. Pkt. 25c

Contains all species and varieties we list with others as received. An excellent opportunity for those wanting to see the whole list of these beautiful flowers.

## ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. napellus is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown cut doors in May or June in partial shade or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—lycottonum. ACD-4. Pkt. 50c

"Yellow Monk" shod or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP, best in moist soil.

—palatum. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c

Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

—Wilsoni. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c

Handsome spikes of very large, porcelain blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.

—Barker's Variety. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c

A beautiful novelty in an amethyst-blue color, HP, 6 ft. tall.

—lycottonum ssp pyrenaicum. ACD-13m. Pkt. 35c

—retundifolium v. panguticum. ACD-R1. Pkt. 35c

## ACROCLINIUM

(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, Helipetrum—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlasting". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi double, petals of silky appearance, plant about 1-2 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds germinate outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.

—Double White. ACR-3a. Pkt. 20c

With double white flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—roseum. ACR-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a very pretty everlasting flower; rose-colored ray with a yellow disk, HHA, 1 ft.

—album. ACR-3. Pkt. 15c

A very neat variety with white ray, HHA, 1 ft.

—Double Rose. ACR-2a. Pkt. 20c

A fine double flowered variety with rose-colored flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—Sensation Giant. ACR-1. Pkt. 15c

1/2 oz. 55c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlasting.

—Double Mixed. ACR-4x. Pkt. 15c

—All Mixed. ACR-6x. Pkt. 15c

## ACROCEPHALUS

—sericeus. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c

Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer, from S. Rhodesia.

## ACTAEA (ak-TEE-ah)

Herbaceous perennials of Buttercup family, called Baneberry or Cohosh. The showy terminal flowers develop into pretty white berries, fine for RG, border or wild garden; shade; seed may be sown late in fall or in spring.

—acuminata. ACTA-1. Pkt. 35c

—arguta. ACTA-2. Pkt. 25c

Has red berries; 2 ft., HP.

## ADENOCARPUS

(ad-e-NOF-oh-rah)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, grown indoors in N. but outdoors where frost is not severe; they are well drained soil and sunny location, flowers pale-lilac, terminal racemes followed by glaucous pods.

—decorticans. ADEK-1. Pkt. 40c

A glorious tall golden shrub, from Morocco, standing up to 20 degrees of frost, arrived from plant winning the A. M. at Chelsea in '47. Should be fine in the S.

## ADENOPHORA

(ad-e-NOF-o-rah)

Lady Bells. Erect perennials with fleshy roots, flowers in shades of violet. They are useful in the border; grow as Campanulas and disturb as little as possible.

—confusa. ADEK-1. Pkt. 25c

Erect and stiff to 3 ft.; flowers deep blue, 1" long.

## ADLUMIA (ad-LEUM-i-ah)

Hardy biennial vines known as Allegheny Vine. Grows to 15 ft., tender growth; tolerant of shade, moist soil; has profusion of pale pink flowers.

—cirrhosa. ADLM-1. Pkt. 25c

## ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary racemes or scarlet with a dark center. Some Mary Jane. The perennial has a downy white foliage and large umbels of soft lilac flowers, HBB, 2 ft., also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1-ft. tall. Seed sown in late April or early May, the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

—aestivalis. ADON-2. Pkt. 15c

(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

—autumnalis. ADON-1. Pkt. 15c

(Autumn or Fall Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

—vernalis. ADON-3. Pkt. 20c

HP to 1 1/2 ft., 3" yellow flowers in early spring.

## AGAPANTHUS

Blue Lily of the Nile. Beautiful flowers from So. Afr. blooming in late summer; easy to grow in any good garden soil; tender to heavy frost in N.; should be grown in pots or tubs. They form beautiful clumps if left undisturbed.

—orientalis. AGAP-3. Pkt. 30c

Large heads of blue flowers on 4 ft. stems, broad evergreen foliage; extensively grown in S. Calif.

—alba. AGAP-4. Pkt. 30c

Pure white form; quite rare.

—umbellata maximus. AGAP-1. Pkt. 40c

## AGROSTEMMA: see Lychinis.

## AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—nebulosa. AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c

(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15 in. especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

—pulchella. AGRO-2. Pkt. 20c

Airca capillaris var. pulchella. A variety of annual ornamental grass, 1 1/2 ft. with thread-like branches, this variety having awned flowers.

## AGERATUM

A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually sown indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, put up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 10-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—laescaud. AGER-1. Pkt. 15c

Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

## A. MEXICANUM:

Also listed as A. houseionium. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—Blue Ball. AGER-2. Pkt. 15c

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 8 in.

—miniature type. AGER-2m. Pkt. 20c

—Blue Bedder. AGER-3. Pkt. 20c

plants; very pretty.

—Blue Cap. AGER-4. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8 in.

—miniature type. AGER-4m. Pkt. 20c

—Blue Star. AGER-5. Pkt. 10c

1/2 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6 in.

—Fairy Pink. AGER-6. Pkt. 20c

Softest salmon rose-pink, an annual cut in ageratum, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6 in.

—miniature type. AGER-6m. Pkt. 25c

—Dwarf Imperial Blue. AGER-19b. Pkt. 15c

—White. AGER-19w. Pkt. 15c

—King of the Blues. AGER-18. Pkt. 20c

A very low compact strain in deep blue.

—Little Dorrit Blue. AGER-20b. Pkt. 10c

—White. AGER-20w. Pkt. 10c

—Yellow. AGER-20y. Pkt. 15c

Not a commonly offered color in Ageratum.

—Midget Blue. AGER-7. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in a low extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—miniature type. AGER-7m. Pkt. 25c

—Purple Pfection. AGER-8. Pkt. 15c

Deep blue, plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—Silver Star. AGER-9. Pkt. 15c

A pretty dwarf white flowered type especially suited for edging, 6 in.

—miniature type. AGER-9m. Pkt. 25c

—Swanley Blue. AGER-10. Pkt. 15c

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—White Queen. AGER-11. Pkt. 15c

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—White Beauty. AGER-12. Pkt. 15c

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratum, plants 7-in. tall.

—Zurbaran. AGER-13. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratum, so called, see Eupatorium and Lonas.

## AETHIONEMA

(ee-thi-o-NEE-mah)

Dwarf and sometimes woody plants of the Mustard Family, called Stonecress and includes annual, biennial and perennial plants. They are grown more, being very similar to the perennial Candytufts, but lasting longer in flower. They enjoy a hot dry situation, do best in a sandy or gravelly soil. They have little four-petaled flowers, usually in charming shades of pink, lilac or purple and white, seldom yellow.

—coridifolium. AETH-4. Pkt. 35c

Iberus jucunda or Labanon Stone Cress. 4-10" HP, with rosy lilac flowers in dense racemes.

—perfoliatum. AETH-2. Pkt. 40c

Rufed, 1 ft., large showy white flowers in short racemes, Asia Minor, HP.

—pulchellum. AETH-1. Pkt. 25c

A prostrate habit, free grower and with rose-purple flowers, blooming early in summer, HP, 4 inches.

—schistosum. AETH-3. Pkt. 50c

bush to 10 ft., not hardy in the N. Erect plant, 2' high, rose colored flowers, HP.

## ALLAMANDA (al-ah-MAN-dah)

Shrubs and climbers native of Brazil and grown in the greenhouse in the N. but in the S. they can be planted in the open; have showy purplish or yellow flowers.

—cathartica. ALLA-1. Pkt. 35c

(Common Allamanda). Has golden yellow flowers 3 inches across, very pretty vine.

## ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular flowers, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted in time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—bolanderi. ALUM-8. Pkt. 50c

Has umbels of clear pink flowers fringed with white, a very good species for the rock garden, sun or part shade, and does well in sandy, rocky or clay soils, HP.

—cerneum. ALUM-3. Pkt. 20c

Buds nodding; but flowers erect, identified by the crook in the end of the stem. Lavender to white flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—falculifolium. ALUM-15. Pkt. 35c

One of the most desirable RG species; stocky, low growing, flat on the ground and a head of rich purple flowers on a very short stem, 3", HP.

—devicoides. ALUM-17. Pkt. 40c

—farrei. ALUM-16. Pkt. 40c

Bulb, 6" tall, bluish-purple flowers, for RG.

—geyerii. ALUM-11. Pkt. 25c

A good plant for sunny RG or wild

garden; umbels of few to many rose-pink stars, HP, 1 ft.

—karataviense. ALUM-1. Pkt. 20c

Lilac-blue flowers in July, 1 ft.

—narcissiflorum. ALUM-20. Pkt. 25c

Flowers rose in nodding umbels, 1 ft., HP.

—showkanyanum. ALUM-9. Pkt. 30c

A very handsome species for RG or front of the border, especially in poor soil; large loose umbels of inch-wide maroon flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—peninsulare. ALUM-21. Pkt. 25c

Rose-purple flowers in loose umbels; 1 ft. from soil.

—praecox. ALUM-18. Pkt. 25c

Large showy umbels of white flowers; petals with bright purple mid-vein, early, 12-18".



Spurred a fiery crimson, poinsettia-like, 4-ft. — **Pyram Torcia.** AMAR-11. Pkt. 15c  
Dark Crimson flowers, compact habit and fine for beds and borders, annual.  
— **Paniculata Oeschberg.** AMAR-5. Erect, dark red flowers, a new sort that should be very good.  
— **Spectabilis.** AMAR-13. Pkt. 15c  
Fountain Plant.  
— **Sanguineum nanum.** AMAR-14. Pkt. 20c  
— **Sunrise.** AMAR-12. Pkt. 20c  
Bronze crimson and scarlet.  
— **Tricolor.** AMAR-15. Pkt. 10c  
Joseph's Coat. This is the regular strain, used in the tropics for greens.  
— **Tricolor splendens.** AMAR-6. Pkt. 10c  
(Joseph's Coat). Rich scarlet-crimson foliage prettily variegated yellow and bronze-green; striking in the border, erect, 3-ft.  
— **Mixed kinds.** AMAR-8X. Pkt. 20c  
Contains all the above sorts with others as received. They should make a good showing in a waste place, that is high, dry and of good soil, such as rubbish dumps, etc.

### AMBERBOA (am-bur-BOH-ah)

Annual plants with jaggedly cut or divided leaves and flower heads in purple, blue or pink. They resemble Bachelor Buttons. Very easily grown from seed which should be sown where plants are to flower. HHA. Natives of Spain and Morocco.

— **auricata.** AMBR-1. Pkt. 20c  
An easy growing, long blooming, free flowering half hardy annual; 3-in. lace stars of pale purple with creamy centers; out well and does best in dry soils, sow seeds in position.

### AMMOBIUM (a-MOH-bi-um)

These are annual Australian plants grown as everlasting. They prefer definitely a sandy soil. Very easily grown; bears a profusion of small white flowers having yellow centers which brighten the garden. Seed can be sown in spring early or in fall for early start. If cut before they are in full bloom the flowers will remain white; hang in a shady dry place to dry; if cut later the flowers become yellowish. They make good everlasting flowers.

— **alatum.** AMOB-1. Pkt. 20c;  
Flower heads 1-2 in. across, nearly white, the plant white colony, 3 ft. HP.

### AMPELOPSIS (am-pe-LOP-sis)

Tendrill-climbing deciduous shrubs belonging to Grape Family. Not particular as to soil, few not real hardy.

— **vellichi.** AMPL-1. Pkt. 20c  
Boston Ivy. (Parthenocissus tricuspidata).  
— **quinquefolia.** AMPL-2. Pkt. 20c  
Virginia Creeper. American Ivy. (Parthenocissus quinquefolia).

### ANEMONIA (am-SOH-ni-ah)

Perennials, 1-3 ft. tall, having bluish flowers followed by rather attractive milk-weed-like pods. Can be planted in border or amongst shrubs. Easily grown from seed.

— **labernemontana.** ANOM-1. Pkt. 15c  
A very desirable perennial tolerant to heat and drought, has good foliage and flowers; stems willowy, each ending in large panicles of starry blossoms in soft blue. Use some winter protection north of Ohio; May-June.

### ANACYCLUS

A race of daisies from the Med. regions, related to Pyrethrum; a few species are very desirable dwarf perennials with finely cut foliage and large white or yellow daisy flowers with backs of the rays striped with brilliant red. They like a sunny location and are particularly suitable for the rock garden; will need

— **attenuatus.** ANAC-2. Pkt. 50c  
A finer plant than A. depressus, with greener leaves and larger flower heads, more brilliant red on back. HP, 3 in.

— **caespitosa.** ANCH-8. Pkt. 35c  
NEW, equals Lithospermum Heavily Bicolor effect; flowers May-Sept., with deep blue, quite hardy, 12".

— **depressa.** ANAC-1. Pkt. 30c  
Rose tinted white flowers gray ferny-like foliage, easily grown in ordinary garden soil. HP, 1/2 ft.

— **grandiflora.** ANAC-4. Pkt. 15c  
Annual, gentle blue flowers.

— **scarlet.** ANAC-5. Pkt. 15c  
Annual with pretty scarlet flowers.

— **Mixed.** ANAC-6X. Pkt. 15c  
— **maroccanus.** ANAC-3. Pkt. 50c  
Similar to A. depressus but stronger growing, 2" tall, HP.

— **AN Mixed.** ANAC-7X. Pkt. 15c

— **AN Mixed.** ANAC-7X. Pkt. 15c

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— **AN Mixed.** ANAC-7X. Pkt. 15c

— **AN Mixed.** ANAC-7X. Pkt. 15c

sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

— **capensis, Blue Bird.** ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c  
Biennial with indigo-blue For-Gel-Me-Not flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft. summer.

— **Dropmore Variety.** ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially in the border, HP, 6 ft. June-July.

— **Lisadell.** ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

— **Opal.** ANCH-4. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6 ft. June-July.

— **Mixed Anchusas.** ANCH-6X. Pkt. 10c  
All of the above kinds and others as received. Grown in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

### ANDROSACE (am DROS-ah-see)

(Rock Jasmine). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timber-line. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosette and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender, usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

— **cyndrica.** ANDR-7. Pkt. 75c  
Tight cushions, 1" tall, a fine Androsace, but not easy, HP.

— **hirtella.** ANDR-8. Pkt. 75c  
Similar to A. cyndrica but tighter and more hairy, 1" tall, RG, HP.

— **Hookeri.** ANDR-2. Pkt. 25c  
A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.

— **armoniosa.** ANDR-4. Pkt. 25c  
One of the easiest and best RG plants, making wide mats of hairy grey-green rosettes; umbels of small rose flowers on short stems. HP, 3".

— **chumbi.** ANDR-5. Pkt. 35c  
A compact form, perhaps a hybrid, 3", HP.

— **sempervivida.** ANDR-3. Pkt. 40c  
Similar to A. armoniosa, but a less vigorous plant with smaller almost smooth rosettes, suitable for a more choice place in the RG. Umbels of pink flowers. HP, 3".

— **subumbellata.** ANDR-1. Pkt. 35c  
Tiny narrow leaved rosettes and sprays of small white flowers, 3-6 in. tall. A good companion plant for the choicest alpine. Biennial, but self sows moderately.

— **villosa.** ANDR-9. Pkt. 35c  
3" HP, densely white, hairy; flowers white or rose; easy, a good screen plant.

— **yunnanensis.** ANDR-6. Pkt. 30c

### ANEMONE

**CORONARIA:** (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2 1/2 inches across, bloom in June. They are not exactly eager to grow as they succumb to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during the winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plants of least mold, with sand, a sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1 1/2 ft. tall.

— **Monarch.** ANEM-2. Pkt. 15c  
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

— **Single Giant French Mixed.** ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c

— **A beautiful strain** received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

— **French Coen.** ANEM-6. Pkt. 15c  
Single giant flower type in best colors.

— **Hollandia.** ANEM-41. Pkt. 20c  
Very pretty bright red flowers with dark centers.

— **japonica.** ANEM-9. Pkt. 25c  
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or blue; not hardy, purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost to 3-ft. tall.

— **St. Brigid.** ANEM-7. Pkt. 20c  
This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, red and blue; not hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

— **Creagh Castle Strain.** ANEM-7a. Pkt. 20c  
A splendid mixture of this excellent strain.

— **The Admiral.** ANEM-7b. Pkt. 20c  
Double carmine-rose flowers.

— **The Governor.** ANEM-7c. Pkt. 20c  
Annual mixed.

— **His Excellency.** ANEM-7d. Pkt. 20c  
An excellent scarlet variety.

— **Sylphide.** ANEM-7e. Pkt. 20c  
Single brilliant purple flowers.

— **Mixed Coronarias.** ANEM-3X. Pkt. 15c  
A hand made blend of all the above varieties.

— **Rock Garden Species:**

— **albo-violacea.** AIEM-27. Pkt. 35c  
Small species from Anatolia, relative of A. pulsatilla; shallow white flowers with blue reverses for rock garden, HP.

— **alpina.** ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c  
A choice alpine plant, white tinged with rose, likes peat and partial shade, HP, 1-ft.

— **barbata.** ANEM-48. Pkt. 50c

— **biflora.** ANEM-31. Pkt. 25c  
A rare plant for RG; finely cut foliage and white or carmine flowers turning dull red. HP, 8".

— **californica.** ANEM-40. Pkt. 20c  
Yerba Mansa, Apache Beads. Hardy aquatic; yields medicinal products as well as being a good plant with woolly foliage, dependent upon constant moisture, plant by streams, ponds or damp places.

— **cyndrica.** ANEM-11. Pkt. 25c  
Tall native species, greenish white flowers and handsome foliage and seed heads; for naturalizing at edge of woodlands, 3 ft. HP.

— **demissa.** ANEM-15. Pkt. 25c  
A most variable species, ranging from 3 in. to 3 ft. in height, and accordingly suited to shady places in rock garden or border. It is impossible to predict what will come of the seed, for not only does the plant vary in height but has flowers either borne singly or in large bunches, small flowers or large, ranging in color through white, blue, violet-purple, pink, crimson and golden yellow. It likes rather cool rich soil, with light shade. Seed rather erratic in germination, HP.

— **drummondii.** ANEM-32. Pkt. 50c  
A rarely for moist stony soil in a choice position in the rock garden; quite large white or soft blue flowers over finely cut leaves. HP, 3".

— **globosa.** ANEM-12. Pkt. 25c  
Native of Mont. Round seed head, bronze-green, 1 1/2 in. tall, May-July.

— **halleri.** ANEM-39. Pkt. 50c  
— **halleri.** ANEM-38. Pkt. 50c  
Pulsatilla Halleri. For sunny places, 8" covered with silky white hairs; flowers lilac, in June.

— **lesseri.** ANEM-35. Pkt. 50c  
10" HP, with rosy-red flowers, fine for RG.

— **magellanica.** ANEM-21. Pkt. 25c  
A charming species from the Straits of Magellan having sulphur-yellow flowers, HP, 2 ft.

— **Giant Form.** ANEM-21a. Pkt. 30c  
A giant form, creamy white flowers and woolly seed heads, very hardy, 1 ft. HP.

— **montana.** ANEM-29. Pkt. 35c  
Allied to A. pulsatilla, dark green foliage and deep purple flowers, 1 ft. HP.

— **multifida.** ANEM-34. Pkt. 35c  
— **narcissiflora, v. pacifica.** ANEM-42. Pkt. 50c  
Lemon-yellow flowers, 1" ac, several in cluster; 1 1/2 ft. tall, May-June.

— **nigricans.** ANEM-43. Pkt. 35c  
Flowers purple-black, belonging to the Pulsatilla Group, 12" tall.

— **occidentalis.** ANEM-33. Pkt. 35c  
— **patens nautilliana.** ANEM-13. Pkt. 25c  
Good Pasque Flower. Purple flowers in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold; easy as it is good, 6-10 in. tall, April-May.

— **pulsatilla v. Gayeri.** ANEM-10b. Pkt. 25c  
— **pulsatilla v. serotina.** ANEM-46. Pkt. 25c

— **pulsatilla v. pratensis.** ANEM-44. Pkt. 35c  
— **pulsatilla v. australis.** ANEM-10c. Pkt. 35c

— **pulsatilla v. montana.** ANEM-10d. Pkt. 35c  
— **pulsatilla v. patens.** ANEM-45. Pkt. 25c

— **pulsatilla.** ANEM-10. Pkt. 20c  
Violet flowers, likes chalky soils, pretty spring flowering; April-May; 1 ft., dwarf habit, plant in spring or fall.

— **occinea.** ANEM-10a. Pkt. 50c  
— **Mrs. van der Elst.** ANEM-22. Pkt. 50c

— **A very rare form** of this species in a beautiful rose color, HP, 1 ft.

— **pulsatilla alba.** ANEM-36. Pkt. 50c  
Beautiful white form, 9" tall, HP.

— **rubra.** ANEM-25. Pkt. 25c  
A very fine English form with deep red-purple flowers, HP, 1 ft.

— **styriaca.** ANEM-28. Pkt. 35c  
An early flowering form, very popular in England, HP. Good deep purple.

— **fulgens.** ANEM-24. Pkt. 30c  
One ft. plant with white flowers and blue anthers, very free flowering and very desirable.

— **sulphurea.** ANEM-8. Pkt. 20c  
Pale yellow flowers; alpine type.

— **syvestris.** ANEM-37. Pkt. 50c  
Snowdrop Windflower. 12" tall, HP.

— **tetrapetal.** ANEM-17. Pkt. 25c  
Pkt. 10c; 1/2 ac. 40c

— **A stalwart plant** for the cool border, with large white flowers. It is very similar to A. narcissiflora of the Alps and Alaska, but a much larger plant, 2 ft. HP.

— **virginiana.** ANEM-19. Pkt. 25c  
White or greenish flowers about 1 1/2 in. across followed by cylindrical woolly seed heads; for meadows or woods, 2 ft. HP.

— **ANODA LAVATEROIDES**

— **hastata.** ANOD-3. Pkt. 30c  
A handsome plant with glaucous foliage and lovely pink flowers, HA, 10 ft.

— **Opalcup.** ANOD-1. Pkt. 15c  
In continuous bloom from June-Nov. crinkly lustrous flowers with shallow cups in opaline tones that lie between blue and pink. Quick and easy grower, 3-ft. tall, HA.

— **Snowcup.** ANOD-2. Pkt. 15c  
Flowers shining new-snow-whiteness—no whiter flower. Plants are particularly even, dense and formal in growth and out line on all summer bloomer, 30-in. tall, HA.

— **ANTENNARIA (an-te-NAY-ri-ah)**

(Everlastings or Pussy-Toes). Perennials planted in the wild or rock garden and also for dried winter bouquets. Grow in poor soil and easily propagated by seeds. The white-wooly leaves are clustered at the base of the stem and flowers are in heads.

— **aprica.** ANTA-2. Pkt. 25c  
Dense low mats of woolly leaves with white or pink flowers, HP, 10 ft.

— **rosea.** ANTA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. tall and spreads by means of underground stems; foliage distinctly white-wooly and the bracts of the flower heads are rose colored.

— **ANTHEMIS (AN-the-mis)**

(Golden Marjoram, Chamomile). Very free flowering perennials with daisy-like flowers, blooms June-Sept. Does well on dry sandy soils and in full sun. Especially good for cut flowers. Sow seed in late April or early May, outdoors, or they can be started earlier indoors. Thin plants in garden to 10-in. apart. Profuse bloomers from June-Sept.

— **arabica.** ANTH-3. Pkt. 20c  
A first class annual; pretty golden-yellow flowers, HA, 15 inches.

— **kelwayi.** ANTH-1. Pkt. 10c  
Pure golden yellow blooming July to frost, slightly aromatic odor; attractive foliage; fine cut flower, 2 1/2 ft. June-Oct., HP.

— **maiantha.** ANTH-4. Pkt. 25c  
Charming specimen producing pure white flowers in abundance, HP, 1 ft.

— **mobilis.** ANTH-5. Pkt. 25c  
(Chamomile). The well known medicinal herb; white flowers, HP, 18 in.

— **Perry's Variety.** ANTH-6. Pkt. 30c  
A bright lemon colored variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.

— **Sancil-Johannis.** ANTH-7. Pkt. 15c  
HP, 3 ft. tall, deep orange flowers, 2" heads. A distinct deeper marked sort to A. tinctoria; from Bulgaria.

— **tinctoria.** ANTH-2. Pkt. 10c  
Golden yellow ray flowers, excellent for mass plantings and for cutting, 2-in. across, 2 1/2 ft. tall.

— **ANTHERICUM (an-THER-i-kum)**

Tuberous-rooted herbs of the Lily Family having racemes of small white lily-like flowers and long narrow grassy leaves. Common names, St. Bernard's Lily, St. Bruno's Lily. In the North they require

## ANTIRRHINUM

Snappedragons are popular cut flowers both in the garden and the greenhouse. Early flowers can be had by starting them indoors in February or later on till mid-April. They are tender perennials but must be grown as annuals. The seed being small, care should be used in germinating them, they may be slow. A. known generally as the Snappedragon is the most important species. Set plants outdoors as soon as frost danger is past. For winter bloom indoors sow seed in the open in August and transplant seedlings into pots; in more mild climates, these plants can be mulched and carried over outdoors for earlier spring flowers. Pinch out central bud when transplanting to encourage flowers on side branches.

### TETRA SNAPDRAGONS

— **tetraploid, Mixed.** ANTR-14. Pkt. 25c  
For the professional cutflower grower, this is the most satisfactory Snappedragon for outdoor growing; vigorous, almost never crippled with rust, big husky plants that set quickly from florets. Stems are strong and keep the flower stem erect and tips straight. Spikes 12" long. If you have never grown "Tetra Snaps" do so this year.

### MAGUS GRANDIFLOUM

These are the tall large flowered Snaps; they make excellent plants for the outdoor garden.

— **Firefly.** ANTR-1a. Pkt. 15c  
Crimson and yellow flowers.

— **Primrose Queen.** ANTR-1b. Pkt. 15c  
Very large flowers in rich soft primrose.

— **Prince of Orange.** ANTR-1c. Pkt. 15c  
A beautiful orange color.

— **Queen Victoria.** ANTR-1d. Pkt. 15c  
Pure white.

— **The Sentinel.** ANTR-1e. Pkt. 15c  
Bright orange-scarlet with white throat.

— **Vulcan.** ANTR-1f. Pkt. 15c  
A very bright crimson-scarlet with dark foliage.

— **Yellow King.** ANTR-1g. Pkt. 15c  
— **Blend of above varieties.** ANTR-1x. Pkt. 15c

— **majus gr. fl. Giant Flowered Hybrids.** ANTR-1. Pkt. 25c; 1/16 ox. 40c  
This is a special strain of exceptionally nice flowers and colors, on robust plants. 2 1/2 ft.

— **Large Flowered Hybrids.** ANTR-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 ox. 35c  
2 1/2 ft. in brilliant colors.

— **California Giants, Mixed.** ANTR-3. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 ox. 35c  
2 3/4 ft. tall, taller than majus group and the individual flowers larger.

— **MAXIMUM:**  
The tall giant flowered strain and best where large flowered spikes are wanted and can be grown. These are rust proof strains.

— **Appleblossom.** ANTR-2a. Pkt. 20c  
A soft rose suffused with yellow.

— **Canary Bird.** ANTR-2b. Pkt. 20c  
A pure, soft canary yellow.

— **Cattleya.** ANTR-2c. Pkt. 20c  
A soft silvery rose-lilac with a golden yellow tip.

— **Copper King.** ANTR-2d. Pkt. 20c  
Coppery scarlet turning into a pure copper color.

— **Old Gold.** ANTR-2e. Pkt. 20c  
— **Purple King.** ANTR-2f. Pkt. 20c  
A velvety dark garnet color.

— **Snowflake.** ANTR-2g. Pkt. 20c  
A very lovely pure white variety.

— **The Rose.** ANTR-2h. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful deep pink.

— **Blend of Above.** ANTR-2x. Pkt. 15c  
A careful hand blend of the above varieties. 1/2 ox. 70c.

— **FORCING VARIETIES:**  
Best varieties for growing under glass for winter flowering.

— **Afterglow.** ANTR-Fa. Pkt. 25c  
A rich golden bronze color.

— **Cheviot Maid Supreme.** ANTR-Fb. Pkt. 25c  
An early flowerer in bright pink.

— **Lucky Strike.** ANTR-Fc. Pkt. 25c  
The best pure white variety.

— **Rose Queen.** ANTR-Fd. Pkt. 25c  
The best dark pink variety.

— **Sunlight.** ANTR-Fe. Pkt. 25c  
An improved Suntan; orange-bronze.

— **Suntan.** ANTR-Ff. Pkt. 25c  
Orange-bronze.



—Helene. AQU1-3h. Pkt. 20c  
A very large flowered blue.  
—Mrs. M. Nicholls. AQU1-3h. Pkt. 25c  
A glorified cornucopia with large flowers  
and long spurs, especially good in blue.  
Very choice.  
—Mrs. Scott Elliott Strain. AQU1-3e.  
This is a wonderful strain with the  
most beautiful color combinations thru  
shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue,  
purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beau-  
tiful pastel shades predominating. Spurs  
and flowers very large.  
—Rose Queen. AQU1-3r. Pkt. 20c  
Pkt. 25c  
All pink shades in long spurred flowers;  
very select strain.  
—Orange and Scarlet Shades.

AQU1-3s. Pkt. 20c  
Selections of beautiful shades in long  
spurred flowers, very choice.  
—Pink Shades. AQU1-3p. Pkt. 20c  
—Snow Queen. AQU1-3sq. Pkt. 20c  
(The finest white long spurred strain  
known, 3 ft.)  
—Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. AQU1-9.  
Pkt. 20c  
Large spurred hybrids from European  
growers.  
—Mac's Long Spurred. AQU1-19.  
Pkt. 25c  
This is a strain grown by one of the  
leading seed growers in this country and  
comes highly recommended for brilliant  
colors and long spurred flowers.  
—W-F Hybrids. AQU1-10. Pkt. 35c  
This blend of hybrids can not be equal-  
led and contains many unique colors. It is  
highly recommended.  
—Saier's Long Spurred Blend. AQU1-11.  
Pkt. 30c  
This is a carefully hand made blend of  
all the best long spurred varieties, and it  
will produce the most wonderful display of  
Columbines you have ever seen.

—alpina. AQU1-1. Pkt. 20c  
Excellent rock garden species, deep blue  
flowers in summer; 1½ ft. short spurred.  
—canadensis. AQU1-26. Pkt. 15c  
Yellowish or red sepals, spurs red; May-  
June; 2½ ft. The common American  
Columbine, HP.  
—chrysantha. AQU1-2. Pkt. 20c;  
1/16 oz. 40c  
(Golden Columbine). Tall branching,  
yellow flowers, with long spurs, May-August.  
3 ft.  
—Silver Queen. AQU1-4. Pkt. 20c  
Large flowered, white flowers.  
—clematiflora hybrids. AQU1-13.  
Pkt. 50c  
Distinct in petal formation and some-  
thing different; comes in bright colors,  
HP. 1½ ft.

—corollae. AQU1-3. Pkt. 25c  
(Colorado or Rocky Mountain Blue  
Columbine). 2 ft. tall, large showy blue  
flowers, April, needs acid soil and deep  
shade.  
—Crimson Star. AQU1-6. Pkt. 25c  
A very brilliant variety for border, with  
long-spurred crimson and white flowers.  
HP. 2½ ft.  
—flabellata. AQU1-15. Pkt. 35c  
A very pretty species, dwarf habit and  
pure white flowers, early HP. 1 ft.  
—formosa. AQU1-22. Pkt. 50c  
Red and yellow flowers, for the rock  
sun or part shade, 6"-12". HP.  
—Joetschau. AQU1-5. Pkt. 20c  
Large flowered yellow with long red  
spurs.

—grandiflora. AQU1-30. Pkt. 50c  
Alpine Columbine. TRUE, very large  
flowers of powder-blue and white, 8". HP.  
for RG.  
—"Hensel Harebell". AQU1-23. Pkt. 30c  
A magnificent hybrid of rare and dif-  
ficult A. alpina, easy, with lovely blue,  
very hardy and easy to naturalize, 1½ ft.,  
HP.  
—longissima. AQU1-12. Pkt. 25c  
A long spurred hybrid with yellow and  
red flowers, a miniature Crimson Star,  
refined, 18-24". HP.  
—pyrenica. AQU1-29. Pkt. 50c  
A dwarf with deep blue flowers, sug-  
gesting a small A. alpina, 6", HP.  
—Munstead White. AQU1-31. Pkt. 50c  
Like flight of white pigeons, 12" tall, HP.  
—vulgari erecta Edelweiss. AQU1-27.  
Pkt. 20c

A very dwarf and compact variety with  
snow-white flowers; makes a dandy rock  
garden. Aquilegia  
—stellata simplex. AQU1-20. Pkt. 50c  
A spurs species, similar to Clemati-  
flora and in various colors, HP. 1½ ft.  
—Skinneri. AQU1-21. Pkt. 30c  
A very distinct and desirable species  
with crimson-red flowers having a green-  
ish mouth, HP. 2 ft.

—Torkington Double AQU1-24. Pkt. 75c  
Pkt. 75c  
A beautiful selection of double flowers  
in a great variety of colors, an English  
garden variety, highly recommended, HP.  
2½ ft.

## ARABIS (AR-ah-bis)

(Rock Cross). Annuals, biennials, and  
perennials including many very pretty  
low growing border, rock and house  
plants all easily grown. They flower very  
freely in pink, white or purple flowers in  
April, May and into early summer. Prefer  
a sunny place but tolerate some shade.  
Light sandy soil is best, and bone meal  
worked around the plants benefits them.  
garden doing best in rich woodland soil  
greatly. The foliage is also attractive later  
in the summer. Sow seeds in late April or  
early May, out doors or the perennials can  
be started up to August when the plants  
should be set out by Sept. Space plants  
6-in. apart.  
—albida. ARAB-7. Pkt. 30c  
—alpina. ARAB-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c  
This is a dwarf compact strain, forming  
spreading tufts covered with sheets of  
pure white flowers soon after snow disap-  
pears; one of the earliest plants to flower.  
HP. 6-in.

—grandiflora. ARAB-6. Pkt. 25c  
A much larger white strain and a great  
acquisition, HP. 6 inches.  
—nana Compacta. ARAB-1c. Pkt. 30c  
Very dwarf tree flowering white, HP.  
—rosea. ARAB-2. Pkt. 25c  
A very pretty bright rose colored strain  
of A. alpina and with its form of growth  
silver-gray foliage.  
—blepharophylla. ARAB-10. Pkt. 25c  
1 ft., HP, fragrant rose-purple flowers,  
½" long, Calif.  
—breweri. ARAB-8. Pkt. 50c  
A very dwarf shrubby species for RG  
flowers usually deep red.  
—Frühlingsschauer. ARAB-3. Pkt. 25c  
A carnation-like strain from Switzerland  
flowering in May.  
—pumila. Snow Cap. ARAB-7. Pkt. 20c  
Profuse white flowers over grey leaves;  
trailing; an indispensable RG plant, 6", HP.  
—purpureascent. ARAB-9. Pkt. 50c  
Forms dense cushions of near rosettes,  
barely ½ in. high; the numerous deep rose  
flowers are carried on frail stems 4-6 in.

high; wants poor stony soil, full sun, HP.  
—Schneehaube. ARAB-4. Pkt. 25c  
A white strain from Switzerland, very  
erect.  
—Saier's Arable Blend. ARAB-5h.  
Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c  
This is a carefully hand made blend of  
the above with others included. A beau-  
tiful collection of plants can be secured  
from this blend with little cost.

## ARACHNANTHE

(ah-rak-NAN-the)

Very showy climbing orchids, with large  
flowers borne in drooping panicles up to  
3 ft. in length, with as many as 50 blooms  
of red, orange, crimson or yellow flowers.  
They require same treatment as Vanda;  
see orchids for proper culture.  
—cathartii. ARAC-1. Pkt. 75c  
Large fleshy dark red flowers, banded  
with yellow. (Coelecyne).

ARALIA (ah-RAY-lah): see Fatia.

## ARAUJA

Twins from Brazil and Argentina,  
grown inside or started indoors for plant-  
ing outdoors; germinate seeds in heat;  
flowers bell-shaped.  
—sericifera. ARAU-1. Pkt. 20c  
Silk Vine. White or pinkish flowers, 1"  
across, start seed indoors early; keep  
warm. Rapid growing, hardy to 15°; ever-  
green.  
—Schreibers Orange. FANS-29. Pkt. 50c

## ARBUTUS (AHR-beu-tus)

Evergreen trees and shrubs of Heath  
family, attractive in the South but green-  
house plants in N. Red barked branches  
and dark green foliage.  
—unedo. ARBU-1. Pkt. 40c  
Strawberry Tree. Best known, native of  
Ireland with drooping clusters of white or  
pinkish flowers in fall, along with ripe  
strawberry-like berries, edible.  
—Schreibers Orange. FANS-29. Pkt. 50c

## ARCTOSTAPHYLOS

(ark-toh-STAF-i-las)

Evergreen shrubs and small trees mostly  
native of Calif. Culture similar to Arbutus.  
They are not hardy in the far N.  
—lomentosa. ARTO-1. Pkt. 20c  
Woolly Manzanita. White or pinkish  
flowers; grows to 15 ft.  
—bicolor. ARTO-2. Pkt. 20c  
Grows 6 ft., with rose colored flowers.

## ARCTOTIS (ahrk-TOH-tis)

Attractive daisy-like half hardy annuals  
that are especially valuable for cut flow-  
ers. The flowers close during the night.  
They are best planted in a sunny place  
and grow luxuriously in good soil and  
a sunny position. They are quick to  
germinate and grow, producing flowers  
all summer and fall; when cut they last  
7-10 days with the buds never opening  
when in the sun. Undeveloped buds can  
be cut and when placed in water indoors  
in a sunny window they open into perfect  
flowers. Start seed either indoors in late  
March or April or outdoors in late May.  
—grandis. ARCT-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c  
(Blue-eyed African Daisy). Flowers ray-  
lets are white on upper surface and lilac-  
blue beneath with the center or disc a  
steel blue. 2½-3 ft. July till frost.  
—Large Flowered Hybrids. ARCT-2.  
Pkt. 20c  
Extra large flowers in an attractive array  
of many shades of yellow, orange, bronze,  
red and lavender; almost constantly in  
bloom. Colorful in beds or borders. 1-ft.  
—scapigera. ARCT-3. Pkt. 20c  
Red and orange shades.  
—Mixed Arctotis. ARCT-4. Pkt. 10c;  
Mixture of above kinds and others as  
received.

## ARDISIA (ahr-DIZ-i-ah)

Large genus of ornamental evergreens  
from tropical regions and grown only in  
the greenhouse in the U.S., where they  
make pot plants; seeds germinate readily.  
—macrocarpa. ARDS-1. Pkt. 50c  
A tender shrub for sub-tropical plantings;  
red flowers in cymes.

## ARENARIA (ar-e-NAY-ri-ah)

(Sandworts). So called because they  
prefer a sandy soil; a large group of low  
growing annuals and perennials includ-  
ing many high altitude alpine plants.  
 habit of growth is in dense mat, pic-  
tesque tufts or graceful trailing creepers  
which are excellent for carpet bedding or  
in the rock garden. The soil should be  
light and well drained.  
—juniperina. AREN-4. Pkt. 30c  
White flowers very freely produced,  
HP. 4 inches.  
—juncifolia. AREN-5. Pkt. 20c  
Large white flowers; plant grows 8" tall.  
—lithophila. AREN-1. Pkt. 25c  
¼ oz. 30c  
Very good, native of M-n-l., white  
flowers, 6-8 in. tall, April-May.  
—montana. AREN-2. Pkt. 20c  
Pure white flowers, HP.  
—purpureascent. AREN-6. Pkt. 20c  
Rose-lilac flowers, tufted, decumbent  
growth, RG.  
—Mixed Kinds. AREN-X. Pkt. 15c

## ARGEMONE (ahr-je-MOH-ne)

(Mexican or Prickly Poppy). A tree  
flowering hardy annual with large Poppy-  
like flowers in white, yellow and purple.  
Plants 2-4 ft. tall and should be set 10 in.  
apart for a hedge which is very pretty  
when topped with its beautiful flowers.  
Good in any soil in a sunny position. They  
are recent transplanting, so sow seeds when  
they are to grow during April. They flower  
all summer.  
—grandiflora alba. ARGE-2. Pkt. 15c  
Very large flowered pure white, foliage  
white marbled. They would look fine in  
a hedge or large group.  
—hybrida. grandiflora. Mixed.  
—platyceras rosea. ARGE-1. Pkt. 15c  
An easy annual in bloom from May to  
with big Poppy-like flowers that range  
from pale bluish, thru rose, to smoky crim-  
son. Try it as a hedge or as plants in the  
border.  
—Argemone Blend. ARGE-3X. Pkt. 15c;  
¼ oz. 80c  
Pure white, cream, pale yellow, golden,  
bluish, silvery, rose and crimson. Mostly  
single, but a proportion will carry double

trilled flowers. Note particularly the  
range of coloring in our strain, exceeding  
that of most others.

## ARISAEMA (ar-i-SEE-mah)

Tuberous rooted perennials belonging to  
a large group. The common Jack-in-the-  
Pulpit belongs to this group. A moist shady  
place is required, and some can be grown  
in pots in loam and peat mixture.  
—griffithii. ARIS-2. Pkt. 25c  
Spathe hood-like, brown violet with  
green. Very picturesque and curious, re-  
sembling the head of a cobra.  
—pradhanii. ARIS-4. Pkt. 30c  
Has beautiful ornamental flowers, spathe  
6" across and beautifully netted white on  
black ground; 18" tall, tuberous rooted.  
—speciosum. ARIS-1. Pkt. 25c  
Spathe glossy purple, greenish and  
white.  
—Arisaema Blend. ARIS-3. Pkt. 20c  
A blend of above sorts with others as  
received.

## ARISARUM (a-ris-AY-rum)

Arum-like plants differing from Arisaema  
only in purely botanical characters; some  
species are quite hardy, all interesting to  
see and easy; partial shade or full sun  
—species. ASAR-1. Pkt. 50c  
Collected by Dr. Hu in western China;  
arundose leaves, scarlet fruits, shade  
fairly hardy.  
—Snake Lily. ASAR-2. Pkt. 25c  
An Indian plant of which we have no  
description.

## ARISTEA (ar-is-TEE-ah)

Iris relatives with rosettes of basal  
leaves and spikes of flowers with nearly  
equal segments, somewhat similar to  
Sisyrinchium. Greenhouse plants, except  
in the S.  
—ecklonii. ARIT-1. Pkt. 30c  
Bright blue flowers over 2½ in. across,  
in clusters along the stem; narrow leaves  
up to 1½ ft. long, rather tender.

## ARISTOLOCHIA

(ar-is-toh-LOH-ki-ah)

Birthwort. Mostly twining, many grown  
in greenhouses in rich soil. The flowers  
have an unusual shape and commonly  
known as Dutch-pipe. Easily grown from  
seed.  
—elegans. ARST-1. Pkt. 20c  
Calico Flower. Well known greenhouse  
climber and hardy south of D.C. Flowers  
purple-brown with white markings, 3" ac.

## ARMERIA (ahr-MEE-ri-ah)

Thrift. Sea-pinks. Dwarf perennials, usu-  
ally with narrow leaves and flowers in  
heads. They make excellent border or  
rock garden plants doing best in sunny  
positions, and well drained soil. Seed can  
be planted in early spring till August.  
—Bevan's Variety. ARME-1b. Pkt. 25c  
Small tight cushions with sessile pink  
flowers, 2" across.  
—maritima. ARME-2. Pkt. 15c  
1 ft. tall, flowers white to deep rose-  
pink. There are many varieties of this  
species, HP.  
—maritima v. alpina. ARME-2a. Pkt. 15c  
Plant 8" tall, flower heads 1" across,  
flowers whitish.  
—formosa hybrids. ARME-3. Pkt. 15c  
Rose color flowers, 1½ ft. tall, HP.  
—Lge. Flowered Hybrids. ARME-3a.  
Pkt. 25c  
A new extra large flowered strain.  
—Giant Pink. ARME-4. Pkt. 20c  
—Pride of Holland. ARME-6. Pkt. 15c  
A very nice strain, pink flowers, large,  
height 1 ft.  
—Bee's Beauty. ARME-5. Pkt. 20c  
Ruby-red flowers.  
—Welwitschii v. stenophylla. ARME-1. Pkt. 50c  
Tufted shrubby perennial, hardy in cen-  
tral states, probably not in N.; 1 ft., pink  
flower heads. We are sure this is true.

## ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)

Perennial plants of Composite Family  
with clustered basal leaves and bright  
yellow flowers on long spikes, they are  
effective in colonies in the wild garden  
growing rapidly in any acid soil and  
multiplies rapidly.  
—cordifolia. ARNI-2. Pkt. 20c  
Yellow flowers, 8-12 in. tall, April, native  
of Montana.  
—montana. ARNI-1. Pkt. 15c  
Mountain Tobacco. An old world plant  
2-ft. tall and source of the medicinal tis-  
sue of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray  
and disc flowers, 3-4 in. clusters, thriving  
in sunny position.

## ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-i-ah)

(Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants,  
mostly perennials or small shrubs. The  
flower is in heads and composed entirely  
of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for  
their aromatic and medicinal qualities and  
as a fine for background planting in  
border and rock gardens. Spikes vary  
greatly but do well in average soil.  
Heights 6 inches to 12 ft. Flowers August  
till September.  
—sacrorum viridis. ARTE-1. Pkt. 20c  
(Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant  
with fine leaves and close pyramidal  
growth; 5-6 ft., splendid for groups or spec-  
imen plants. Hardy Annual.  
—vulgaria. ARTE-2. Pkt. 20c  
Erect growing, with leaves green above  
and white cottony beneath; heads of yel-  
lowish flowers freely produced.

## ARTHROPODIUM

(ahr-throh-POH-di-um)

Tufted perennials of Lily Family; grown  
in greenhouses in N. and in open in the  
S. Easily grown; flowers in clusters,  
leaves grass-like.  
—cirratum. ARTH-1. Pkt. 25c  
From New Zealand, Lily-like; flower  
stems 3 ft., well branched, carrying hun-  
dreds of small white flowers, excellent for  
cutting; NEW and well worth trying in  
shady border or pot, tender in N., May-  
June.

## ARUM (AY-rum)

They have large leaves and variously  
colored spathe. Some are hardy but many  
tender and require greenhouse treatment;  
plant in rich soil, plenty of moisture and  
partial shade and if left undisturbed will  
produce better flowers from year to year.  
They form tubers.  
—Italicum. ARU-M.1. Pkt. 25c  
Cuckoo-Pint. Creamy white flowers in  
spring; highly ornamental marbled foli-  
age; evergreen in mild climates. 10".  
—palmetum. ARUM-2. Pkt. 25c  
(A. saturnum). Black Collar. 1 ft. tall,  
spathe green, limb deep purple inside.

## ASCLEPIAS (as-KLEE-pi-as)

(Silkweed). Perennials, many having  
gay flowers and attractive seed pods,  
easily grown in border or wild garden.  
Flourish best in light rich loamy soil  
rather sandy than otherwise, well drained  
soil is best. Excellent for open woods.  
—curassavica. ASCL-1. Pkt. 20c  
(Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly  
formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet  
centers, the buds like burnished coral. A  
profuse, long bloomer in the summer  
garden. Seeds sown right when the plant  
stand but also sometimes grown as an  
everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut  
flower. 1½ ft. tall.  
—syriaca. ASCL-2. Pkt. 20c  
Virginian Swallow-wort. Flowers in um-  
bels in axils of the leaves, purplish-red  
and pleasantly odorous, July-Aug., 3-4 ft.,  
HP.  
—ruberosa. ASCL-3. Pkt. 20c  
Butterfly Plant. One of our showiest  
native plants; large heads of brilliant  
orange-scarlet flowers, 2-3 ft., July-Aug.,  
HP.

## ASPARAGUS

The decorative species are easily grown  
but are tender plants in the N. Those  
listed below are grown for their green  
foliage.  
—asparagoides. ASP-1. Pkt. 20c  
The Sailors of the Florist. Tender in the  
garden in the GH. Seed can be sown  
any time for this purpose.  
—plumoseo nanus. ASPG-1. Pkt. 25c;  
oz. \$3.00  
Twining vine grown under glass in the  
N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite  
florist green.  
—robustus. ASPG-1r. Pkt. 25c  
A strong growing type. 500 seeds for  
\$1.50. 2 1/2 oz.  
—sprengerii. ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00  
oz. \$3.00  
The most satisfactory for a house plant,  
easily grown from February sown seeds,  
taking about 30 days to germinate. Old  
established plants produce open racemes  
of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May  
or June and coral-red berries about Xmas  
time. C/oz.

—rocemosa. ASPG-3. Pkt. 25c  
Tall climbing under shrub with hand-  
some foliage, dense sprays of flowers.  
—scandens v. deflexa. ASPG-4. Pkt. 25c  
A smaller form with deflexed branches;  
flowers nodding greenish white, scarlet  
berries, 4 ft. vine.  
—scandens. Var. deflexa. ASPG-4.  
Pkt. 25c  
An extremely graceful variety with long  
feathery sprays; makes ideal pot plant  
growing as climber or in vases; ordinary  
—bactrica. ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c  
Prominent growth; flowers white, red  
outside, HP. 1 ft.

## ASPERULA (as-PER-u-lah)

Used mainly in the rock garden or for  
carpeting shady places, growing best in  
moist locations; easily grown. The leaves  
are in whorls and the flowers small Lily-  
shaped, in white, blue or pink.  
—caerulea setosa. ASPR-1. Pkt. 15c  
Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpet-  
ing. 1-ft. HA.  
—scandens. Var. deflexa. ASPG-4.  
Pkt. 25c  
An extremely graceful variety with long  
feathery sprays; makes ideal pot plant  
growing as climber or in vases; ordinary  
—bactrica. ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c  
Prominent growth; flowers white, red  
outside, HP. 1 ft.

## ASPHODELUS (AS-toh-del-us)

Member of the Lily Family and closely  
related to Asphodelus, having fleshy  
roots, narrow leaves and Lily-like flowers,  
hardy. Easily grown, preferably in rich  
sandy loam. These have leafless flower  
stems, with the leaves clustered at the  
base.  
—ramosus. ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c  
A tall robust species with large white  
flowers having a purple stripe, HP. 5 ft.  
—sp. from yuccae. ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c  
Pkt. 50c  
Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP.  
3 ft.

## ASPHODELINE

Asphodelus differs only in the flower  
stems being leafless and the foliage being  
clustered at the base; culture the same.  
—tutus. ASPD-1. Pkt. 25c  
(King's Spear). Grows 2-4 ft., leafy  
flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers  
in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in  
partial shaded border, ornamental seed  
pods.  
—ramosus. ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c  
A tall robust species with large white  
flowers having a purple stripe, HP. 5 ft.  
—sp. from yuccae. ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c  
Pkt. 50c  
Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP.  
3 ft.

## ASTERS

Asphodelus differs only in the flower  
stems being leafless and the foliage being  
clustered at the base; culture the same.  
—tutus. ASPD-1. Pkt. 25c  
(King's Spear). Grows 2-4 ft., leafy  
flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers  
in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in  
partial shaded border, ornamental seed  
pods.  
—ramosus. ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c  
A tall robust species with large white  
flowers having a purple stripe, HP. 5 ft.  
—sp. from yuccae. ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c  
Pkt. 50c  
Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP.  
3 ft.

## CHINA OR COMMON GARDEN ASTER

Sow seeds indoors 6 weeks before time  
to set out in their beds which is after  
the frost has passed. Do not crowd,  
usually a foot apart and use care that  
they do not suffer a set back thru over  
watering, crowding or draught. It is best  
to transplant the seedlings once. As the  
roots of Asters are shallow, use care in  
cultivating. Make successive plantings for  
continuous flowering periods, but when  
possible use different types which flower  
at different times. All strains offered are  
well resistant unless especially noted.

## AMERICAN OR VICK'S BRANCHING:

Plants 2½ ft. tall, branching, robust,  
flowers double, semi-ball shape, late Aug.  
—White. AST-7w. Pkt. 15c  
—Crimson. AST-7c. Pkt. 15c  
—Lavender. AST-7v. Pkt. 15c  
—Salmon-rose. AST-7s. Pkt. 15c  
—Blend of above. AST-7x. Pkt. 10c  
Oz. any above, 70c (Oz. 1s; lb. wss).

## CREGO:

Plants robust, branching, 2½ ft. flowers  
large, double, blooms mid-Aug. A good  
general purpose type.  
—Enchantress (WR). AST-4e. Pkt. 15c  
Lively salmon-rose, NEW.  
—Light Blue (WR). AST-4b. Pkt. 15c  
—Peach Blossom (WR). AST-4p. Pkt. 15c  
—Blend (WR). AST-4x. Pkt. 10c  
Oz. any above, 70c (Oz. 1s; lb. wss).

## EARLY BEAUTY:

Planted at same time, will flower with  
Cregos and American Branching, or early  
Sept. till frost; plants 2½-3 ft., large well  
formed flowers of excellent keeping qual-  
ities, will resist.

—Azur Fairy. AST-6a. Pkt. 15c  
—Crimson. AST-6c. Pkt. 15c  
—Deep Rose. AST-6r. Pkt. 15c  
—Purple. AST-6p. Pkt. 15c  
—White. AST-6w. Pkt. 15c  
—Mixed. AST-6x. Pkt. 10c  
Any of above per oz. 70c (Oz. 1s; lb. wss).  
—Eimone. AST-13s. Pkt. 25c  
—Los Angeles. AST-13a. Pkt. 25c  
—Blend above. AST-13x. Pkt. 20c  
Oz. above kinds, \$1.50 (Oz. ccs).

## GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Non-resistant strain. The flowers are  
of the Crego type, curved and twisted and  
make a fine cut flowered sort, stems stiff  
and non-branching, 3 ft. tall, blooming late  
summer till frost.  
—Azur Blue. AST-14a. Pkt. 25c  
—Crimson. AST-14c. Pkt. 25c  
—Loveliness. AST-14p. Pkt. 25c  
Rich pure pink touched with salmon.  
—Peach Blossom. AST-14b. Pkt. 25c  
Opens white, flushed lavender-pink.  
—White. AST-14w. Pkt. 25c  
—Finest Mixed. AST-14x. Pkt. 15c  
Any above, Oz. \$1.80; (Oz. ccs).  
—Cal. Giant Sunshine. AST-9. Pkt. 15c;  
¼ oz. 90c  
Fascinating new Aster type, called most  
beautiful in the world, 4-5 in. across, com-  
posed of a single row of loosely placed  
outer petals which contrast with the unique  
yellow quill-like center; 2-3 ft. tall, early  
to mid-September.

## GIANT COMET:

Plants upright, 2 ft., non-branching,  
flowers feathery, double, in bloom middle  
of August. A fine type for cut flowers. WM  
resistant.  
—Crimson. AST-8c. Pkt. 15c  
—Dark Blue. AST-8b. Pkt. 15c  
—Light Blue. AST-8a. Pkt. 15c  
—Salmon Queen. AST-8s. Pkt. 15c  
—Snow White. AST-8w. Pkt. 15c  
—Rose. AST-8r. Pkt. 15c  
—Blend. AST-8x. Pkt. 10c  
Each above, Oz. 90c; (Oz. 1s; lb. wss).  
Mixed, lb. wss.

## IMBERICATED POM POM:

Early flowering, upright growth, 12-14"  
plants bearing numerous small, curved  
flowers; excellent for cutting. Not WR.  
—Blood Red. AST-15r. Pkt. 20c  
—Crimson. AST-15c. Pkt. 20c  
—Rose. AST-15s. Pkt. 20c  
—White. AST-15w. Pkt. 20c  
—Blend. AST-15x. Pkt. 15c  
Oz. any above, \$1.50 (Oz. ccs).

## LATE BRANCHING:

—Heart of France (WR). AST-11f. Pkt. 15c  
Will resist. Brilliant red, medium  
sized flowers, 1½-2 ft. tall, late Aug.

## LILLIPUT:

Pyramidal 16" plants with abundant  
snap double flowers, excellent for pot  
culture, or for cutting.  
—Dark Blue. AST-12b. Pkt. 20c  
—Light Blue. AST-12a. Pkt. 20c  
—Rose. AST-12r. Pkt. 20c  
—Scarlet. AST-12s. Pkt. 20c  
—White. AST-12w. Pkt. 20c  
—White with red center. AST-12wv.  
Pkt. 20c

—Blend of above. AST-12x. Pkt. 15c  
Oz. any of above, \$1.50 (Oz. ccs).

## OSTRICH FEATHER:

Plants 2½ ft., branching, blooming in  
mid-Aug. Flowers feathery double, and  
an all-purpose flower. Will resist.

## PRINCESS:

Will resist. Attractive new cutting  
type, 2½-3 ft. tall, branching, early, 9-12"  
inch flowers on strong stems and with full  
deep crested centers surrounded by sev-  
eral rows of dainty plume-like guard  
petals.  
—Elizabeth. AST-16e. Pkt. 20c  
Pure white of special importance to  
florists.  
—Margaret. AST-16m. Pkt



**Single, Rainbow Mixture.**

**AST-18x. Pkt. 20c**  
Wilt Resistant. In all the beautiful colors of the single flowered Asters; they make very pretty cut flowers.

**—Upright Mixed. AST-19x. Pkt. 20c**  
Upright growth in the plants, making them especially useful for beds or display in the border; all the best colors.

**NOTE: MARKET GARDENERS:** Those wishing larger quantities than 1/4 oz. may take a 25% discount from the 1/4 oz. price for quantities of 1 lb. or, and 33 1/3% discount on 1/4 lb. lots. For large quantities it will pay you to not only write for quotations but to book your order very early.

**PERENNIAL SPECIES OF ASTERS.**

**—alpinus. AST-19. Pkt. 15c**  
A perennial rock garden species, violet-blue daisy-like flowers on 6-in. plants, in early summer.

**—albus. AST-19a. Pkt. 20c**  
A fine white form of this lovely rock garden species, 1 ft. HP.

**—Wargrave Pink. AST-33. Pkt. 35c**  
Delicate lilac-pink variety with large flowers; an English grown strain, HP, 6 inches.

**—Large Flowered. AST-20. Pkt. 15c**  
New larger flowered type in mixed colors for rock garden.

**—superbus. AST-23. Pkt. 20c**  
Very pretty rock garden species. Flowers with conspicuous centers turning from yellow to rich dark red; prefers semi-shade. Well worth growing in border, HP, 6 inches.

**—conspicuous. AST-67. Pkt. 20c**  
Very fine fall-blooming species for RG or front of border; vast quantities of inch-wide pure rose flowers on slender stems. HP, 1 ft.

**—caucasicus. AST-56. Pkt. 20c**  
A species from the Caucasus Mts., 2 ft., flowers purple rays, 1 1/4" across.

**—commutis crassulus. AST-22. Pkt. 15c**  
Small flowered Mont. native species, through resistant, white, 2-ft., HP.

**—cardifolius. AST-35. Pkt. 40c**  
Has graceful sprays of small mauve flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**—sacris. AST-24. Pkt. 20c**  
Extremely large and long-rayed flower heads of lavender with yellow center, borne singly on foot high stems, RG, or sunny border, 1 ft., HP.

**—hybrids. AST-25. Pkt. 15c**  
Especially large flowered.

**—hybrids. AST-34. Pkt. 30c**  
This is an English grown strain of these hybrids, which we offer separately; this strain is from the best named varieties, HP, 6 inches.

**—hybrida nana. AST-36. Pkt. 40c**  
A wonderful new dwarf race of Asters having masses of blue, white, rose and pink flowers, HP, 5 inches.

**—kumelini. Prairie Gem Pink. AST-67. Pkt. 50c**

**—pyreosus. AST-39. Pkt. 50c**  
1 ft. dwarf species with large blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**—sikkimensis. AST-30. Pkt. 15c**  
Much branched, heads tufted with many small corymbs in autumn and found in high mountains in Himalayan Mts.

**—subcaeruleus. AST-510. Pkt. 30c**  
1 ft.; pale blue rays on 2" solitary heads, India.

**—subcaeruleus. AST-27. Pkt. 20c**  
(diphysophoides). In every respect a quite distinct variety 12-in. tall with brilliant violet flowers of good size, and of May to end of June.

**—Star of the Warburg. AST-28. Pkt. 25c**  
NEW. Bright lavender-blue flowers with prominent yellow centers, 1 1/2" across; on stiff stems, fine for cutting, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

**—Perennial Aster Blend. AST-29x. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25**  
Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

**—illyrecus. AST-69. Pkt. 30c**  
—Marguerite, Elegance. AST-60. Pkt. 25c

(Callistephus sinensis). Single mixed flowers, tall growing; very useful for border growing and for cutting, branching habit and free flowering, HHA, 2 ft.

**—Southcourt Beauty Mauve. AST-61. Pkt. 25c**  
Mauve flowers, tall branching habit, long stiff stems, and highly recommended for cutting, HHA, 2 1/2 ft.

**—Apple Blossom. AST-62. Pkt. 25c**  
—Lavender Queen. AST-63. Pkt. 25c

**—Royal Mauve. AST-64. Pkt. 25c**  
—White Swan. AST-65. Pkt. 25c

The above named varieties of large flowering single Marguerite Asters are very highly recommended for cutting and we list these varieties especially for those who wish to try them out for this purpose. They are English grown and you will find them the best of autumn cut flowers, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

**ASTILBE (a-STIL-be)**  
(Spiraea of the florists). Easily grown herbaceous plants with long and showy plumes of white to red flowers in summer; easily forced to winter. Quite easily grown from seed which leads to considerable variation among the plants; sow in early spring in soil containing sand and peat or leaf mold.

**—bicolorata. ATIL-B1. Pkt. 30c**  
6 ft., leaves 2 ft. across, numerous flowers, yellowish white.

**—koreana. ATIL-K1. Pkt. 35c**  
—sinensis. ATIL-S1. Pkt. 30c

White flowers in long graceful panicles, 3 1/2 ft. tall.

**—sinensis pumila. ATIL-2. Pkt. 50c**

**ASTRAGALUS (as-TRAG-ah-us)**  
Milk Vetches. Plants of the Pea Family having deeply cut leaves and purple yellow or white flowers in spikes or racemes. Thrive in light sandy soil. They are related to Oxeye.

**—parvifl. ASTIB-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Nearly prostrate, dense woolly finely divided leaves; pea-flowers of yellow with keel purple tipped. For sunny rock garden.

**ASTRANTIA (as-TRAN-shi-ah)**  
Masterwort. Perennial garden plants grown for their odd and ornamental umbels and attractive habit; 1 ft. or more high, making interesting border plants, especially in moist places.

**—caroliola. ASTIN-3. Pkt. 50c**  
Flowers white or bluish and attractive, June-July, 1 ft. high.

**—helleborifolia. ASTIN-2. Pkt. 50c**  
Old rose flowers; grow in shady positions.

**—major. ASTIN-1. Pkt. 35c**  
A very fine border or rock garden plant with pretty roses and white flowers, does

well also along moist shady woodland walks, HP, 2 ft.

**AUBRIETIA (au-BREE-shi-ah)**

(Fodas or Purple Rock-cress). Low growing perennial cut an excellent speeding plant along borders, beds or rocky doing well in semi-shade and with their attractive silvery green foliage covers space in the beds; flowers grow in masses in spring and early-summer and combined with Alyssum or Arabis, make a beautiful display. Sow seeds any time up to Aug. for plants to flower the following spring.

**DELTOIDEA:**  
—deltoidea. AUBR-17. Pkt. 25c  
Most of the named varieties have been developed from this species with lilac flowers.

—deltoidea. AUBR-17b. Pkt. 20c  
This is the species, lilac flowers.

—Bourbonville. AUBR-17bb. Pkt. 20c  
Dark blue flowers.

—Purple. AUBR-17p. Pkt. 20c  
—Campbell. AUBR-17c. Pkt. 20c  
—Eyre. AUBR-17e. Pkt. 20c  
Most beautiful blue.

—graeca. AUBR-17g. Pkt. 20c  
—Large Flowered Hybrids. AUBR-17y. Pkt. 20c

A most dainty and beautiful creeping sort for carpeting beds or the rocky with its brilliant carpet of blue, crimson or rose, lasting for weeks; a gem for crevice planting in rocks or walls, 6-in. The giant hybrids are vastly superior to the regular strains in both size and color range.

—Hendersonii. AUBR-17h. Pkt. 20c  
—Leichlinii. AUBR-17l. Pkt. 20c  
Deep purple rose.

—Mrs. Rodewald. AUBR-17r. Pkt. 25c  
The biggest red flowered variety; seed won't come 100% true, but you will get a fine strain.

—viola. AUBR-17v. Pkt. 20c  
—Whitewell Gem. AUBR-17ww. Pkt. 20c  
Beautiful violet flowers.

—Mixture of above. AUBR-17x. Pkt. 15c

—Borch's Brilliant. AUBR-16. Pkt. 25c  
Dark green foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, 6" HP.

—floripena. AUBR-18. Pkt. 20c  
Semi-double to double flowers in various colors, 8" HP.

—Crimson King. AUBR-9. Pkt. 35c  
A very pretty crimson shade, HP, 2 ft.

—Gloriosa. AUBR-11. Pkt. 40c  
A beautiful large rosy pink variety, English grown, HP, 1 ft.

—gracilis. AUBR-5. Pkt. 20c  
A dwarf light blue, trailing habit.

—hybrida Monarch Strain. AUBR-11. Pkt. 60c  
A new English grown strain of Aubrietia, well recommended, HP, 1 ft.

—Mrs. Lloyd Edwards. AUBR-13. Pkt. 50c  
A beautiful violet-purple variety from England, HP, 1 ft.

—roses splendens. AUBR-14. Pkt. 50c  
One of the best; large bright rose colored flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—Vindictive. AUBR-15. Pkt. 50c  
One of the finest of the large flowering English varieties; violet-red flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—Aubrieta Blend. AUBR-7X. Pkt. 15c  
A carefully made blend of many varieties and species for the flower grower wanting to grow for observation many different kinds.

**AUCUBA (AU-keu-bah)**  
Evergreen shrubs with large ornamental leaves withstanding a smoky atmosphere; tolerant of shade. Not reliably hardy N. of D.C. Grown in tubs or pots in late autumn it makes a beautiful point of terrace decoration. For a display of the attractive scarlet berries the female flowers must be fertilized by the male plants. To winter plants, keep in cool place and plants on dry side.

—himalaica. ACUB-1. Pkt. 25c  
Very similar to A. himalaica.

—aureo maculata. ACUB-3. Pkt. 50c  
Very attractive shrub with golden variegated foliage, HSH, 4 ft.

**AVENA sterilis. AVENA-1. Pkt. 15c**  
Animated Oats. 3 ft. tall, panicles to 1 ft., the florets moving by hygroscopic action. Sow early in spring. Ornamental grass.

**AZALEA (ah-ZAY-le-ah)**  
Azaleas are among the most beautiful flowering shrubs and range in all heights up to 20 ft. and in many beautiful colors. They require a deep rich acid soil and as they are a kind of Rhododendron, they do best with their culture, which see. It is best to start them in frames and later in pots when they are established, they can be set out in their permanent locations. While many are not hardy in the North, there are many sorts that are.

—obtusum japonicum. AZAL-4. Pkt. 50c  
The wild form of Kurume Azalea, covered with rather small scarlet flowers, HSH.

—dentata. AZAL-3. Pkt. 50c  
Rhododendron. A beautiful and showy species, not quite hardy in the Northeast.

**BALLOON VINE. See Cardiospermum hal.**  
See Impatiens balsamina.

**BALSAMORRHIZA (bah-sam-oh-RYZ-ah)**  
Balsam Roots. An American genus of Composite Family having Sunflower-like flowers. The roots are large, resinous tubers. They are nice plants in dry places in the wild garden.

—sagittata. BALS-1. Pkt. 15c  
Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, having tap root, April.

**BAPTISIA (hap-TEZ-ah)**  
Sturdy perennial leguminous plants growing as high as 6-ft. Foliage deep green with indigo-blue, white or yellow flowers resembling Lupines in form; appearing in the border or wild garden, mid-summer, followed by short plump pods that become black. Easily grown, best in partial shade, and best to start seed in open ground.

—caerulea. BAPT-1. Pkt. 15c  
Deep blue flowers growing 3-4 ft. tall, the most popular, June and July, leaves 2 1/2 in. long. Tallest species.

**BARLERIA**  
Hot house evergreen shrub, mostly from Africa.

—lupulina. BARL-1. Pkt. 30c  
Sub-shrub, thorny, with long narrow dark green leaves with a red midrib and yellow flowers. For the greenhouse in N. Milkwort. Annual and perennial plants and shrubs. The hardy sorts best in light soil, the tender sorts only for the S. or in greenhouse; sow seeds in Fall or Spring.

—speciosa. BARL-2. Pkt. 50c  
Drought resistant sub-shrub from So. Rhodesia; pure white flowers in bloom all summer; good for large RG, not hardy in N.

**BARTONIA. See Montella Indyl.**

**BAUHINIA (bau-HIN-ah)**  
Mountain-ebony. Tropical trees, shrubs and vines of Pea Family. In the South they make a fine showing with their colorful racemes of white, purple and yellow flowers; many situations and sandy loam.

—alba. BAUH-2. Pkt. 20c  
White flowers, beautifully veined with green. Tree, 20 ft.

—acuminata. BAUH-3. Pkt. 25c  
This species can be raised as an annual in the N., flowering the first summer when only 1 ft. high, or can be handled as a large pot plant; white flowers 2-3" across. Tender shrub, 6 ft.

—hookeri. BAUH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Large tree with crimson-tinged white flowers 1 1/2 in. long in terminal racemes; tender in N.

**BELAMCANDA (bel-am-KAN-dah)**  
China and Japan. Iris-like plants with stout root stalks, HP, and valued for their flowers and black berries, easily grown in any situation and sandy loam.

—chinesis. BEAL-1. Pkt. 20c  
Blackberry Lily. 4 ft., flowers orange spotted with red, in fall they form a seed head of black berry-like that dries well and used in small corsages. Roots in spring or fall, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00, prepaid.

**BELLS OF IRELAND. see Molucella.**

**BETA (BEE-tah)**  
Common name, Beets. A very few sorts are ornamental, which are listed here; requires rich soil.

—dracunculifolia. BETA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Brilliant red leaves makes it valuable as an edging plant for beds or border.

**BHUJA**  
—patra. BHUJ-1. Pkt. 25c  
An Indian tree; the bark layers used in ancient times as paper.

**BEANS (Ornamental)**  
—Scarlet Runner. BEAN-1. Pkt. 15c  
1/4 lb. 45c

An old favorite for climbing up porches; flowers of the most intense scarlet, harder than most beans, very ornamental and also useful as a shell bean. 10 ft.

**BEAUMONTIA (boh-MON-shi-ah)**  
Vigorous woody tropical vines, probably best grown as a greenhouse vine in the U.S. (We would be pleased to hear from anyone having grown it here).

—grandiflora. BEAU-1. Pkt. 40c  
Hardy climber. Grown in warm greenhouses and outdoors in the South. Inside, plant it in a bed, training the vine to the roof; large fragrant white flowers, trumpet-shaped, in terminal clusters; prune wood back well for next year's flowers.

**BERBERIS**  
—koreana. BERB-2. Pkt. 60c  
A deciduous species with very highly colored foliage in the autumn, 3 ft.

—thunbergii. BERB-3. Pkt. 25c  
Hardy shrub that can be easily grown from seed and very commonly used for landscaping or for hedges, 4 ft.

—thunbergii atropurpurea. BERB-1. Pkt. 15c  
(Red Leaf Barberry). The seedlings rarely show anything but the desired deep purple-red leaves; sow seeds very early.

**BEGONIA**  
This is a very large and varied group of succulent, and partly shrubby, plants found in warm regions of the earth. There has been countless numbers of hybrids and varieties developed so that the dividing line between types has even become dimmed. We list here, especially, those increased by seed. There is plenty of interest in growing the various types and crossing them for new types and varieties. Pure white flowers can be increased by seed, which, being very small, should be sown in a mixture of fibrous loam, with leaf mold and some rotted cow manure and sand added. They can be divided into 3 groups, viz., fibrous rooted, tuberous rooted and rhizomatous.

**SEMPERFLORENS:**  
SEMPERFLORENS: This is a dwarf compact grower and almost an everbearing very popular as a summer bedding plant and for winter flowering under glass. It comes in many beautiful varieties. All HHP best grown as annuals.

—Bedding Queen. BEG-2a. Pkt. 50c  
A dainty shade or rose, brownish foliage.

—Christmas Cheer. BEG-2b. Pkt. 50c  
—compacta. BEG-25. Pkt. 50c  
Compact plants in the best colors for greenhouse growing, a new German strain; bright red, with dark foliage.

—Crimson Bedder. BEG-2c. Pkt. 50c  
Small, bright crimson flowers and a splendid bedding variety.

—Erfordia. BEG-2d. Pkt. 50c  
Rosy carmine.

—Glow. BEG-2e. Pkt. 50c  
Improved Fire Sea, a brilliant scarlet, dark foliage.

—Gustav Knacker. BEG-2f. Pkt. 50c  
A strong growing fiery crimson.

—lle de France. BEG-2g. Pkt. 50c  
Pure white with yellow stamens and light green foliage.

—King of the Reds. BEG-2h. Pkt. 50c  
Dwarf, bright scarlet, bronze foliage.

—Loveliness. BEG-2i. Pkt. 50c  
Clear apple-pink flowers in great profusion.

—Lucifer. BEG-2k. Pkt. 50c  
Very large flowers, often 2 inches across

and in a bright salmon.

—Luminosa. BEG-2m. Pkt. 50c  
Fiery dark scarlet flowers, dark reddish brown foliage.

—Prima Donna. BEG-15. Pkt. 25c  
Limpia rose shading to carmine at center, everblooming.

—Pink Bedder. BEG-22. Pkt. 50c  
Erect habit of growth, bright pink flowers and very floriferous.

—Rose Pearl. BEG-23. Pkt. 50c  
Bright rose flowers much like Gloire de Lourain; very good for pot culture.

—Salmon Queen. BEG-2p. Pkt. 50c  
Salmon-red, dark foliage.

—White Beauty. BEG-2w. Pkt. 50c  
Pure white, light glossy green foliage.

—Blend of above varieties. BEG-2x. Pkt. 40c  
A blend of best named varieties in the B. semp. group. This is a high class blend.

**SEMPERFLORENS GRACILIS:**  
These are more compact and dwarf and make excellent pot plants as well as bedding plants.

—Adeline. BEG-3a. Pkt. 50c  
Dwarf and compact, beautiful rose-pink, green foliage.

—Indian Maid. BEG-3b. Pkt. 50c  
Bright scarlet, dark bronze foliage.

—Luminosa. BEG-3c. Pkt. 50c  
—Prima Donna. BEG-3d. Pkt. 50c  
—Red Pearl. BEG-3e. Pkt. 50c  
Reproduced from original seeds, bright dark scarlet, bronze foliage.

—Rose Pearl. BEG-3f. Pkt. 50c  
Reproduced from original seeds, salmon-pink, green foliage.

—White Pearl. BEG-2w. Pkt. 50c  
Large flowered, pure white.

—Blend of above. BEG-3x. Pkt. 40c  
—gracilis "Rose Queen." BEG-6GQ. Pkt. 50c

A very choice variety for pots.

—gracilis Rose Jewel. BEG-6GJ. Pkt. 50c  
Tuberous; this is a fine variety with

**BEGONIA**  
NOTE: All the above Begonias are of the very best quality and suitable for the most particular greenhouse growers, as well as for the gardener.

—Andean spec. Mixed. BEG-26. Pkt. 50c  
This is a very fine blend of Andean species, mainly from Colombia and the

—andersonii. BEG-1. Pkt. 25c  
Leaves large, entire, flowers borne in an umbel at the apex of a tall spike.

—Columbian Begonias. BEG-28. Pkt. 75c  
Collection of Begonias from Columbia.

—ferruginea. BEG-29. Pkt. 50c  
Seed received from Columbia.

—foliolosa. BEG-23. Pkt. 50c  
Fibrous, small very leafy plant, 1 1/2 ft.; flowers white, tinged rose; good basket conservatory Begonia from Columbia.

—gigantea. BEG-31. Pkt. 25c  
—Joseph. BEG-9. Pkt. 25c  
Tuberous. flowers rose colored and small.

—lacinated. BEG-3. Pkt. 25c  
Leaves palmate, epiphytic, flower small, rosy white, found in temperate regions.

—picta. BEG-12. Pkt. 25c  
Root stock tuberous, flowers pale rose, leaves variegated.

—Rex type. BEG-11. Pkt. \$1.00  
The finest mixed. It is the parent of the many beautiful Rex Begonias, best grown in the greenhouse in pots and thus set out doors where they produce a beautiful effect.

—Saler's Begonia Blend. BEG-17X. Pkt. 25c  
This is a hand made mixture of all kinds of Begonias, made especially for those wanting to grow all different types. If purchased separately would cost many dollars.

**BELLIS (BEL-is)**  
(English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8 in. tall and make good pot plants, for colonizing in the lawn like Crocus or for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Not's they make a pretty garden display.

**CHEVEUSA:**  
—Crimson. BELL-3c. Pkt. 25c  
This type has very large flowers, very double.

—Rose. BELL-3r. Pkt. 25c  
—White. BELL-3w. Pkt. 25c  
—Blend. BELL-3x. Pkt. 15c

**MINIATURE:**  
Small flowered type, very dainty for bedding.

GALLEY SIX—SALER—  
—Rosa. BELL-9r. Pkt. 20c  
—Red. BELL-9d. Pkt. 20c  
—White. BELL-9w. Pkt. 20c  
—Blend above. BELL-9x. Pkt. 15c

**MONSTROSA:**  
Giant flowers, strong growing plants; fine for bedding.

—Red Beauty. BELL-6r. Pkt. 20c  
—Rose Beauty. BELL-6z. Pkt. 20c  
—Pink Beauty. BELL-6p. Pkt. 20c  
—White Beauty. BELL-6w. Pkt. 20c  
—Blend above. BELL-6x. Pkt. 15c

**MONSTROSA TUBULOSA:**  
Large flowered strain with pretty quilled petals, the flowers are very double, in pink, red and white.

—Bernina. BELL-8w. Pkt. 25c  
White changing to pink, double.

—Etna. BELL-8r. Pkt. 25c  
Double dark red flowers.

—Lutea. BELL-8y. Pkt. 25c  
Double yellow flowers.

—Tillia. BELL-8z. Pkt. 25c  
Double carmine-red flowers.

—Blend above. BELL-8x. Pkt. 20c

**PERENNIS FL. PL.:**  
The regular double Daisies, used mainly for bedding and for flat sales.

—Longiellow. BELL-5r. Pkt. 15c  
An extra double, bright red strain.

—Longiellow Rose. BELL-5z.



—Red Star. BRAK-1. Pkt. 10c  
—Blood of above. BRAK-1x. Pkt. 10c  
Any of above, 1/4 oz. 45c. (Oz. wh.)

**BAERIA (Bri-ah)**

Goldfields. Small annual plants of Calif., 1 ft. high, with many-flowered heads of small yellow daisy-like flowers in late spring and summer; easily grown from seed planted in spring; useful for edging plants or overplanting.

—aristata. BAER-1. Pkt. 20c  
10" high; heads 1/2" across.

**BLOOMERIA (bloo-MEE-ri-ah)**

S. Calif. herbs of the Lily family, grass-like basal leaves; wheel-shaped flowers. They withstand several degrees of frost; sandy well drained soil, sun; die back after leaves ripen and replant in fall; easily grown from seed.

—Clevelandii. BLOO-1. Pkt. 20c  
The miniature Bloomeria, cute for RG.

**BOTTIONEIA**

—thysanoides. BOTT-1. Pkt. 50c  
One bulbous perennial from Chile, 16" high; white flowers 1/2" across.

**BRIZA (BRY-zah)**

(Quaking Grass). Ornamental grasses grown mainly for bouquets, drying or for specimen plantings. They are easily grown from seed. There are several small annuals and perennials, and called Quaking Grass on account of the spikelets trembling in the lightest breeze. They are especially valued dried for use in bouquets. Sow seed early in spring in average good garden soil.

—gracilis. BRIZ-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c  
—maxima. BRIZ-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c  
Annual, 18-in. tall.

—Minima. BRIZ-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c  
Annual, slender and graceful, 6-in. tall, either above, (Oz. us).

**BRODIAEA (broh-di-EE-ah)**

Hardy on west coast and in S. They can also be grown in the N. in rock gardens by careful protection. They are excellent for naturalizing, the flower is delicate, loose umbels of pretty funnel-like flowers in spring and summer, 6 inches to 3 ft. tall, thrive in any soil not too heavy or wet and dislike rich manure or fertilizer but do best in sunshine.

—californica. BORD-2. Pkt. 50c  
Large blue flowers, full sun, 6"-8" HP.  
—capitata. BORD-3. Pkt. 50c  
Earliest of all the species, April-May, light blue compact heads; sun or light shade, heavy to light soils, 6"-12" HP.

—coronaria. BORD-4. Pkt. 50c  
The most beautiful of the Brodiaea; this special strain has 5-15 upright gentian-blue lily-like flowers to a stem; a rarity, heavy clay loam, full sun or very light shade, 6"-12" tall, HP.

—douglasii. BORD-1. Pkt. 20c  
Stems about 2 ft. high with royal blue flowers; an excellent cut flower. Prefers a mildly acid soil; a rarity, part shade; sub-zero hardy. It produces few seeds and bulbs are hard to find.

—hendersonii. BORD-7. Pkt. 50c  
Very choice species, flowers in heads striped brown, sun or half shade, light to heavy loams with humus; rock garden, 4"-6" tall, HP.

—ixiodes. BORD-8. Pkt. 50c  
Soft yellow flowers in June, 6" HP.

—arcutii. BORD-10. Pkt. 25c  
From Calif.

—puchella. BORD-5. Pkt. 30c  
Flowers in erect heads, clear blue, sun, heavy to light loams, 12"-15" HP.

—Brodiaea Blend. BORD-9x. Pkt. 35c  
Made up of all species, including all those listed and a fine list for those wanting to try out this fine genus.

**BROMELIA (broh-MEE-li-ah)**

Tropical American perennials with long stiff leaves with spines along edge set in a showy basal rosette; flower stem 4 ft. tall with flat heads of bloom at top; GH plants in the N. requiring rich loam and plenty of rotted manure, water sparingly in winter.

—Columbian species. BROM-1. Pkt. 50c  
Seed comes from Columbia.

**BROWALLIA (broh-WAL-ah)**

Free flowering annuals, 1-1 1/2 ft. tall, making excellent bedding plants. The blue sort makes intense coloring in the blue section of a garden. Set at least 8" apart in sunny places, in good soil, they will provide bloom all summer; lift plants in fall and they make good winter pot plants indoors. Start seed early indoors.

—elata. Blue. BROW-1. Pkt. 15c  
—White. BROW-2. Pkt. 15c  
—speciosa major. BROW-3. Pkt. 25c  
Larger, growing to 5 ft. with deep blue flowers, 2" across, can be used in hanging baskets.

—viscosa. Sapphire. FROW-4. Pkt. 20c  
Compact pot plants, 9" tall, with dark blue flowers with white eyes.

**BRUCKENTHALIA**

(bruk-en-THAL-ya)

A single species, very closely related to the Hezils and needing same treatment.

—apicalifolia. BRUC-1. Pkt. 40c  
A tiny evergreen shrub with bright pink bells in late summer, very attractive in RG, 6" HP.

BRUNNERIA macrophylla: see Anchusa.

**BRUNSFELSIA**

(brun-FEL-zi-ah)

Tropical plants grown in the greenhouse where they make attractive plants for pots. Rich soil, 50° night temperature, mostly shrubs or trees.

—americana. BRUN-1. Pkt. 50c  
Lady-of-the-night. Shrub, 8 ft., flowers white fading to yellow, tubular 4" long, very fragrant at night.

**BUCHNERA**

—hendersonii. SUCH-1. Pkt. 50c  
False Verbena. Dainty herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, 1 ft. tall, bright mauve flowers, for Rock Garden.

**BUDDLEIA (BUD-lee-ah)**

Butterfly Bush. Deciduous or half evergreen shrubs or trees belonging to the Leguminosae family, and only a few are hardy in the North; they grow rapidly and are fine bloomers. They are easily grown from seed and there should be much in them in growing hybrids from them. Start them in frames for the first year.

—asiatica. BUDD-5. Pkt. 30c  
A tender shrub or small tree which can be flowered inside in winter from spring-

born seed; 6" drooping panicles of extremely fragrant white flowers.

—globose. BUDD-1. Pkt. 30c  
(Orange Ball). Handsome half-evergreen shrub from Chile standing a few degrees of frost striking in bloom with the long stalked round heads of orange yellow flowers, 15 ft.

—colvillei. BUDD-2. Pkt. 50c  
A large tender shrub native of the Himalayas and said to be the most beautiful of all the Buddleias, having dense sprays of purple or crimson flowers with long tubular corolla, 12 ft. to 20 ft.

—farreri. BUDD-4. Pkt. 25c  
Gray flannel leaves and great lilac-like clusters of lavender stars with golden eyes; loves hot dry locations, very fragrant, not quite hardy in the N.

—intermedia. BUDD-3. Pkt. 30c  
A hybrid with slender 20" racemes of violet flowers; roots are winter-hardy N. 3-6 ft.

**BULBINELLA (bul-bi-NEL-ah)**

Perennial plants of Lily family native of New Zealand and S. Africa having fleshy tuberous roots, grass-like leaves and yellow or white flowers in dense clusters at top of bare stalks. Plant in spring in sheltered place in the border or RG, not hardy in the N.

—hookeri. BULB-1. Pkt. 50c  
Bright yellow flowers in 10" racemes, 1 1/2 ft. tall.

**BULVSANTHUS**

—speciosus. BULV-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows 8" tall, rose flowers, best species.

**BUPHTHALMUM**

(beuf-THAL-mum)

(Ox-Eye). Showy composite plants, perennials, 3-4 ft. tall, with large rather coarse leaves and yellow flowers. Easy culture, requiring a dry sunny position. They are excellent for holding up toward the back of the perennial border. Sow seed early in Spring when they usually flower the first year.

—grandiflora. BUPH-1. Pkt. 15c  
—salicifolia. BUPH-4. Pkt. 15c  
A neat border plant with yellow flowers, a root runner and spreads rapidly, HP.

—speciosus. BUPH-3. Pkt. 45c  
A showy Hungarian species with bold foliage and yellow flowers, HP, 5 ft.

CACALIA—see Emilia.

**CACTUS**

Succulent perennials, varying much in their form from tree-like growths to very small plants. Many are not considered hardy in the N. and when grown in the rock garden, plants grown in pots which are the easiest plants to grow in the house and stand any amount of frost.

Those native to the N. must be perfectly dry during the winter. While some are desert plants, many of the best come from the arid regions, and it is important to have good drainage. Most cacti should be planted in the soil with arms very near the surface. For planting, use a few seeds in a pot with plenty of drainage. Most cacti germinating in 20 days but others may require as much as 4 months. Grow your plants in pots, both for indoor and outdoor use. For planting, use a few seeds in a pot with plenty of drainage. Most cacti germinating in 20 days but others may require as much as 4 months. Grow your plants in pots, both for indoor and outdoor use.

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—Columbian Species. CALC-7. Pkt. 50c  
These should be of special interest to those growing Calceolarias.

—arenatifolia. CALC-5. Pkt. 50c  
Perennial, short lived but seeds freely, 12-15", yellow flowers for moist sunny spot in RG.

—Dippe's Pansy Flovered. CALC-4. Pkt. 50c  
A NEW type Calceolaria offered for the first time and developed by the famous Dippe firm in Germany. The flowers are double pouted and in the most beautiful colors and combinations. This is a "must" for every greenhouse grower.

—grandiflora. Mixed. CALC-10. Pkt. 50c  
Finest strain, tinged, spotted and self colors in a choice strain.

—herbehybrida. CALC-9. Pkt. 50c  
Perfect Model. Mixed, 2 ft. or less in height, with inflated pouches in many colors. Forms of C. arenatifolia. These should be tried in every indoor collection and by florists.

—hybrida rugosa. CALC-6. Pkt. 75c  
Shrubby varieties in beautiful mixture. GP\*, 1 1/2 ft.

—mexicana. CALC-3. Pkt. 35c  
An annual species, with small yellow slippers in profusion in summer; likes a cool moist shady place and should be very hardy in the N. bed, 1 ft.

—Scabiosaefolia. CALC-11. Pkt. 20c  
Height 2 ft., pale yellow, flowers 1/2" long and 1/4" across.

—Small Flowered. Mixed. CALC-8. Pkt. 50c  
Special Florist Strain in bright colors; they make excellent pot plants.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia.

**CALENDULA (kah-LEN-due-lah)**

They are definitely cool weather loving plants and in warmer climates should be sown in the fall for early bloom in the late winter and early spring. While they like full sun they cannot stand the burning sun of summer. In colder climates they should be started in the cold frame and planted out as soon as possible for late spring and early summer blooming. In planting Calendulas be sure you choose the proper type for your needs. The outdoor growing sorts are sturdier, more colorful, and much better for garden use, while the forcing varieties for greenhouse use are best for indoor growing.

—Amber Glow. CALN-14. Pkt. 15c  
Long stemmed amber-yellow with dark center.

—Apricot Queen. CALN-15. Pkt. 15c  
A beautiful apricot color.

—Ball's Extra Double. CALN-16. Pkt. 20c  
An improved free flowering, bright orange.

—Ball's Gold. CALN-16g. Pkt. 20c  
A deep golden yellow.

—Ball's Masterpiece. CALN-16m. Pkt. 20c  
Dark center, clear orange, 2 ft. tall.

—Ball's White. CALN-16w. Pkt. 20c  
Moonlight. A soft creamy yellow.

—Chrysantha. CALN-1. Pkt. 10c  
(Sunshine). Large clear buttercup yellow.

—Campfire. CALN-2. Pkt. 10c  
(Sensation). Large brilliant orange with scarlet green, somewhat open centers; very good.

—Coronche d'Or. CALN-3. Pkt. 10c  
Golden yellow.

—Frisled Beauty. CALN-4. Pkt. 10c  
Double orange flowers with frilled petals.

—Hollandia. CALN-17. Pkt. 15c  
Extra double flowers of deep orange on long stems, a clear color and an extra long strain for market cut flowers. (Oz. 35c tall).

—Indian Maid. CALN-18. Pkt. 25c  
NEW. A pale orange with distinctive dark maroon eye or center; 2 ft., a new English strain.

—Jewell. CALN-19. Pkt. 15c  
Deep orange, full-double, semi-dwarf, fine for forcing.

—La Proust. CALN-20. Pkt. 15c  
A pretty apricot type.

—Lemon Queen. CALN-5. Pkt. 10c  
Aqua pepper ray mottled in light blue.

—Mammoth Orange. CALN-21. Pkt. 15c  
The best extra large flowering, deep orange.

—Market Tangerine. CALN-21. Pkt. 15c  
Deep, tangier orange.

—Merlot. CALN-22. Pkt. 15c  
Double orange with yellow stripes, different.

—Orange King. CALN-6. Pkt. 10c  
FLORIST STRAIN. Reselected Florist strain with orange-red flowers with dark centers; its long orange petals make it 2 1/2 ft. tall when grown outdoors.

—Orange Fantasy. CALN-23. Pkt. 15c  
A crested Calendula, different type.

—Orange Sunshine. CALN-8. Pkt. 10c  
Like Chrysantha except it is a clear light orange.



Pale blue flowers, hairy foliage, dwarf  
tender. HP.  
—hybrida Abundance. CAMP-30. Pkt. 40c

Very free flowering hybrid with lilac  
blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.  
—imperialis. Mixed. CAMP-37. Pkt. 25c

A pyramidal growth with upright flow-  
ers with colors rich and varied; this  
should be tried, HB, 2½ ft.

—incurva. CAMP-57. Pkt. 50c  
Biennial, 1½ ft. white flowers, for RG,  
from S. Rhodesia.

—lactiflora. CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c  
—lasiocarpa. CAMP-83. Pkt. 35c  
One of the best, light blue bells, 3'  
tall, best in sandy loam soil and sow seed  
in fall for best results.

—latifolia. CAMP-32. Pkt. 30c  
Very large blue flowers in abundance.  
Indigenous to England, HP, 2 ft.

—alba. CAMP-33. Pkt. 30c  
A pure white variety of this fine border  
plant, HP, 2 ft.

—lactiflora. CAMP-48. Pkt. 35c  
—latifolia macrocarpa. CAMP-49. Pkt. 35c  
A gorgeous species with great clusters  
of rich purple bells as large as those of  
C. medium, very fragrant and floriferous.

—lactiflora spreading into wide sheets but  
not invasive; fine border plant for sun  
or light shade, early summer, 3 ft., HP.  
From Antiochia, a fine form.

—longistylis. CAMP-55. Pkt. 50c  
Border plant; branching spikes of large  
red bells with protruding styles, very  
handsome. HB, 19".

—macrocarpa. CAMP-61. Pkt. 35c  
—Kantschavellii. CAMP-84. Pkt. 50c  
Very large, species from S. Russia  
with bright violet bells, 5' tall.

—persicifolia. CAMP-38. Pkt. 25c  
(Peach-leaved Bellflower). The most  
beautiful of the perennial sorts, violet-blue  
flowers in June-July in profusion; separate  
plants in early fall, or spring for a vigor-  
ous growth, HB, 2 ft.

—alba. CAMP-27. Pkt. 30c  
A beautiful white form of this species.  
2-3 ft. stems. June-July.

—ladanum Giant. CAMP-39g. Pkt. 20c  
Giant Strain. Giant flowers in various  
shades.

—Princess Royal. CAMP-38P. Pkt. 25c  
A beautiful deep blue variety, especially  
nice.

—Telham Beauty. CAMP-38b. Pkt. 20c  
Pretty blue flowers of immense size.

—petrophila. CAMP-40. Pkt. 35c  
Grows on cliffs in Asia Minor and has  
bells 2" wide of powder blue.

—Pocherakyma. CAMP-41. Pkt. 30c  
Spreading habit with sprays of lovely  
pale blue flowers, July, 4 HP.

—pauedoi, Rainier. CAMP-42. Pkt. 35c  
This is a charming little plant with  
large open purple-blue flowers, HP, 6  
inches.

—punctata. CAMP-58. Pkt. 50c  
Perennial, 1 ft., white spotted pink bells  
for RG, from S. Rhodesia.

—pyramidalis. CAMP-35. Pkt. 15c  
Chimney Bellflower. Pale blue flowers  
1½' long, 4½' tall.

—retundifolia. CAMP-63. Pkt. 25c  
Harebell. Erect, 1½ ft., flowers bright  
blue in loose racemes, HP.

—superba. CAMP-16S. Pkt. 15c  
A purple blue variety.

—Olympic. CAMP-15y. Pkt. 25c  
(Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true  
Harebell bearing a mass of large light  
blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft.  
tall. A fine variety of this species for the  
rock garden.

—sarcota. CAMP-61. Pkt. 50c  
(C. columbinifolia). Prostrate growing  
monocarpic species with white bloom, 1'

—speculum gr. fl. CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c  
—Spruneriana. CAMP-54. Pkt. 25c  
Very dainty and showy, violet-blue  
flowers, erect and slender, 8-14" growth.

—tabinola. CAMP-45. Pkt. 40c  
Erect cup-like flowers of violet-blue; a  
near dwarf habit, HP, 6 inches.

—palida. CAMP-46. Pkt. 40c  
Pale blue form with large and conspicu-  
ous flowers, HP, 3 inches.

—sarmatica. CAMP-44. Pkt. 50c  
Very distinct dwarf species with pale  
blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—thyrsoides. CAMP-56. Pkt. 50c  
A rather dwarf species for the rock  
garden, on front of the house, early  
growth; unique in color and appearance,  
with crowded spikes of straw-yellow bells;  
self-sow where happy. HB, 1 ft.

—Tommasiniana. CAMP-63. Pkt. 25c  
A fine mornine plant having tubular  
blue bells on 3' stems.

—trachelium album. CAMP-59. Pkt. 50c  
Perennial, 3 ft.; white bells, for border  
or wild garden, from S. Rhodesia.

—Rock Garden Species, Mixed.  
CAMP-47. Pkt. 50c  
An English grown strain of species  
useful for rock gardens and walls, HP,  
9 inches.

CANDYTUFF. See Iberis.

CANNA (KA-nah)  
Tropical summer flowering plants of  
the Banana Family growing from thick  
fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both  
their tropical spreading foliage and their  
brilliantly colored flowers. Range from  
2½-10 ft. tall, in the N. they must be  
handled as tender annuals. Grown from  
seed, which should be started early in-  
doors in Feb. or March. File a small  
notch in the hard shell of the seed and  
then soak it in warm water over night.  
Interesting new kinds can be raised from  
seed.

C. FLACCIDA:  
—crozy. CANA-1. Pkt. 15c  
Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid  
pinks, yellows, orange and reds.

—Crozy Dark Leaved, Mixed. CANA-1d.  
—New Giant Hybrids. CANA-2. Pkt. 20c  
Pkt. 20c

—AR Mixed. CANA-3x. Pkt. 15c

CAPSICUM (KAP-si-kum)  
Pepper. Under this heading are listed  
mainly the ornamental Peppers; the vege-  
table or garden Peppers are listed in the  
vegetable list. They are all grown as  
annuals in the U. S., require warm temper-  
ature, sun and fairly rich soil.

C. FRUTESCENS:  
—Little Gem. CAPS-3. Pkt. 20c  
Small garnet colored fruits; pot plants.

—Prince of Orange. CAPS-2. Pkt. 20c  
Small orange colored fruits; pot plants.

—Tom Thumb. CAPS-4. Pkt. 25c  
Small plant with pretty miniature red  
fruits.

—miniature, Mixed. CAPS-1. Pkt. 20c

Small ornamental fruited type especially  
grown as a pot plant in the GH for the  
holiday trade.

CARICA (KAR-i-kah)  
Tropical tree-like herbs of which the  
Pawpaw is a member.  
—candinianensis. CARI-1. Pkt. 50c  
—A Columbian species.

CARDIOSPERMUM  
(kah-r-di-oh-SPUR-mum)  
(Balloen Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy an-  
nuals and perennial vines excellent for  
covering wire fences or trellises, growing  
to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like  
balloons. Quick growing, graceful, deeply  
cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flow-  
ers. Sow seed where plants are to grow  
or they can be started indoors. Light soil  
and sheltered spot.

—halicacabum. CARD-1. Pkt. 10c;  
or. 40c  
(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloen Vine).  
Soak seeds, sometimes they require as  
much as 40 days to germinate.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)  
(Thistle, Thistle, Sillybun). Vigorous  
rubust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial  
plants with purple tubular flowers, very  
striking in both flower and foliage, some  
being very ornamental, grow well in ordi-  
nary soil.

—benedictus. CDUS-2. Pkt. 15c  
Properly listed under Cnicus (NY-kus).  
Blessed Thistle. Hardy branching thistle-  
like annual, 2 ft., having large yellow  
flower heads effective in RG or wild  
garden; sow seeds early in April where  
plants are to stand.

—marianus. CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy annual, white flower, 4-ft. tall.

CARNATION. See Dianthus.

CARTHAMUS (KAHR-tha-mus)  
(Bastard Saffron, Safflower). Spiny leaved  
annual, flowers heads purplish or yellow  
making ornamental clumps in the garden.

—tinctorius. CATH-1. Pkt. 15c  
(False-saffron). Produces two dyes much  
used in commerce, HA, sow seeds in  
April where plants are to bloom.

CASSIA (KASH-ah)  
(Senna). All are sun lovers, doing best  
in a sandy loam, massive racemes of showy  
finely cut foliage and showy flowers.

—artemisioides. CASS-2. Pkt. 25c  
Wormwood. Shrub Senna. An Australian  
shrub with silvery, thence-like leaves and  
pale yellow flowers. Dry places; not hardy  
in N.

—fasciculata. CASS-1. Pkt. 15c  
An easily grown shown annual, plants  
graceful fountains of pinnate foliage set  
with golden yellow flowers flaked crimson  
at base of petals, 20-in.

—marilandica. CASS-2. Pkt. 15c  
One of the better hardy perennials of  
late summer, massive racemes of showy  
yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or  
dry soils, July-Sept., 5 ft.

—nodosa. CASS-4. Pkt. 50c  
Joint-wood. Tree to 50 ft., bright pink  
flowers in dense racemes and cylindrical  
pods to 15" long; Asia; for South.

—laevigata. CASS-3. Pkt. 20c  
Scrubby ornamental plant with pretty  
yellow flowers.

CASTILLEJA (kas-til-EE-yah)  
Painted Cup or Indian Paint Brush.  
Brilliant orange, red or rose bracts. They  
are very rare due mainly to difficulty in  
growing them; they do not transplant  
easily. Where grown, they make an  
attractive showing in the border and will  
be a rare treat.

—miniata. CAST-1. Pkt. 25c

CATANANCHE  
(kat-ah-NAN-kee)  
Hardy perennial, 2 ft., blue daisy-like  
heads, June-Aug., everlasting flowers.

—caerulea bicolor. CATA-1b. Pkt. 20c  
Flowers blue edged with white, HP.

—caerulea. CATA-1. Pkt. 20c  
Cupids Darts. Flowers first year from  
early planted seed; excellent in beds or  
border and for cut flowers. Also treat  
as "everlastings"; grow best as biennial  
sowing seeds anytime during summer;  
flowers blue.

CATHCARTH  
—villosa. CART-1. Pkt. 50c  
A Himalayan Poppy often regarded as  
a Meconopsis; deeply lobed, heart-shaped  
leaves, golden flowers much like Iceland  
Poppy culture same as Meconopsis, 1½  
ft., HP.

CATTLEYA (CAT-tah-lay-ah)  
Epiphytes native of tropical America.  
Very popular Orchid for intermediate  
greenhouse culture.

—gigas Sanderiana. CATT-1. Pkt. \$1.00

CEANOTHUS (see-ah-NOH-thus)  
Mainly natives of Pacific Coast, orna-  
mental shrubs, handsome, free flowering  
with dense panicles of small white, blue  
or pink flowers; not hardy in the North;  
does best in sunny sheltered positions  
and well drained light soil.

—austromontana. CEAN-7. Pkt. 25c

—crassifolia. CEAN-8. Pkt. 25c  
White flowers, shrub 6 ft.; leaves beauti-  
fully gray-green, thick.

—Blue flowers, prostrate habit; fine for  
RG or wall; forms large mats in clay  
soil.

—cyanus. CEAN-4. Pkt. 20c  
San Diego Lilac. Shrub to 10 ft., dark  
blue flowers, May-June, showy.

—integerrimus. CEAN-3. Pkt. 30c

—leucodermis. CEAN-1. Pkt. 50c  
Spreading Lilac. (C. divaricata). Shrub  
from S. Calif., to 12 ft., flowers smoky  
blue to white, March-May.

—prostratus. CEAN-1. Pkt. 50c  
This is one of the choicest dwarf shrubs  
for the rock garden, flowers blue to white,  
sun or very light shade, gritty soils with  
clay or leaf mold; a creeping evergreen  
shrub, HP.

—pumilus. CEAN-2. Pkt. 50c

—variegatus. CEAN-6. Pkt. 20c

—Low shrub, rounded, neat, covered with  
clouds of small white flowers in early  
winter, S. Calif.

—tomentosus olivaceum. CEAN-9. Pkt. 25c

CELIMISIA (kla-MIS-ah)  
—cerisea Monroii. CELM-1. Pkt. 75c  
A striking New Zealand plant with  
silky, cut leaves, a large pure white  
daisy-like flowers, HP, 1½ ft.

—Jongifolia. CELM-2. Pkt. 50c  
A very hardy mountain daisy from Tas-  
mania; long narrow leaves, white daisies  
tinged with pink or mauve, 6 in., HP.

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## CEDRONELLA

(see-droh-NEL-ah)  
—triphylla. CEDR-1. Pkt. 25c  
Tender plant; a very fragrant herb.

CELOSIA (se-LOH-shi-ah)  
(Cockscomb, Chinese Woolflower). Popu-  
lar annuals, all easily grown from seed  
and for early plants seed can be started  
indoors. Do best in a fertile soil and the  
different types have varied uses, from pot  
plants to all types of bedding. The Cocks-  
comb are the Species, crataea. All the  
types listed as crataea, plumosa, chilids  
are forms of C. argentea. Start seed in-  
doors in March to produce plants to set  
outdoors late in May.

CHILDSI or CHINESE WOOLFLOWER:  
—Mixed. CLOS-1. Pkt. 10c  
Dark woolly branched, each tipped with  
a round woolly flower, dandy for garden  
display and cutting, lasting well, 2-ft.

CRISTATA or COCKSCOMB:  
DWARF VARIETIES:  
The dwarf Cockscombs are about 4-8"  
tall with large showy heads for their  
size; their best effect is in beds or pots.  
Very showy.

—Aurea. CLOS-2a. Pkt. 20c  
Dark golden yellow heads.

—Empress. CLOS-2e. Pkt. 20c  
Dark velvety crimson-maroon heads of  
enormous size, foliage red; a carefully re-  
spected strain for bedding, plants dwarf,  
1-ft. The heads hold their color during  
winter when used as an everlasting flower.

—President Thiers. CLOS-2t. Pkt. 20c  
(Glasgow Strain). Similar to Dwarf Em-  
press with velvety-crimson combs and  
green foliage, 10-in. An excellent dwarf  
strain.

—Rose Beauty. CLOS-2r. Pkt. 20c  
Dark colored heads.

—White Beauty. CLOS-2w. Pkt. 20c  
—Blend of above. CLOS-2x. Pkt. 15c  
Light daisy-like flowers, extra double.

—Jubilee Gem. CENT-2j. Pkt. 15c  
This is a dwarf, bushy, compact plant  
only 1-ft. high with dark blue double  
flowers and especially suited for edging.

—Aurea Fairy. CENT-2a. Pkt. 10c  
Light daisy-like flowers, extra double.

—Jubilee Gem. CENT-2j. Pkt. 15c  
This is a dwarf, bushy, compact plant  
only 1-ft. high with dark blue double  
flowers and especially suited for edging.

—Polar Gem. CENT-11. Pkt. 25c  
A new white variety of some habit as  
Jubilee Gem.

—Lilac Lady. CENT-2d. Pkt. 10c  
—Purple Prince. CENT-2p. Pkt. 10c  
—Victoria. CENT-2v. Pkt. 10c  
Dwarf plants with deep blue flowers.

—Dwarf Mixed. CENT-2x. Pkt. 10c

C. IMPERIALIS:  
(Giant Sweet Sultan). Hybrid between  
C. moschata and its variety alba, fra-  
grant flowers like soft thistles, in white,  
rose, lilac and blue. They add beauty to  
the garden and are excellent cut flowers.  
2½-3 ft., HA.

—Graziola. CENT-15g. Pkt. 15c  
Lilac colored flowers.

—Rose. CENT-15r. Pkt. 15c  
—White. CENT-15w. Pkt. 15c  
—Dark Blue. CENT-15b. Pkt. 15c

C. MOSCHATA:  
(Sweet Sultan). Fragrant, white, yellow  
or purple solitary flowers, 2-in. across  
often beautifully soft and fluffy, HA.

—The Bride. CENT-22. Pkt. 25c  
Large pure white flowers; a real charm-  
ing variety, HA, 2 ft.

—auveolens. CENT-18y. Pkt. 15c  
(Yellow Sweet Sultan). HA, 2½ ft. tall,  
yellow flowers.

—Blue. CENT-18b. Pkt. 10c  
—Pink. CENT-18p. Pkt. 10c  
—White. CENT-18w. Pkt. 10c  
—Blend of above. CENT-18x. Pkt. 10c

—americana, Lilac. CENT-1. Pkt. 10c  
(Basket Flower). Bearing solitary thistle-  
like flowers, often 5-in. across, 3-ft. tall,  
hardy annual, July-Sept.

—White. CENT-2. Pkt. 10c  
—andrewsii. CENT-14. Pkt. 50c  
—argentea vera candidissima. CENT-3.  
Pkt. 25c

Hardy perennial, 1½ ft. tall, yellow  
flowers and silvery leaves.

—decalbata, Rose Delight. CENT-12.  
Large attractive flowers in mauve  
rose pinnate foliage, very pretty, HP,  
2½ ft.

—depressa. CENT-13. Pkt. 10c  
Pkt. 15c  
(cyanoides), syn. (Queen of the Corn  
flowers, dark blue, HA, 1-ft.

—gymnocarpa. CENT-14. Pkt. 20c  
Dusty Miller. Perennial to 2 ft.; densely  
white woolly, flowers not prominent.

—macrocephala. CENT-16. Pkt. 10c  
Enormous fluffy double, golden flowers  
on 3-4 ft. plants, July-Aug., very showy  
HP.

—montana. CENT-17. Pkt. 10c  
Large brilliant blue lace flowers re-  
sembling the annual blue Cornflower but  
2" across, June-Sept., 2-3 ft., HP.

—White. CENT-17w. Pkt. 10c  
—ruthenica. CENT-22. Pkt. 20c  
3 ft. HP, with 2" pale yellow flowers  
in heads, for the border.

—Hardy Perennial Blend. CENT-20X.  
Pkt. 10c  
This blend contains only perennial spe-  
cies.

—Centauria Blend. CENT-21X. Pkt. 10c  
This blend contains about an equal mix-  
ture of every species and variety.

CENTRANTHUS  
(sen-TRAN-thus)  
Annual and perennial plants of Valerian  
family growing well in open border from  
seed to frost, free flowering and make fine  
cut flowers.

—Macrosiphon, Mixed. CENS-1. Pkt. 10c  
Annual growing 2 ft. tall, with pretty  
rose flowers.

CENTROPOGON  
(sen-TROP-oh-gon)  
Tropical American shrubby plants with  
somewhat climbing habit; grown in warm  
GH and fine hanging basket plants.

—psittaciformis. CROP-1. Pkt. 50c  
A Columbian species.

CEPHALARIA (se-fah-LAY-ri-ah)  
Annual and perennial plants blooming  
from June to Aug., with flowers similar to  
those of Scabiosa, useful both in the  
border and for cut flowers; colors range  
from creamy-white to various yellow tints  
and does well in ordinary garden soil.

—tartarica. CEPT-1. Pkt. 25c  
Tall robust habit; flowers sulphur col-  
ored, HP, 5 ft.

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## CENTAUREA (sen-tau-REE-ah)

Herbaceous annuals and perennials, both  
single and double flowers and sometimes  
plume or pom-pom-like. There are many  
species, all of value in the garden, all  
hardy and thrive in ordinary garden soil if  
given a sunny location. Blooming from  
July to frost, free flowering and make fine  
cut flowers. Annuals are hardy and best  
grown from seed sown in open ground in  
April, or they can be started earlier in-  
doors. The foliage types can be increased  
if the seeds are planted in Aug. The peren-  
nials can be started in usual manner for  
perennials.

—Emperor William. CENT-3e. Pkt. 10c  
The well-known sky-blue color; excellent  
for cutting.

—Maroon. CENT-5m. Pkt. 10c  
—Mauve. CENT-5v. Pkt. 10c  
—Rose. CENT-5r. Pkt. 10c  
—cyanus, Mixed. CENT-3x. Pkt. 10c  
Bachelor Buttons in all the colors.

SPECIAL STRAIN OF BACHELOR  
BUTTONS:  
The flowers of this strain are large, fully  
double and the colors intensified. Long  
stems for cutting make this strain fine for  
florist use as well as for the garden.

—Black Boy. CENT-5. Pkt. 10c  
Blackish maroon colored flowers.

—Blue Boy. CENT-6. Pkt. 10c  
—Pinkie. CENT-7. Pkt. 10c  
Deep pink.

—Red Boy. CENT-8. Pkt. 10c  
—Snow-Man. CENT-9. Pkt. 10c  
—Formula Blend. CENT-10X. Pkt. 10c  
NOTE: Each of above, oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.  
Carefully hand made blend of above.

DWARF BACHELOR BUTTONS:  
These grow about 12" high and make  
fine pot plants, in small beds, or in  
borders, they are showy.

—Aurea Fairy. CENT-2a. Pkt. 10c  
Light daisy-like flowers, extra double.

—Jubilee Gem. CENT-2j. Pkt. 15c  
This is a dwarf, bushy, compact plant  
only 1-ft. high with dark blue double  
flowers and especially suited for edging.

—Polar Gem. CENT-11. Pkt. 25c  
A new white variety of some habit as  
Jubilee Gem.

—Lilac Lady. CENT-2d. Pkt. 10c  
—Purple Prince. CENT-2p. Pkt. 10c  
—Victoria. CENT-2v. Pkt. 10c  
Dwarf plants with deep blue flowers.

—Dwarf Mixed. CENT-2x. Pkt. 10c

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2½-3 ft., HA.

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Lilac colored flowers.

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—White. CENT-15w. Pkt. 15c  
—Dark Blue. CENT-15b. Pkt. 15c

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—The Bride. CENT-22. Pkt. 25c  
Large pure white flowers; a real charm-  
ing variety, HA, 2 ft.

—auveolens. CENT-18y. Pkt. 15c  
(Yellow Sweet Sultan). HA, 2½ ft. tall,  
yellow flowers.

—Blue. CENT-18b. Pkt. 10c  
—Pink. CENT-18p. Pkt. 10c  
—White. CENT-18w. Pkt. 10c  
—Blend of above. CENT-18x. Pkt. 10c



# CHRYSANTHEMUM

## (kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marigolds and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

### GARDEN ANNUALS:

Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed down in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are best for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

### CARINATUM:

The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, well branched, flowers 3 in., all with dark eye surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

- atrocaeruleum. CHRY-1a. Pkt. 10c  
The Sultan. Dark purple.
- Burridgeanum. CHRY-1b. Pkt. 10c  
Pure white petals zoned with brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.
- hybridum double fringed. CHRY-35. Pkt. 20c  
Beautiful English mixture of improved hybrids in double flowers. HA 2 1/2 ft.
- chameleon. CHRY-1c. Pkt. 10c  
Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2 1/2 ft.
- Cocarde. CHRY-1d. Pkt. 10c  
White and crimson with yellow ring. Pretty.
- Dunett's Double Hybrids. CHRY-1n. Pkt. 10c  
Extra choice strain of double flowers.
- Scarlet. CHRY-1ns. Pkt. 10c
- White. CHRY-1nw. Pkt. 10c
- Golden Yellow. CHRY-1ny. Pkt. 10c
- Eclipse. CHRY-1e. Pkt. 10c  
Shedding from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2 1/2 ft.
- luteum. CHRY-1y. Pkt. 10c  
Yellow flowers.
- nivellii. CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c  
Rich golden yellow, 20 in. tall. HA.
- Northern Star. CHRY-11. Pkt. 10c
- W. E. Gladstone. CHRY-1g. Pkt. 10c  
Large purple-red flowers.
- White Queen. CHRY-36. Pkt. 20c  
Pure white flowers with a pale lemon zone. HA, 2 1/2 ft.
- Single, Mixed. CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c  
A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30 in. tall.
- Blend Double Flowered Sorts. CHRY-1nx. Pkt. 10c
- Mixture. CHRY-1x. Pkt. 10c  
Many single varieties above, 1/2 oz. 40c; (1/2 lb.) \$1.00.

—Golden Gem. CHRY-2A. Pkt. 15c  
Double flowers.

—Tom Thumb. CHRY-2A1. Pkt. 15c  
Double white flowers.

—James Kelway. CHRY-2k. Pkt. 15c  
A very showy outflower variety in a bright vermillion-red with yellow center.

—Dark Carmine. CHRY-2rm. Pkt. 20c

—Single Giants. CHRY-2Gw. Pkt. 15c  
—Giant Flowered White. CHRY-2Gw. Pkt. 15c

—Rose. CHRY-2Gr. Pkt. 15c  
—Pink. CHRY-2Gp. Pkt. 15c  
—Langport. Scarlet. CHRY-2s. Pkt. 15c  
This is a very large single strain in bright vermillion-red and a special fine cut flowered variety.

—roseum. Single and Double. Mixed. CHRY-48. Pkt. 35c  
This is a special strain of Pyrethrum in the brightest shades, both in doubles and singles, making excellent cut flowers.

—hybridum fl. pl. Mixed. CHRY-48Bw. Pkt. 25c  
—Golden. CHRY-48Bg. Pkt. 25c  
—Snowball. CHRY-48S. Pkt. 25c  
A select Swiss strain doubly flowered Pyrethrum and especially valued for cut flowers.

—plumicaefolium. CHRY-2P. Pkt. 15c  
Shrubby, 1 ft., small flower heads, white, HP.

—Robinson's Giants. CHRY-10. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c  
Giant single flowered, in all the best colors.

—Market Strain. CHRY-11. Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. \$2.25  
This is an extra special double market strain, and those exceptionally growing cut flowers for the market will find this an extra seller.

—Golden Gem. CHRY-45. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful golden colored double flower Pyrethrum.

—roseum, Do. & Sn. Mixed. CHRY-43. Pkt. 20c  
An excellent American grown strain in both double and single flowers. HP.

—selaginoides. CHRY-2As. Pkt. 15c  
Golden yellow foliage, 1 1/2 ft. tall.

—Golden Moss. CHRY-2Ad. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful golden colored foliage, 8".

—Single Giants, Mixed. CHRY-44. Pkt. 35c  
A very choice strain of single Pyrethrum and suitable for the florist trade, where excellent cut flowers are wanted.

—Prize Doubles. CHRY-Dx. Pkt. 20c  
A very choice strain of all double flowered colors.

—Florist Single Giants. CHRY-2Fx. Pkt. 20c  
—cinerariifolium. CHRY-2c. Pkt. 20c  
Dalmatian Chrysanthemum, HA 12 ft., produces many white flowers 1 1/2" across. Also the source of Pyrethrum insect powder.

—Maximum or Shasta Daisy: MAXIMUM or SHASTA DAISY: This is an improvement over C. leucanthemum. It is more erect, with flower heads 2-4 inches across with many white rays. It has been hybridized much and many fine varieties have resulted. They are especially desirable for border display and very much used for cut flowers. Usually treated as perennials although they are annuals.

—Alaska. CHRY-35. Pkt. 15c  
A popular cut flowered variety, good stems, pure white flowers.

—Chigwell Giant. CHRY-6C. Pkt. 20c  
Beautifully shaped, enormous size, pure white.

—Diner's Giant Double. CHRY-21D. Pkt. 30c  
A special giant double white flowered strain, especially fine for commercial growers for cut flowers.

—erubescens. CHRY-39. Pkt. 50c  
Star-shaped rosy-mauve flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—Conqueror. CHRY-20. Pkt. 15c  
Very large pure white flowers, stems 2 1/2-3 ft. long.

—Diener's Double White. CHRY-47. Pkt. 50c  
A very select strain of giant flowered Shasta.

—Double Shasta. CHRY-21. Pkt. 20c  
A selected strain with large double white flowers.

—Early Boquet. CHRY-6Eb. Pkt. 25c  
A pure white variety that flowers earlier than any other Shasta and of value to the commercial grower wanting early flowers. A good grower, long stiff stems and good keeper.

—Exhibition. CHRY-22. Pkt. 15c  
A large flowering Swiss strain.

—Mrs. J. Tersteeg. CHRY-6T. Pkt. 20c  
Robust growth, enormous flowers, pure white.

—Fringed Beauty. CHRY-6B. Pkt. 20c  
Very decorative, pure white flowers with fringed, curled petals.

—May Queen. CHRY-23. Pkt. 15c  
(Spring Marquette). Medium sized flowers on 2 ft. stems. Pretty.

—Mont Blanc. CHRY-50. Pkt. 35c  
Amplissimum. Extremely large white Chrysanthemum from Germany, HP.

—Polar Sea. CHRY-49. Pkt. 50c  
A beautiful Shasta from Germany, one of the latest in 'actions.

—New Hybrids. CHRY-6Hy. Pkt. 20c  
A hybrid grown strain.

—The Speaker. CHRY-6S. Pkt. 20c  
Enormous pure white flowers.

—White Dame. CHRY-6WD. Pkt. 20c  
An early flowering semi-double variety.

—Mixed Shastas. CHRY-24X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$2.50  
—aureum selaginoides. CHRY-25. Pkt. 15c  
(Golden Feather, Fern leaf).

—aureum moss. CHRY-26. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful golden foliage, 8 in.

—aureum, lacinated. CHRY-27. Pkt. 15c  
—Mixed. CHRY-28. Pkt. 10c  
Extra choice.

—Nivellii. CHRY-46. Pkt. 10c  
Annual, 1 ft., erect; flowers on heads 1" across, white rays.

—mawii. CHRY-4z. Pkt. 50c  
Blossoms from May-Sept., bright pink

seed. Space plants 1-ft. apart.

FEVERFEW: Common name for C. parthenium, a hardy perennial of shrubby, leafy habit, old time favorite. Easily grown from seed, 1-3 ft.

—aureum, Gold Feather. CHRY-2Aa. Pkt. 15c  
—Golden Gem. CHRY-2Am. Pkt. 15c  
—Double flowers.

—Tom Thumb. CHRY-2A1. Pkt. 15c  
Double white flowers.

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A select Swiss strain doubly flowered Pyrethrum and especially valued for cut flowers.

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Shrubby, 1 ft., small flower heads, white, HP.

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Giant single flowered, in all the best colors.

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—Fringed Beauty. CHRY-6B. Pkt. 20c  
Very decorative, pure white flowers with fringed, curled petals.

—May Queen. CHRY-23. Pkt. 15c  
(Spring Marquette). Medium sized flowers on 2 ft. stems. Pretty.

—Mont Blanc. CHRY-50. Pkt. 35c  
Amplissimum. Extremely large white Chrysanthemum from Germany, HP.

—Polar Sea. CHRY-49. Pkt. 50c  
A beautiful Shasta from Germany, one of the latest in 'actions.

—New Hybrids. CHRY-6Hy. Pkt. 20c  
A hybrid grown strain.

—The Speaker. CHRY-6S. Pkt. 20c  
Enormous pure white flowers.

—White Dame. CHRY-6WD. Pkt. 20c  
An early flowering semi-double variety.

—Mixed Shastas. CHRY-24X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$2.50  
—aureum selaginoides. CHRY-25. Pkt. 15c  
(Golden Feather, Fern leaf).

—aureum moss. CHRY-26. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful golden foliage, 8 in.

—aureum, lacinated. CHRY-27. Pkt. 15c  
—Mixed. CHRY-28. Pkt. 10c  
Extra choice.

—Nivellii. CHRY-46. Pkt. 10c  
Annual, 1 ft., erect; flowers on heads 1" across, white rays.

—mawii. CHRY-4z. Pkt. 50c  
Blossoms from May-Sept., bright pink

flowers, 9" tall, HHP.

—Deep Form. CHRY-42D. Pkt. 50c  
A deep colored form of the above. RARE.

—cinerariifolium. CHRY-46. Pkt. 20c  
—viscidifolium. CHRY-29. Pkt. 15c  
(Gold Wings). Free blooming and distinct long petaled golden yellow, flowering early and continuing for months. Hardy annual.

C. INODORUM: see Maticaria inodora.  
PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:  
Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

—Autumn Sky Hybrid. CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c  
Many well near double flowers in pink, coral peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, maroon, copper tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to golden yellow.

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## CISTUS (SIS-tus)

Rock Rose. Low upright shrubs native of the Med. region, belonging to the Rosaceae family. Bears a profusion of showy flowers but rarely only up to the central South; grown in full sun, dry light soil with lime present. The flowers are like large single roses; start plants in pots and transplant when young and do not prune much.

—ladaniferus. CIST-1. Pkt. 40c  
Gum Cistus. Well knob beautiful shrub, white-purple spots, HSH, 3 ft.

CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)  
(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-4 ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings. July-Aug. If flowers are planted early they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12 in. apart.

C. ELEGANS:  
The commonly grown species, has smooth reddish stems and grows under favorable conditions as high as 3 ft. and more in open places. Many new varieties are being introduced both double and single hardy annuals.

—Brilliant. CLAR-13. Pkt. 15c  
Double, brilliant orange.

—Enchantress. CLAR-3. Pkt. 20c  
Double salmon-pink, large pretty flowers.



green, white, yellow and brown.  
**—Rainbow Mixture. COLE-5X. Pkt. 20c:**  
 Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above strains.  
**—Prize Strain Mixed. COLE-7. Pkt. 50c**  
 An English grown strain, large leaves in dark apicose rose and copper shades, H.P.P., 3 ft.

## CHAENOSTOMA

(ke-NOS-toh-mah)  
 African herbs and shrubby plants grown in GH in N. or outdoors in the far South; flowers showy, star-like in shape growing in racemes.  
**—Burkeana. CHNO-1. Pkt. 30c**  
 Formally listed under Sutura; from S. Rhodesia.

## COLINSIA (ko-LIN-si-ah)

Hardy attractive free blooming annuals used in rock gardens and edgings; they are pretty, low growing plants in whorls of 5-8 blossoms and 3 or more whorls on every stem. Sow seeds outdoors in the fall and protect, or sow early in the spring. Prefer a dry location.  
**—bicolor. Mixed. COLL-1. Pkt. 15c**  
 In rose, white, lilac, violet and blue. June-Oct., 15-in. tall.  
**—candissima. COLL-1c. Pkt. 15c**  
 This has all white flowers.  
**—grandiflora. COLL-4. Pkt. 15c**  
 Blue Lips. Flowers deep blue lower lip, upper purple, 15" tall, HA.  
**—lactoria. COLL-5. Pkt. 15c**  
 Flowers pale purplish or nearly white and streaked, HA, 2 ft.

**—verna. COLL-2. Pkt. 50c**  
 (Blue-eye Mary). A sort of rarity now-a-days, 2-4", lower flower-lip bright blue, upper lip white or purplish. This seed should be planted when fresh; it is harvested in May, the crop depending upon the mice, who may be willing to work overtime, therefore, those wanting seed should place their order early, for delivery in May.

**COLUMBINE: see Aquilegia.**

## CONVOLVULUS

(kon-VOL-veu-lus)  
 Those offered here are half hardy annuals and resemble the true Morning Glories (Ipomoea) except that their flowers remain open all day, full sun, either in or not too much water their only requirements. The dwarf species can be used for bedding, the tall are good for covering trellises and walls.  
**—monstrous. CONV-6. Pkt. 15c**  
 A strong growing deep blue.  
**—Cambridge Blue. CONV-5. Pkt. 25c**  
 A NEW Brite novelty in a clear azure-blue of intense color, 12" tall.  
**—Three-colored. CONV-7. Pkt. 15c**  
 (Minor Convolvulus). Deep blue, yellow and white flowers, HA, 1 1/2 ft. A bush growing form.  
**—tricolor. Crimson Rambler. CONV-1. Pkt. 10c**  
 Bright ruby-red, rapid climber, has been sold much as Scarlet O'Hara.  
**—Dwarf Royal Ensign. CONV-3. Pkt. 10c**  
 The deepest blue and brightest of all annuals, while halo and gold throat; for edging and borders they are ideal, flowering continuously all summer long, 1-ft.  
**—Major Mixed. CONV-2. Pkt. 10c**  
 Climbing, mixed colors.  
**—Randi. CONV-8. Pkt. 40c**  
 Dainty plant for rock garden; shrubby to 1 ft., dainty pure white lily-like flowers; drought resistant, sun, soil, silvery.

## COOPERIA (koo-PEE-ri-ah)

Prairie-lily, Rain-lily. Bulbous-rooted night blooming plants of the Amaryllis Family, delightfully fragrant, summer blooming bulbs, grassy leaves and waxy, long tubed flat flowers opening in the evening. Plant bulb in Spring, lifting them in fall and storing in dry soil so they will not dry out. They are much like Zephyranthes. Sow seed when fresh, May-Aug.  
**—Indian Seed. COOP-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 Seed available between May and Aug. Sow when fresh. Should be protected over winter in the North.  
**—pedunculata. COOP-2. Pkt. 25c**  
 Rain Lily. Fragrant white flowers like Zephyranthes, blooming in summer. Can be flowered several times during year by alternate watering and drying; 1 ft.

## COOPERANTHES

Hybrids between Cooperia and Zephyranthes, with trumpet-shaped flowers of white to soft yellow; handle like Cooperia.  
**—hybrids. Mixed. COOP-1. Pkt. 25c**

## COREOPSIS (koh-ree-OP-sis)

These are the perennial species, the annuals are listed as Callipais, which grow. They are easily grown, either by starting early in the spring or by planting as late as Aug. for plants for the coming season. Does best in a sunny location and in the border they make a brilliant showing; the dwarf compact varieties being good for edgings.

## C. LANCEOLATA:

**—auriculata superba. CORE-6. Pkt. 15c**  
 Golden yellow with dark maroon-red disc, a splendid variety.  
**—New Gold. CORE-1. Pkt. 10c**  
 100% double strain. Flowers are large and fluffy, of rich golden yellow with long stems, making them ideal for cutting, 2 1/2 ft.  
**—Double Sunburst. CORE-2. Pkt. 10c**  
 Flowers 1 1/2-2 in. across, beautiful golden yellow, long lasting, comes about 80% double, excellent for cutting.  
**—grandiflora. CORE-7. Pkt. 15c**  
 Large golden yellow flowers; fine for cut flowers. (Oz. 30c).  
**—Double. CORE-7D. Pkt. 15c**  
 All double flowers.  
**—Mayfield Giant. CORE-3. Pkt. 10c**  
 Large golden yellow on a very vigorous plant, longer and stouter stems and ray petals broader.  
**—Insecta. CORE-5. Pkt. 50c**  
 So. Rhodesian herbaceous plant, 4-5 ft. tall, golden flowers with outer ray about 1" long, HP.  
**—pubescens superba. CORE-4. Pkt. 20c**  
 A very free growing species with large yellow flowers with a dark blotch in the center, HP, 3 ft.  
**—Mixed. CORE-4X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c**

## CORN—ORNAMENTAL

**—Bassett's Indian Corn. CORN-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 lb. 50c**  
 This strain is the brightest and contains

the largest number of colors and combinations of any strain we have ever seen. The ears are of the flint corn type, long, 10-12 rows; the kernels large flint type with all the colors of the rainbow, often as many as 10 different colors on a single ear. Colors: bright yellow, white, cream, all shades of red imaginable, blues, scarlet, berry, even green, and these colors also in combination on one kernel. This corn is highly ornamental and used as decorations in many ways, the kernels also supplying a wide variety of colors for design work on ornamental dishes, plaques, etc. Harvest the ears promptly when ripe, pulling husks back neatly and hanging them up to dry in a clean, shady, dustless place.

**—Multi-colored. CORN-3. Pkt. 15c**  
 This is a Holland strain.  
**—Strawberry Pop Corn. CORN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c**  
 A small red ear pop corn, just about the shape of a large strawberry and in a rich deep wine red color. It is very ornamental and can also be used for pop corn. Our strain will definitely come true from seed. The husks can be folded back when picked and the corn dried thus.

## CORNUS (KAUR-nis)

Dogwood. Ornamental shrubs and small trees found in temperate regions, mostly deciduous and are very ornamental. The foliage is handsome and in some species very colorful in the fall. They all have very pretty flowers. Thrives in most any soils except in shade or open situations. It is best to sow seeds in the fall, although success may be had on early spring planting.  
 Bunchberry. Grows 6-in. tall, a good ground cover for partly shaded areas. White flowers, June-July.

## CORTADERIA

(kor-ta-DEE-ri-ah)  
 Ornamental grasses, sometimes classed as Gynierium, the two genera being much alike except for flower details. They thrive in rich light sandy soils. They are not hardy in the far North, and it is best to start them indoors and transplant out after frost danger is passed. Called Pampas Grass.  
**—argenteum. CORT-1. Pkt. 15c**  
 (Pampas Grass). Showiest of ornamental grasses with long silvery plumes in late summer, lasting for weeks; can be cut and dried for winter use as soon as they are fully developed.  
**—roseum. CORT-2. Pkt. 15c**  
 Same but with pretty rose tinted plumes.  
**—Selloana. CORT-2. Pkt. 15c**  
 Pampas Grass. Listed also as Gynierium argenteum, incorrectly.

## CORYDALIS (koh-RID-al-is)

Easily grown annuals and perennials having interesting flowers similar to those of the Bleeding Heart; in yellow, blue, purple or rose.  
**—lutea. CORY-1. Pkt. 20c**  
 A delightful plant for shady wall, fern bed, or shady RG, where it will self-sow; ferny leaves and a profusion of golden flowers for many months. HP, 1 ft.  
**—diphylia. CORY-2. Pkt. 25c**  
 Rare dwarf species for RG; narrow leaf-segments and big flowers ranging from white to red-purple, very choice. HP.  
**—speci. from Africa. CORY-3. Pkt. 50c**  
 A NEW nameless species from So. Africa.  
**—Wilsonii. CORY-4. Pkt. 20c**  
 Wilsons non-stop all summer; butter-yellow, choice strain; 5" tall, HP.

## COSMOS (KOS-mos)

Tall half hardy annuals, very easily grown from seed, sown late in April or they can be started indoors. They thrive even in poor soil and require a sunny location; thin plants to 2-ft. apart and when a height of 2-in. is reached in the seedlings pinch off the tops so as to induce side branching.

## BIPINNATUS:

**—Sensation Radiance. COS-1. Pkt. 20c**  
 Top award winner for 1948, a striking new color combination never before seen in Cosmos. Deep rose petals overlaid with a large self defined zone of rich crimson. This should be in every flower garden this year.  
**—Sensation Dazzler. COS-14. Pkt. 15c**  
 A pretty crimson variety, 40 inches tall.  
**—Sensation. Pinky. COS-1P. Pkt. 15c**  
 NEW, clear rose-pink.  
**—Sensation Purity. COS-1w. Pkt. 15c**  
 NEW, pure white.  
**—Sensation. Mixed. COS-2X. Pkt. 15c**  
 Contains all the Sensation type varieties, rose pink, crimson, white and Radiance.

## TRUE EARLY FLOWERING SINGLE

### MAMMOTH STRAIN:

(Superior Garden Strain)  
**—Crimson Queen. COS-5. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Rose Queen. COS-4. Pkt. 15c**  
**—White Queen. COS-3. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Mixed Queen. COS-6X. Pkt. 15c**  
**—hybrid Orange Flame. COS-12. Pkt. 15c**  
 Vivid orange, blooms in 90 days, 2 1/2-ft. plants.  
**HYBRID VARIETIES:**  
**—Orange Flame. COS-2f. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Orange Ruffles. COS-2r. Pkt. 15c**  
**—hybrid Orange Ruffles. COS-10. Pkt. 15c**  
 Double, vivid rich orange butterfly-like semi-double blooms, very free flowering.  
**—hybrid. Yellow Flame. COS-11. Pkt. 15c**  
 Bright clear yellow, a brand new shade in Cosmos. Flowers single 2-2 1/2 in. across, on 3-ft. plants.

**—Double Crested. Mixed. COS-8. Pkt. 20c**  
 Extra early, with double crested flowers.  
**—Late Mammoth Single Mixed. COS-7. Pkt. 10c**  
**—Crimson. COS-7c. Pkt. 10c**  
**—Lady Lenox. Pink. COS-7k. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Lady Lenox. White. COS-7w. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Double Mixed. COS-13X. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Peerless. Double Mixed. COS-9. Pkt. 15c**  
 Eight wide petals with a Bachelor-butler center, a beautiful blend containing colored and bright type flowers.

## COSTUS (KOS-tus)

Tropical plants related to Hedychium, with leaves that assume rich coloring when grown in heat, the flowers themselves are not very showy but the sterile stamens are bell-shaped and of large size making a remarkable display. They like rich moist gravelly soil in partial shade and must be grown under glass in the North.

**—apicatus. COST-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 A tall growing species, upright, somewhat woody at base, with narrow foot-long leaves, silky beneath; above red bracts are borne the large flowers with bell-shaped stamens nearly 4 inches across, white with yellowish center, grows to 10 ft.

## COTONEASTER

(koh-toh-ne-AS-ter)

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs of temperate zone, mostly from China, belonging to Rose Family. They are very ornamental and while a little tender in the N. they stand the winters well in the central states without protection. They can be grown in pots at the start until ready to be set out in their permanent locations. Sunny locations and well drained soil.  
**—acuminata. COTN-1. Pkt. 25c**  
 To 12 ft., pinkish flowers in clusters, hardy.  
**—microphylla. COTN-2. Pkt. 25c**  
 Dwarf, evergreen type, spreading habit with white flowers.  
**—retundifolia. COTN-3. Pkt. 25c**  
**—frigida. COTN-4. Pkt. 25c**  
 One of the most beautiful in flower and fruit; grows to 20 ft., not hardy in North.

## CRATAEGUS (krah-TEE-gus)

Hawthorn or Thornapple. Member of the Rose Family, nearly all hardy and they make good specimen trees and shrubs for the lawn. Nearly all of them come true from seed and are easily grown; the seed germinates slowly and should be sown in a flat or pot and placed  
**—coccinea. CRAT-2. Pkt. 35c**  
 Dark glossy leaves and large scarlet fruits, HT, 15 ft.  
**—crus-galli. CRAT-1. Pkt. 35c**  
 Rockspur Thorn. White flowers tinged with red. HT, 10 ft. or more.

## CRAWFURDIA

Climbing gentians from the temperate regions of the Himalayas, not fully hardy and best grown in the North, in cool houses or window garden. They seem fully hardy on the East Coast, but are little known in cultivation. Treat like Gentians, giving cool soil rich in humus, plenty of water. Seed is slow of germination. Flowers are gentian-like, tubular or funnel-shaped, in blue and violet with showy fleshy red fruits.  
**—speciosa. CRAW-1. Pkt. 35c**  
 Regarded by one of the Asiatic plant collectors as the best of the Asiatic plants, large blue or purple funnel-shaped flowers and is one of the hardest. Twining vine, HHP.  
**—japonica. CRAW-2. Pkt. 35c**  
 Flowers are dull greenish or yellowish, but the fleshy red fruits are particularly ornamental; vine, HHP.

## CREMANTHODIUM

**—thomsonii. CREM-1. Pkt. 25c**  
 Lemon-yellow flowers, 1 3/4" across.  
**CREPIS (KRE-pis)**  
 Hawkweed. Flowers are in yellow, red or orange flower heads; grown in the border and thrive in a light loam and in full sun.  
**—glomerata. CREP-1. Pkt. 20c**  
 Flowers arranged on large, stout conical heads, flowers yellow with 4-petaled black anthers 6-10" high; found at 10-13,000 ft. elevations.  
**—incarna. CREP-2. Pkt. 50c**  
 Pink Hawkweed. Perennial, 10", for RG.

## CROCUS (CRO-cus)

While Crocus are generally grown from corms, they can also be grown, with much interest, from seed, and especially many of the rarer specimens. There is also the pleasure of hybridizing. Plant the seeds in flats or pots where they can be started under the best conditions and grown on for a time in the cold frame and then later the small corms can be planted to their permanent beds.  
**—Hischeri. CROC-3. Pkt. \$1.00**  
 A rare species, bulb, flowers small white with red stamens, Feb., for RG.  
**—speciosus. CROC-4. Pkt. 75c**  
 Bulb, 4" tall, for RG, flowers striped bluish; this lot may also contain some C. imperati, buff and mauve, Jan-Feb.  
**—species Mixed. CROC-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 Contains all the species listed and others that may be in a small quantity to list a collection for those wanting the different species of Crocus.  
**—tommasinianus. CROC-2. Pkt. 50c**  
 Bulb, 4" for RG, white and mauve, Jan-Feb. naturalizes itself rapidly.

## CROTALARIA

(kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)

(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Sown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.  
**—alata. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c**  
 Mottled bronzy leaves and rose-pink flowers followed by brilliant red "May Apples." From the Himalayas, but fully hardy in the N. and happy in light shade. Sown as a choice spot in the woodland or shaded rock garden, 1 ft. HP.  
**—refusa. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c**  
 (Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spike-like of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

## CRUCIANELLA

(kroo-shan-EL-ah)

(Crowswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.  
**—stylosa. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c**  
 Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual; prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small deep pink flowers.

## CRYPTANTHE (krip-TAN-the)

(Cryptanth). Slender plants of the Forget-me-not Family, annual and perennial, with racemes of yellow or white Forget-me-not flowers; not common in American gardens. They are suitable for pots, sunny exposures in the rock garden.  
**—sheldonii. CRYPT-1. Pkt. 30c**  
 This comes to us from India and we are sorry not to have any exact description, but it is recommended.

## CUCUMIS (KEU-keu-mis)

A genus of tender vine-like plants of which the cucumber and the melon are commonly grown in the vegetable garden; however, those listed here are grown as

ornamental plants, usually for their ornamental fruits. None of them will stand frost in the N. They are started indoors, usually in berry boxes, the same as you would start melons for the garden.

**—dudain, var. orodatis-urus.**

**CUCU-1. Pkt. 20c**  
 The Dudain Melon. Grown for its marbled, highly fragrant fruits. This variety is especially fragrant.

## CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)

Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

**—Butterfly Hybrids. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c**  
 At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2-ft.  
**—Irrelly. CUP-4. Pkt. 15c**  
 Beautiful bright scarlet.  
**—lavata, v. minicata. CUP-5. Pkt. 20c**  
 Flowers in racemes, green and purplish calyx, 2 large bright red petals.  
**—lanceolata. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c**  
 Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson; a very attractive annual.

**—platycentra. CUP-6. Pkt. 20c**  
 Clasp Flower. To 1 ft.; flowers with bright red calyx with white mouth and dark ring at end.  
**—miniata Vermilion. CUP-3. Pkt. 15c**  
 Mexican species with brilliant vermilion flowers, 1 ft., HHP.

## CURCULIGO (kur-KEU-li-goh)

Tropical plants of the Amaryllis Family. Palm-like dwarf plants and very choice plants in the warm greenhouse, standing dense shade; thrive in mixture of fibrous loam, old cow manure and sand.  
**—capitata. CURC-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 Formerly C. recurvata. Dark green leaves 4 ft. long; the most popular species and makes fine pot plants, of palm-like appearance.

## CYANANTHUS

Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil, in half shade, in the East. Fleetsy roots, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best let in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

**—lobatus. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 8 inch, nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves  
**CYCLAMEN (SIK-lah-men)**

The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is C. persicum. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.  
**—europaeum. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c**  
 Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.  
**—neapolitanum album. CYCL-2. Pkt. 50c**  
 Red-purple and white, autumn flowering and a good hardy species, HP, 4 inches.  
**C. persicum giganteum:**

These are the greenhouse Cyclamen. The strains and varieties we offer are the very best and most reliable.  
**—Boards's Wonder. CYCL-8BW. Pkt. 50c**  
**—Bonfire. CYCL-6b. Pkt. 50c**  
 Brilliant salmon.  
**—Glory of Wandaback. CYCL-6GW. Pkt. 50c**  
 (Pearl of Zehlendorf). Dark crimson.  
**—Rose of Marienthal. CYCL-6RM. Pkt. 50c**

Soft rose with carmine eye, rose flowers.  
**—Rose of Zehlendorf. CYCL-6R. Pkt. 50c**  
 Light salmon color.

**—Palm Rose. CYCL-6x. Pkt. 50c**  
**—Salmon-scarlet. CYCL-6s. Pkt. 50c**  
**—White, Crimson Eye. CYCL-6w. Pkt. 50c**  
**—White Wonder. CYCL-6. Pkt. 50c**  
 The largest and most free flowering white variety yet produced.  
**—New Ruffled, Mixed. CYCL-6Rx. Pkt. 50c**

**—Prize Mixture of Giants. CYCL-6P. Pkt. 50c**

A strain from one of the best growers of Cyclamen seed, (M. ceca).  
**—Rococo, Mixed. CYCL-6Ro. Pkt. 50c**  
 Large flowering, in best blend of colors. (M. ceca).

## CYDONIA (sy-DOH-ni-ah)

Quince.  
**—sempervirens. CYDN-1. Pkt. 25c**

## CYNOGLOSSUM

(sin-oh-GLOS-um)

(Cigu's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and bi-ennials.  
**—amabile. CYNO-1. Pkt. 15c**  
 (Chinese For-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2-ft.

**—Rose. CYNO-1x. Pkt. 15c**  
**—compactum. Firament. CYNO-1F. Pkt. 15c**  
 Dwarf compact blue variety, 15-18 in. tall.

**—furcatum. CYNO-4. Pkt. 15c**  
 Hairly leaved, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue Forget-me-nots in clusters; perennial.

**—linitolium. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c**  
 Upright sprays of white Forget-me-nots like little pearl buttons; an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus Navelwort.

**—nervosum. CYNO-6. Pkt. 50c**  
 Good border plant; arching stems bearing a profusion of pure blue forgetmenots in early summer; easy and long-lived; somewhat similar to Anchusa, but more refined. HP, 2 ft.

**—Wallchill. CYNO-7. Pkt. 10c**  
 To 2 ft., annual with blue flowers; offered especially for bee food.

**—All Kinds Mixed. CYNO-X. Pkt. 10c**

## CYMBALARIA

(sim-bah-LAY-riah)

Creeping herbaceous perennials formerly under Linaria. They are tender plants and grown as annuals in the N. They make GH plants for hanging baskets or

vases or can be set out for a ground cover; easily grown from seed; shade.

**—murelitis. CYMB-3. Pkt. 15c**  
 Kewworth Ivy. A shade loving plant with lilac-blue flowers and yellow throat; much grown in the GH for baskets and vases and can be grown outdoors by starting the plants indoors early; leaves persistent.

## CYPERUS (sy-PEE-rus)

Annuals and perennials with grass-like leaves and the flowers borne in spikelets.  
**—alternifolius. CYPE-1. Pkt. 15c**  
 Umbrella Plant. A splendid plant for the edges of shallow water or in large aquariums; rich soil, wet feet, grows 3-4 ft., tender.

## CYPHOMANDRA

**—betelae. CYPH-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 Gooseberry tomato from Columbia.

## CYPRIPEDIUM

(sip-ri-PEE-di-um)

The Lady Slipper Orchid, including some of our loveliest wild orchids, as well as very beautiful greenhouse species. The latter are among the most easily grown of all orchids and are particularly suited to culture by the amateur. As with all orchids, careful attention must be given to the young seedlings, but once started their demands are less exacting. See Orchids.

**—calceolus. CYPR-6. Pkt. 50c**  
**—cordigerum. CYPR-5. Pkt. 50c**  
**—insigne. CYPR-1. Pkt. 75c**  
 One of the finest of the greenhouse sorts, with brown to clear yellow flowers; very free blooming.  
**—insigne x Faircrenum. CYPR-2. Pkt. 75c**

A hybrid between the two species, the latter from Assam which has rather small flowers with purple veined white sepals and green lip, flushed red and veined purple. Interesting variations may be expected among the seedlings. Greenhouse culture.

**—villosum. CYPR-3. Pkt. 75c**  
 Very glossy brown flowers, purple at base, edged with white; greenhouse culture.  
**—giganteum. CYPR-4. Pkt. 75c**

## CYTISUS (SIT-i-sus)

Broom. Attractive shrubs belonging to Pea family. Some are hardy in N; require full sun exposure and wind, preferring poor soil and perfect drainage.  
**—albus. CYTS-3. Pkt. 35c**  
 Not hardy in N, but can be grown in GH, very showy, flowers yellowish white to white in terminal heads.  
**—decumbens. CYTS-2. Pkt. 50c**  
 (C. humifusa). Genista prostrata. Prostrate to 8" flowers yellow in May-June, native of S. Europe.

**—"Porlock". CYTS-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 Hybrid of C. fragrans x C. monspessulanus; golden flowers and very fragrant; large shrub in mild climates, standing up to 10 degrees of frost.  
**DABOECIA (da-boh-EE-si-ah)**

In a cool cellar or cold frame, where germination takes place in the spring of the second year, sometimes the third. The seeds should be rubbed free of the pulp. The main concern is difficult but if placed in a corner of the cold frame, the pot plunged to its top and covered with glass, it is easy.  
**—polifolia alba. DAB-1. Pkt. 50c**  
 The Connemara Heath. This is a white form. HSB, 2 ft.  
**—hybrida, asorica x polifolia. DAB-2. Pkt. \$1.00**

This is a fine hybrid of Mr. Porter's, offered here for the first time; it is the longest blooming Heather and in one mild season was actually in flower in late Dec. 6-12" tall, pink to deep rose, May-Sept.



# DELPHINIUM

Under this heading are listed the perennial species; the annuals are listed under Larkspur. Delphiniums are probably our most popular flowers, especially in the better planned gardens. They really are very easy grown. Fine plants require air circulation, rich light alkaline soil and good seed strains. Locate in the garden so that they have some protection from strong winds, give space between plants, not closer than 2-3 ft. and if you want them for cut flowers only, plant in 3-ft. rows, with plants 2-3 ft. apart in the row. A light sprinkling of agricultural lime, with well rotted manure at the time the plants are planted, will help them to become established a much over the soil is fine. Usually the plants can be cut back after flowering and a second bloom will result, a light dressing of well rotted manure at this time will benefit the plants. The best time to plant seed is about Aug. 1st, when new crop seed can be had and the plants will reach sufficient size to make the proper size for blooming the following year; if early seed can be had, plant anytime from early seed can be had to Sept. The handling of the seedlings and plants is the same as with any regular sowing. You will find that the varieties and strains of those who offer the very best seed are the best to order. Those using quantities of seed for plants etc., should write us for quantity quotations, which will depend upon time of ordering and available seed supply; it will pay you to ask.

NOTE: Those wanting first delivery in July or Aug. on new crop seed should book their orders as early as possible.

## PACIFIC GIANT SERIES:

One of the most popular strains of present having immense spikes 2 1/2-3 1/2 in. with flowers closely packed, white to light blue, very long, very strong, very resistant to mildew, very resistant and 100% double; a truly remarkable strain.

Prices on all series: Pkt. 50c; 3 Pkts. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$5.00; 1/2 oz. \$7.50; oz. \$12.00.

—Black Knight Series. DELP-1. Pkt. 50c The darkest violet. Individual flowers 2 1/2-3 inches in diameter; of beautiful round form, with heavy velvety texture, which gives the color luminosity and vividness not seen before in Delphinium. Very long, well formed spikes; a true show flower with black bees.

—Blue Bird Series. DELP-2. Pkt. 50c A true blue Delphinium has been the hardest thing to produce. We can safely recommend this series as being the clearest medium blues, with white bees. They not only come true to color but carry well formed, round flowers 2 1/2 in. in diameter on very long, graceful spikes. The habit is all one could desire in modern Delphinium and this series sets a new standard in blues of today.

—Blue Jay Series. DELP-3. Pkt. 50c The color is striking, clear medium to dark blue; very intense and alive, with dark, contrasting bee.

—Blue Shades. DELP-31. Pkt. 50c This beautiful strain contains many of the newer shades in blue from strains not yet used.

—Camelliar Series. DELP-4. Pkt. 50c A clear lavender self with white bee, possessing classical perfection of form of the individual flowers, which are very round and attain very large size, averaging 3 inches in diameter. Beautifully bunched spikes, combined with excellent growing habits.

—Galathea Series. DELP-5. Pkt. 50c The greatest achievement in giant whites, fully worthy of its name, which possesses all the qualities one expects to find in a fine Delphinium. The standard attained in this series is perhaps responsible for the wide popularity it met, ranking in demand next to the blues. The clear white flowers, with white bees, are of large size, reaching often 3 in. in diameter, combined with glistening, heavy texture.

—Guinevere Series. DELP-6. Pkt. 50c A clear, pink-lavender self with white bee, with very large flowers, averaging 3 in. in diameter. This is a true exhibition type and a beautiful garden plant.

—King Arthur Series. DELP-7. Pkt. 50c This is still one of the most brilliant Delphiniums so far developed. The color is a rich, royal purple, with a velvety texture and large white bee, and the beautifully formed, long spikes are carried on thin, woody stems.

—Lancelot Series. DELP-30. Pkt. 50c A clear lilac self with white bee; a rare color in Delphinium and one of the most beautiful.

—Percival Series. DELP-20. Pkt. 50c Companion to Galathea Series; large glistening white flowers with strongly contrasting black bees, beautifully spaced on long, tapering spikes. Very vigorous, free growing habit.

—Round Table Series. DELP-9. Pkt. 50c As the name implies, this represents all of the color combinations of the Knights and their Ladies which will eventually be introduced. This year some three hundred different crosses were used to make up this group, combining all the newest color developments and possessing size that will make them invaluable for show purposes.

—Summer Skies Series. DELP-8. Pkt. 50c Light, heavenly blue of a summer sky with white bees representing the fleecy clouds; a color long sought in the large hybrid Delphinium. The 1947 series has reached stability when they come almost 100% true to color from seed. As a class this is the finest blue Delphinium today in existence.

—Sailer's Series Blend. DLP-10. Pkt. 50c A carefully hand made blend of the above series, not a mixture, especially of value to the flower grower with limited space.

—Series Mixture. DELP-11. Pkt. 50c Contains most of the series, but based mainly on purples. Quality exactly the same as above.

The following Belladonna types of Delphinium, which are not as large as the Pacific Giant Strains, they, however, are much to be preferred in those sections where the summers are hotter and not so moist. They will, in these sections succeed where the others will fail. One will just have to see them out in their own particular garden and treatment. More resistant to disease.

—White Butterfly. DELP-34. Pkt. 15c The Butterfly Delphiniums bloom the best from seed; very attractive in border or bedding; white flowers.

—Blackmore & Langdon Type XXX. DELP-35. Pkt. 30c One of the very best strains of this Eng-

lish Delphinium; grows to 6-8 ft., with the very best of flowers.

—Belladonna True. DELP-12. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Lovely clear blue.

—Belladonna Improved. DELP-23. Pkt. 25c

Special Strain. Clear light blue, large flower, strong grower; the finest strain of Belladonna on the market.

—Blue Grotto. DELP-18. Pkt. 35c A deep indigo-blue variety, early, English grown. HP. 3 ft.

—Cliveden Beauty. DELP-13. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50

A lovely turquoise blue, a good florist strain too.

—Dark Blue. DELP-27. Pkt. 25c

—White. DELP-26. Pkt. 25c

—Cardinal. DELP-24. Pkt. 30c

Belladonna type, scarlet flowers.

—Bellamosum. DELP-15. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

Rich deep blue form of Belladonna with small white bee, flowers 2 1/2 in. across.

—Hollyhock Strain. DELP-14. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.75

Selections of light shades, exceptionally fine for florist's use.

—Wrexham Type. DELP-16. Pkt. 25c

5 ft., strong growth; these make fine flowers where the Pacific Giants do not do so well.

## CHINENSIS:

While these are perennials they have the added advantage of being grown as annuals from early started seed. They are robust and sure bloomers. Popular for many years and covered with flowers all summer and fall; rarely need staking.

—Blue Mirror. DELP-20M. Pkt. 25c

A new type Delphinium Chinensis with clear bright navy-blue wide open flowers, without spurs and facing upwards making it more attractive both for a low border and for cutting. 12-15 inches tall, blooms thru a long season; a hardy perennial that blooms the first season from seed sown outdoors.

—Blue Butterfly. DELP-20B. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf chinensis variety, ultramarine blue, 12".

—Azure Fairy. DELP-20A. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf chinensis, azure blue, 12".

—Cambridge Blue. DELP-20C. Pkt. 20c

Special strain in a rich belladonna blue.

—Tall Blue. DELP-20TB. Pkt. 20c

—Tall White. DELP-20TW. Pkt. 20c

—Dwarf Mixed. DELP-20X. Pkt. 20c

About 1 1/2 ft. tall, in all shades of blue and white.

—Tall Mixed. DELP-20TX. Pkt. 15c

2-3 ft. tall, all shades of blue and white. The tall varieties make especially good plants for cutting.

—Cyanacae. DELP-21. Pkt. 25c

—Decorum. DELP-19. Pkt. 50c

Deep purple flowers, sun or half shade, rich loamy soils, dwarf, 4"-6" for the rock garden, HP.

—Incarnum. DELP-28. Pkt. 50c

—Macrocraentron. DELP-29. Pkt. 40c

A species from South Rhodesia.

—Menais. DELP-18. Pkt. 35c

Deep blue flowers in dense spikes, western native species; full sun, heavy or light soil with humus, 4"-6" tall, HP.

—Paniculatum. DELP-30. Pkt. 40c

—Nudicaule, Chamois. DELP-32. Pkt. 25c

Flowers long spurred, a fine RG Larkspur, growing to 12", HP.

—Nudicaule, Lemon Gem. DELP-13L. Pkt. 15c

—Nudicaule, Scarlet. DELP-31. Pkt. 25c

Red Larkspur. Flowers long spurred; this is a clear yellow variety.

—Oriental. DELP-32. Pkt. 15c

—Fairy. DELP-17. Pkt. 30c

3 ft. So. Calif., purplish or deep blue flowers.

—Subglobosum. DELP-17S. Pkt. 35c

—Sinensis. DELP-32. Pkt. 50c

A 1 ft. perennial for the RG, short lived but reseeds itself readily, a brilliant blue.

—Orientalis. DELP-32. Pkt. 20c

Annual Larkspur, 3 ft. tall, native of Kurdistan; flowers richest tyrian purple, excellent for cut flowers.

—Icicle. DELP-25. Pkt. 25c

1-3 ft., HP, flowers blue, lilac, lavender, white, planted for early spring flowers.

—Zall. DELP-22. Pkt. 25c

2 ft., flowers primrose-yellow, 1" across, not common.

—Semi-double and double flowers in early flowering strain, 18-24" tall, profuse bloomers, brightest colors and a dwarf

—Yellow Prince. DAHL-4y. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow in the Unwin type, ideal for bedding.

—Thunbergii. CLEM-13. Pkt. 50c

Traveler's Joy. A rare Clematis from S. Rhodesia, white flowers, sweet scented, 1/2 in. in diameter, very effective climber.

—Single Varieties Mixed. DAHL-12Sx. Pkt. 20c

Seed saved from the best selected single varieties.

—Mixed Dahlias. DAHL-12x. Pkt. 50c

Contains a large collection of all types of Dahlias and will be especially valuable for those wanting different kinds; start seed indoors in Feb. or March for early results and in many cases flowers the first season.

—CYDONIA (sy-DOH-ni-ah): see Chaenomeles.

—DAPHNE (DAF-nee)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs, especially valued for their fragrant flowers; thriving best in well drained sandy loam well supplied with leaf mold. Not hardy in N.; some grown in greenhouse.

—Alpina. DAPH-3. Pkt. 50c

White flowers, red berries, 2 ft. high, deciduous, flowers fragrant and in terminal clusters, May-June.

—Oleoides. DAPH-3. Pkt. 35c

Creamy flowers, red berries and evergreen foliage, to 2 1/2 ft., not hardy in N.

—DATURA (dah-TEU-rah)

Annuals and perennials found in the warmer regions, a few being very ornamental on account of their large trumpet-shaped flowers. Easily grown, treat as tender annuals.

—arbores. DATU-7. Pkt. 25c

Angel's Trumpet. A small tree with pendulous white trumpets of very large size, a musk-like odor, rather narrow leaves in pairs, one only 2/3 as long as the other. May be grown in the open in summer and in the cellar in the North.

—Black. DATU-6. Pkt. 30c

—Lutea. DATU-1. Pkt. 10c

(Angel's Trumpet). Double Mixed.

—Metal. DATU-2. Pkt. 10c

(Also known as D. cornucopia). Annual to 5-ft. with large double flowers, whitish inside and violet outside with purple calyx.

—Serrata. DATU-8. Pkt. 25c

—Trumpet-in-Trumpet. DATU-5. Pkt. 20c

Blossoms intensely double and ruffled. Comes mostly in soft yellow, with occasional variations into light cream or pure white, 36 in.

—Wright. DATU-4. Pkt. 20c

An easily grown vigorous annual with very large flaring trumpet flowers of palest roseate lavender, texture softly downy, 3 ft. (Syn. D. Meteloides).

—DAUBENTONIA

(dawn-bee-TOHN-ya)

Herbs and shrubs of the Pea Family, with leaves divided into many pairs of small leaflets. The petals are borne in racemes followed by large blue bean-like fruits; needs some shelter in the N. altho it is hardy; sandy soil with plenty of leaf-mold.

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Herbs and shrubs of the Pea Family, with leaves divided into many pairs of small leaflets. The petals are borne in racemes followed by large blue bean-like fruits; needs some shelter in the N. altho it is hardy; sandy soil with plenty of leaf-mold.

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# DIANTHUS - PINKS - CARNATIONS

In this classification are a great number of annuals and perennials of new growth and known under different names, viz. Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Picotees, etc. They are all fragrant and beautiful flowering plants and excepting for a few Alpine species, they all can be grown anywhere, enjoying sun and a moist garden soil. The annual sorts should be planted early in the spring, either indoors or out, the perennials can be started indoors early in the spring, or sown as late as Aug., for plants old enough to winter over when they will flower profusely the following summer. Do not mulch Dianthus during the winter, they are best left alone as the crowns often rot if too much moisture collects and they can not quickly dry out.

—**Woodlily.** DIAN-3. Pkt. 25c  
A hardy hybrid race of *D. plumarius* and *D. caryophyllus*. Flowers from early spring till late fall in all colors except yellow; petals entire or variously fringed; have the free flowering and clove scent of the *plumarius* with the heavy texture of the *caryophyllus*. About 25 seeds per packet. 5 for \$1.00.

—**Alpinus.** DIAN-3A. Pkt. 20c  
Flowers first year from seed, July-Aug.; prefers lime soil, fragrant, flowers single, in shades of lavender, rose and pink and in many different colored centers, 4-8 in. tall.

—**Alpinus.** DIAN-10. Pkt. 20c  
—**Albus.** DIAN-10A. Pkt. 20c  
—**Brilliant.** DIAN-10B. Pkt. 25c  
—**Dark Crimson.** DIAN-10C. Pkt. 20c  
Two selected forms of the finest of all Pinks for RG; flowers 2 in. the size of a silver dollar, on 1" stems above bright green leaves of very short leaves; color varies from white to red, with a band of dark dots around the center; the true pink flowers have sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall, 3 in.

—**Alpinus albus.** DIAN-111. Pkt. 25c  
A very pretty white variety of this beautiful Rock Garden Pink, 2-4" high.

—**Arenarius.** DIAN-13. Pkt. 20c  
Deeply fringed and richly fragrant rock garden species, white, cream and pale pink flowers; has sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall.

—**Cassius.** DIAN-24. Pkt. 15c  
(Chester Pinks). Tufted foliage, 3-in. tall, 6-in. flower stems, bright pink daintily fringed flowers in May and June; ideal rock garden plant.

—**Hybrid.** DIAN-16H. Pkt. 25c  
A very pink hybrid of this species.

—**Brachyanthus.** DIAN-22. Pkt. 35c  
Tufted little plants to 8". Flowers rose, an RG treasure.

—**Crisinus.** DIAN-34. Pkt. 25c  
8" tall, leaves narrow and 1" long, flowers solitary, white; Algeria.

—**Doloides.** DIAN-39. Pkt. 15c  
(Maiden Pink). Small rose purple flowers; dwarf turf habit, and fine for edging or the rock garden, HP, 8 inches.

—**Bowie's Variety.** DIAN-38B. Pkt. 25c  
Bronzy foliage and vivid carmine flowers 5" tall, HP.

—**Stern's Variety.** DIAN-38S. Pkt. 25c  
—**Brilliant.** DIAN-38L. Pkt. 15c  
(Maiden Pinks). A brilliant rich rose-pink variety, HP. Pretty, fragrant.

—**Erectus.** DIAN-27. Pkt. 20c  
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.

—**Frangens.** DIAN-78. Pkt. 30c  
A favorite white single Pink, powerfully fragrant, HP, 1 ft.

—**Giganteiformis.** DIAN-48. Pkt. 50c  
—**Hunteri.** DIAN-52. Pkt. 50c  
—**Hyalepis.** DIAN-54. Pkt. 75c  
—**Jacquinotii.** DIAN-57. Pkt. 50c  
—**Knapplii.** DIAN-59. Pkt. 25c  
Pure lemon yellow, an unique color in Dianthus and a real addition to the flower garden; grow it with *Jasione perennis* for a delightful blue and yellow effect, 18-in. tall.

—**La Bourbillie.** DIAN-61. Pkt. 30c  
Very dwarf silver mats covered with pink flowers, 1" tall, HP.

—**Latifolius atrococcineus.** DIAN-43. Pkt. 15c  
(Everblooming Sweet William). Double flowers of deepest glowing crimson, erect, long in bloom, 1-ft.

—**Mibschianthus.** DIAN-93. Pkt. 25c  
White flowers, 1 ft., HP.

—**Monspeulianus.** DIAN-67. Pkt. 15c  
Large fragrant flowers with deeply fringed petals, varied colors with many shades of pink. Showy rock garden, border or bedding plants, 1-ft.

—**Neglectus.** DIAN-71. Pkt. 25c  
(Glacier Pink). Small odorless red-purple flowers, the toothed petals tawny underneath.

—**Nigriscans.** DIAN-69. Pkt. 30c  
Foliage and stems dark purple, flowers dark red, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Nobilis.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 20c  
—**Petraeus.** DIAN-75. Pkt. 50c  
6-12" tall, mat forming, flowers white 1/2" across, fragrant.

—**Pinguicula.** DIAN-94. Pkt. 35c  
—**Sanguineus v. tristis.** DIAN-110. Pkt. 50c  
Clusterhead Pinks.  
A rock garden species with grassy green leaves and flowers like those of the Maiden Pink, but larger, HP, 3".

—**Subcaeruleus.** DIAN-90. Pkt. 30c  
An attractive rock garden species with pretty pink flowers, HP, 9 inches.

—**Sundermanni.** DIAN-81. Pkt. 50c  
A Macedonian species with large white flowers, rare, HP, 6 inches.

—**Winteri.** DIAN-99. Pkt. 25c  
(New Pinks). Flowers are pure colors, sweet scented singles, compact growth and blooming first year, long flower period. Splendid rockery subject, 9-in. tall.

—**Species Mixed.** DIAN-83. Pkt. 35c  
An English grown mixture of Dianthus species suitable for rock gardens, old walls, pavements, etc., HP, 1 ft.

**SWEET WILLIAM** *Dianthus barbatus*.  
While these are biennials they are best grown as hardy annuals, especially in the N. All are about 1 1/2-ft. tall, excellent in beds and for cutting; they flower in June when cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

—**Single Annual Mixed.** DIAN-68. Pkt. 20c  
An annual flowering strain of Sweet William, which if planted early will bloom profusely.

—**Auriculatus.** DIAN-70. Pkt. 25c  
Auricle-eyed Sweet William. The old fashioned type, grown in England, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Dumetii.** DIAN-2D. Pkt. 15c  
A high class strain in blood-red flowers.

—**Harlequin.** DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c  
Rose white, rose and red shades of color on one head.

—**Holborn Glory.** DIAN-2HG. Pkt. 15c  
A very large flowered variety in curlicue eyed type.

—**Hunt's Perfection.** DIAN-2HP. Pkt. 15c  
A fine strain of curlicue eyed flowers with flowers with large eyes.

—**Johnson's Diadem.** DIAN-2JD. Pkt. 15c  
Brilliant dark scarlet with large white eye.

—**Newport Pink.** DIAN-2NP. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful single salmon-rose.

—**Pink Beauty.** DIAN-2PB. Pkt. 15c  
A charming strain in many shades of salmon-pink, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Purple Beauty.** DIAN-10. Pkt. 10c  
Bright deep purple single flowers.

—**Scarlet Beauty.** DIAN-2SB. Pkt. 15c  
—**Single Dark Crimson.** DIAN-4. Pkt. 10c  
—**Single Holborn Beauty.** DIAN-2H. Pkt. 10c  
Very large eyed on pretty single flowers in mixed colors.

—**White Beauty.** DIAN-2WB. Pkt. 15c  
—**Single Auricle-Eyed Mixed.** DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c  
—**Select Giants, Mixed.** DIAN-2GX. Pkt. 15c  
These are giant hybrids in a great many different colors.

—**Dwarf Double Mixed.** DIAN-2DX. Pkt. 15c  
A dwarf compact strain in double flowers of bright colors making effective bedders.

—**Mixed Single Sweet William.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 10c; or. \$1.25  
—**Single Dwarf Alpine Mixed.** DIAN-14X. Pkt. 20c  
This dwarf, compact form of Single Sweet William is ideal for rock gardens and low edgings; the clusters of many colored bright flowers are set snugly over the tip of the 6-in. tall plants during late spring and early summer; sown seed in July or Aug. for the next year's bloom. Although a hardy biennial it is usually more satisfactory to make sowings annually; in favorable locations, plants often live over 2-3 years.

—**Double, Mixed.** DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; Double, dwarf, compact.

—**Mixed Sweet William.** DIAN-73. Pkt. 25c  
This is a T&M English grown strain of the very best single flowered varieties, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

**CARNATIONS**—  
*Dianthus caryophyllus*.  
Some of the types are also called Clove Pinks. They are especially noted for their fragrance, the whites being the most profuse and the reds the least. The greenhouse carnation belongs under this heading, but many hardy sorts are listed below. As a general rule seed should be started indoors for early plants or up until Aug. for outdoor plants for the next year flowering. Space a foot apart and the larger the flower, the more necessary it is to supply support.

—**Giant Perpetual.** DIAN-18. Pkt. 25c  
The best flowered clove-scented strain for garden use, similar in habit, for long percentage and earliness to the Chabaud Giant Improved. Under cold frame forcing it will produce excellent commercial cut flowers.

**CHABAUD'S CARNATIONS:**  
—**Chabaud Giants.** DIAN-21. Pkt. 35c  
(D. marquette). Everblooming Carnations. The giant everblooming carnations are as easily grown as the *D. Marquette*, flowering about 6 months from time of sowing, they have the added advantage, the being truly everblooming, producing without interruption during the whole summer, large and fine, very double flowers. A fine type of carnation, 16-20-in. tall, of good habit; strong, stiff stems, colors coming true from seed and up to 85% very double flowers. Excellent for growing in pots, for beds and for cut flowers. Sown in Jan.-Feb. flowering from Jan. till winter sets in.

—**Simon's Triumph.** DIAN-4ST. Pkt. 25c  
An extra choice double flowered blend in best color range. Hardy.

—**Avranchin Blend.** DIAN-4Av. Pkt. 25c  
Yellow ground varieties.

—**Amethyst.** DIAN-4A. Pkt. 25c  
—**Cardinal Red.** DIAN-4CR. Pkt. 25c  
A beautiful shade of red Carnation.

—**Deep Rose.** DIAN-4DR. Pkt. 25c  
—**Leanne Dionis.** DIAN-4JD. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful pure double white, 90% double flowers.

—**Enfant de Nice, Mixed.** DIAN-4EN. Pkt. 20c  
This is the result of a cross between Chabaud's Giant and Perpetual; the plants are robust, upright habit, with long strong stalks bearing 2 1/2-3-in. flowers, a magnificent strain coming 75% true from seed and 90% double.

—**Etiencelant.** DIAN-4ET. Pkt. 25c  
Bright scarlet, 90% double flowers.

—**Legion of Honor.** DIAN-4LH. Pkt. 25c  
Salmon-rose.

—**Marie Chabaud.** DIAN-4MC. Pkt. 25c  
Very pure yellow flowers.

—**Mauve.** DIAN-24. Pkt. 50c  
A new Swiss race, 95% double flowers, with a rich color blend, exceptionally good.

—**Nero.** DIAN-4N. Pkt. 25c  
Blood-red.

—**Pearl.** DIAN-4P. Pkt. 25c  
Mauve flowers.

—**Rose Queen.** DIAN-4RQ. Pkt. 25c  
—**Ruby.** DIAN-4RB. Pkt. 25c  
—**Striped.** DIAN-4SI. Pkt. 25c  
—**Giants of Nice.** DIAN-4GN. Pkt. 25c  
Strong robust habit, giant flowered, a special blend of named varieties, 90% double.

—**English Giants.** DIAN-4EG. Pkt. 25c  
This is a NEW strain of hardy garden Carnations, that will give the best possible double Carnations, blooming all summer long; pinch off some of the flower buds under the terminal one and you will be repaid in large perfect flowers; plant 18" tall.

—**Chabaud Blend.** DIAN-4X. Pkt. 25c  
A choice blend of all those listed above together with many others. A really fine blend of colors.

—**Teicher's Strain.** DIAN-4TS. Pkt. 35c  
A large long stemmed hardy perennial Carnation of highest merit, 2-ft.

—**Tige de Fer, Mixed.** DIAN-4TF. Pkt. 35c  
Iron stem Carnations.

—**Heddensia, Westwood Beauty.** DIAN-30. Pkt. 15c  
An entirely new triploid variety combining the large open flowers of *D. heddensia* with the rugged growth and long stem habit of *D. chinensis*. Well formed 2-in. flowers in large numbers, stems 18-in. suitable for cutting and more tolerant of 1/2 ft.

extreme temperatures than either of its parents. Color variable in red, shades of crimson and scarlet, single, lacinated, 1-ft., Hardy Annual.

—**Schonheit.** DIAN-31. Pkt. 20c  
A pretty new Swiss variety just received.

—**Finest Mixed.** DIAN-32. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 70c  
HA.

**CHINENSIS:**  
Rainbow Pinks. Glabrous green tufted plants, 12-18" tall, flowers single, in several colors, 1" across, not fragrant. The Heddwigii annual Pinks belong in this species. They are short-lived perennials, but grown best as annuals.

—**Imperator.** DIAN-60. Pkt. 20c  
Double giant flowers in finest mixture, HA.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-5DX. Pkt. 15c  
—**Giants, Extra Double Mixed.** DIAN-5DXD. Pkt. 25c  
—**Single Mixed.** DIAN-5SX. Pkt. 15c  
(China or India Pinks). While they are short lived perennials, they are best treated as hardy annuals. Height 12-15 in. flowers solitary, 1-in. across, in tones of red, lilac and white, blooms all summer. D. heddwigii is one of the hybrids of this species.

—**Imperialis, Double Mixed.** DIAN-5MX. Pkt. 15c  
This is a form of *D. chinensis*.

**Heddwigii:**  
Dianthus chinensis, Indian or China Pink. Introduced in 1713 and comes in various forms, double, single and lacinated and all large flowers, the best strains are of Japanese origin. Sown seeds after first of year for early flowering out of doors, from April to June for late summer and autumn flowering. They are also fine in pots carried over in cold frame and flowering from May on in 6 inch pots. All are hardy annuals and about 9 inches tall.

—**Giganteus, Single Mixed.** DIAN-5HSX. Pkt. 15c  
—**Dwarf Single Mixed.** DIAN-5SHX. Pkt. 15c  
The above two varieties are very large flowered types.

—**Mourning Cloak.** DIAN-5HM. Pkt. 15c  
Dark purple with cut edges; effective in groups.

—**Double Hybrids.** DIAN-5HYX. Pkt. 15c  
—**Imperator, Double Giants.** DIAN-5HDX. Pkt. 15c  
A choice strain of double giant varieties.

—**Salmon Shades.** DIAN-5HA. Pkt. 15c  
—**Fireball.** DIAN-5HF. Pkt. 15c  
(Japanese Pinks). Double deep scarlet. Hardy annuals.

—**Lacinated Double Mixed.** DIAN-5HLX. Pkt. 15c  
—**Snowball.** DIAN-5HLB. Pkt. 15c  
—**Nobilis.** DIAN-5HN. Pkt. 15c  
(Royal Pink). Flowers very large, 3-4 in. frilled and fringed in most charming colors HA.

—**Single Mixed.** DIAN-5HX. Pkt. 10c

**GRENADIN CARNATIONS:**  
Hardy border Carnations, growing about 18" tall.

—**King of the Blacks.** DIAN-6K. Pkt. 15c  
Dark velvety brown.

—**Rosy Morn.** DIAN-6R. Pkt. 15c  
—**Scarlet Morn.** DIAN-6S. Pkt. 15c  
—**White Queen.** DIAN-6W. Pkt. 15c  
—**Yellow Queen.** DIAN-6Y. Pkt. 15c  
—**Bl-d of above Varieties.** DIAN-6X. Pkt. 15c  
Splendid mixture of these 18-22-in. plants.

—**Grenadin, Tausendschon.** DIAN-19. Pkt. 50c  
A new variety, color varying from delicate rose to salmon rose, its flowers are faultless, double and regular shape, excellent cut flowers, HP, 18-22-in.

—**Grenadin, Giant Malmaison.** DIAN-23. Pkt. 35c  
Largest sized flowers, fragrant and one of the most satisfactory garden types.

**MARGARET CARNATIONS:**  
—**Marguerite Carnation, Saier Blend.** DIAN-44. Pkt. 25c  
This is the most generally satisfactory garden variety, as it is early flowering and blooms more profusely under more difficult conditions. The flowers are long stemmed, double, very fragrant and in wide variety of colors; in all areas except where the winters are very severe, the plants will live over 3 or 4 years. If seed is started early early flowers can be had by July and till frost.

—**Dark Red.** DIAN-7R. Pkt. 15c  
—**Pure Yellow.** DIAN-7Y. Pkt. 15c  
—**Rosy Pink.** DIAN-7Z. Pkt. 15c  
—**Improved White.** DIAN-7W. Pkt. 15c  
—**Giant Malmaison, Mixed.** DIAN-7MX. Pkt. 15c

—**Riviera Market.** DIAN-7RX. Pkt. 25c  
A very showy blend with large flowers, double and early.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-7DX. Pkt. 15c

**HARDY DWARF CARNATIONS:**  
Extra choice strain of double flowered bright colors and free blooming; especially good for bedding as well as cutting; while biennial, treat as an annual, starting seeds early indoors, 15-in. tall.

—**Vienna, Pure White.** DIAN-10W. Pkt. 20c  
—**Pure Rose.** DIAN-10Z. Pkt. 20c

**HYBRID PINKS:**  
Listed here are those Dianthus that are hybrids of different species and not correctly listed under any species.

—**Delight.** DIAN-7P. Pkt. 70c  
Fine novelty in various shades and colors, continuous flowering, HP, 9 inches.

—**Hybrids, Highland Strain.** DIAN-40. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful strain of large flowered hardy Pinks, vivid colorings rich in varied shades and combinations of pink and rose; wide assortment of beautiful forms, selfs and zoned flowers with pink and rose tones dominating.

—**Loveless.** DIAN-80. Pkt. 70c  
Deeply lacinated mauve flowers, sweetly perfumed, HP, 1 ft.

—**Sweet Wivelsfield.** DIAN-41. Pkt. 15c  
A distinct race of Pinks with large flowers in shades of pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, and others with edges and centers of contrasting colors, blooming several weeks during summer, excellent for borders, rockery, edgings or cutting, 1-ft.

—**Flora pleno.** DIAN-82. Pkt. 50c  
Double form of Sweet Wivelsfield, HP, 1 ft.

**DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS.**  
(Grass or Clove Pinks). Hardy perennials, the foliage grassy-like in strong clumps, thin wiry stems, very free flowering, fragrant. Easily grown from seed, preferring well drained soil and a sunny position; excellent for edging paths. Bloom early June to mid-summer and if faded flowers are removed the blooming period will be lengthened.

—**Perpetual Dwarf Harlequin.** DIAN-47. Pkt. 10c  
White, rose and red flowers on some flower heads.

—**Double Blue.** CAMP-9B. Pkt. 15c  
—**Double Rose.** CAMP-9Z. Pkt. 15c  
—**Ipawich Crimson Double.** DIAN-82. Pkt. 50c  
A very deep crimson and a double type, HP, 1 ft.

—**Ipawich Pink.** DIAN-83. Pkt. 50c  
A really good rosy pink double variety, HP, 9 inches.

—**Ipawich White.** DIAN-81. Pkt. 50c  
Double ivory-white, non-bursting flowers, HP, 9 inches.

—**Mayflower.** DIAN-8M. Pkt. 15c  
Early dwarf types in nice blend of colors, double.

—**Mrs. Sinkins.** DIAN-8Sa. Pkt. 35c  
—**Rose of May.** DIAN-8S. Pkt. 60c  
A very pretty variety with large double rose flowers, HP, 6 inches.

—**Semperlorens.** DIAN-8Sm. Pkt. 15c  
(Everblooming Pinks). Single, semi-double and double flowers in fine colors, 18-in.

—**Cyclops.** DIAN-8Sc. Pkt. 15c  
Fine single pink, rosy-crimson with dark zone, 1-ft.

—**Double Mixed.** DIAN-8SDX. Pkt. 20c  
—**Scotius, Mixed.** DIAN-54. Pkt. 20c  
(Special Florist Strain). Self colors of various tints of pink, rose, salmon, and white with some colors in combination with bright crimson zone. Bloom 1 1/2-2 in. across, free flowering. This is the best of the *D. plumarius*. Stems 12-15 in.

—**Spring Beauty.** DIAN-8SB. Pkt. 15c  
Double flowers in a choice strain.

—**White.** DIAN-8W. Pkt. 20c  
—**Double, Mixed.** DIAN-55. Pkt. 20c  
An extra fine selection of double Pinks.

—**Single, Mixed.** DIAN-56. Pkt. 20c  
Choice blend of single flowered Pinks.

—**Extra Dwarf Mixed.** DIAN-8DX. Pkt. 20c  
Extra dwarf varieties with large double flowers, this is a special strain.

—**proliferus.** DIAN-101. Pkt. 50c  
Very bright-colored and floriferous selection, HP, 2".

1 ft. annual for the RG, deep carmine-pink.

—**Rock Garden Pinks.** DIAN-62. Pkt. 25c  
Made up of the more dwarf varieties especially suitable for rock garden planting. This blend contains many different kinds plus many rare and very rare sorts, difficult to obtain in any other way.

—**Annual Pinks.** DIAN-63. Pkt. 10c  
Pkt. 25c  
—**Rare Species Dianthus.** DIAN-64. Pkt. 25c  
Contains many varieties of Dianthus suitable for rock gardens and many rare types not found in the regular listings, all are mostly attractive in the rockery; a wonderful collection in Dianthus.

—**MIXED DIANTHUS.** DIAN-100. Pkt. 10c  
This mixture contains over 100 different kinds of Dianthus, to say nothing about the many hybrids and unnamed varieties. Oz. 50c.

(Continued from Page 10)

—**vulgaris.** DRAG-1. Pkt. 50c  
Interesting leaves divided into 10 or more segments from a bow-shaped base and a large purple spathe; grown as a GH plant or outdoors in mild climates. The plant has considerable attraction when in flower, as a curiosity, the odor of the flower is offensive if kept indoors.

**DRYAS (DRY-as)**  
Mountain Avens. Dwarf evergreen perennial plants suitable for the RG. Flowers white or yellowish; well drained porous soil in rather cool location, very hardy perennials.

—**octopetala, v. lanata.** DRYA-1. Pkt. 40c  
White woolly leaves, flowers white, a fine RG creeping evergreen plant.

**DRYMOCALLIS (dri-mo-CAL-lis)**  
Western plants very close to *Potentilla* and looking exactly like them except to the bottom. They have deeply lobed leaves and sprays of yellow or white strawberry-like blossoms. They are interesting plants for the rock or wild garden but not showy enough for the herbaceous border; easily grown from early planted seeds.

—**glutinosus.** DRYM-1. Pkt. 25c  
One of the taller species for the back of the rock garden or for a sunny spot in the wild garden; flowers yellow, about 1/4 inch across in broad branching sprays; leaves are quite attractive, HP, 2 ft.

**DUCHESNEA**  
—**indica.** DUCH-1. Pkt. 50c  
A nice Rosaceous with strawberry-like foliage, yellow or white flowers and decorative strawberry-like fruits; from Columbia.

**DYCKIA (DIK-e-ah)**  
Succulents resembling small Century Plants but flowering regularly instead of once in a lifetime; need same window or greenhouse culture as the Century Plant in the N. but outside in S.

—**sulphurea.** DYCK-1. Pkt. 25c  
Leaves edged with spines; showy yellow flowers in spikes.

**ECHEVERIA (ek-e-VEE-ri-ah)**  
Succulent having leaves in rosettes and small flowers usually in spikes. Grown indoors in pots and sometimes bedded out in summer. Require a light, sandy soil, excellent drainage. Handle like succulents.

—**gorgis.** ECHV-1. Pkt. 50c  
—**elegans.** ECHV-2. Pkt. 20c  
Flowers pinkish with yellow tips; flow-er branches to 8" long.

**ECHINACEA**  
(ek-i-NAY-the-ah)  
Native perennials closely related to *Rudbeckia* of bushy growth and daisy-like flower-heads often 6" across; fine for cut flowers or for b-l effect in border, blooming 2 months or more. Thrive in rich soils in dry places; sow seeds early for flowers following year.

—**purpurea.** ECHI-2. Pkt. 15c  
(Rudbeckia purpurea). Purple cone-flower. Heads purple varying to white, rays to 3" long, 5 ft. tall; pretty plants in the border, HP.

—**purpurea.** see *Echinacea purpurea*.  
—**Earliest of All.** ECHI-20. Pkt. 15c  
—**angustifolia.** ECHI-1. Pkt. 50c  
Showy plant for dry border; large heads varying from rose to purple, HP, 3 ft.

**CENTAUURIUM (cent-TUR-i-um)**  
Centaurium. Mostly small annual plants, pink-like red or rose flowers in cymes. Thrive in light sandy loam with protection from sun and frost; for RG or border.

—**venustum.** CENA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Pink Gentian. T. Close kin to the Sabbath or Indian Pink of the Smokies; daintily pretty with its rose-pink white-edged flowers, 1" across; 1 ft.

**ECCEMOCARPUS**  
(e-krem-oh-KAHR-pus)  
Glorious Flower. Climbing shrubs from Peru and Chile, grown as an annual in N. and perennial in S. They are pretty climbing plants.

—**scaber.** ECCH-1. Pkt. 25c  
Orange-red flowers, 1" long; flowers first season if started early indoors; rich soil, warm situation, 12 ft.

**ECHINOPS (e-KY-nops)**  
(Globe Thistle). Thistle-like perennial and biennial with flowers in round heads. They are very decorative in the border and easily grown from seed.

—**niveus.** ECHN-2. Pkt. 25c  
Large heads of white flowers and silvery foliage, HP, 5 ft.

—**gibberitica.** ECHN-3. Pkt. 25c  
Similar to *E. n. n.* but less robust, a very fine blue, HP, 5 ft.

—**nitro.** ECHN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Small globe thistle with finely cut, white downy leaves and steel blue flowers, blooming all summer, perennial, 2-ft.

**ECHIUM (EK-i-um)**  
(Viper's Bugloss). Annual, biennial and perennial plants of Boraginaceae family. Purple, rose or white flowers in coiled racemes or shown spikes. Thrive in poor soil in open sunny locations, producing only leaves if too rich. Some of the species are very popular in Cal.

—**pomponicum.** ECHM-3. Pkt. 15c  
—**vulgaris.** ECHM-2. Pkt. 10c  
Offered especially for bee food, 2 1/2 ft. tall, HP. Oz. 25c; lb. \$1.50

—**Blue Bedder.** ECHM-2B. Pkt. 25c  
A new compact variety with deep bright blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

**EDGEWORTHIA**  
(ej-WUR-thi-ah)  
(Paper Bush). Asiatic shrubs, closely allied to *Daphne*, but not hardy in the N.

—**Gardeneri.** EDGE-1. Pkt. 25c  
A very showy bushy shrub with heads of yellow flowers found at 6,000 ft. elevations. This probably is hardy in the S.

**EDRAIANTHUS (ed-er-AN-thus)**  
Low growing perennials of Bellflower family native to Mediterranean regions; much like *Wahlenbergia*; bearing nodding bell-shaped blue, violet or purple flowers for the RG, light rich soil, humus and water freely.

—**circinatus.** EDRA-1. Pkt. 35c  
—**dalmaticus.** EDRA-2. Pkt. 75c  
—**parnassicus.** EDRA-3. Pkt. 50c  
Tufted growth with bright blue flowers in clusters, 3" tall, HP.

—**Pumilio.** EDRA-4. Pkt. 30c  
Tight hard silver cushions on which sit lilac-blue flowers; 1" high.

**EMILIA (e-MIL-i-ah)**  
(Tassel-flower, Floras Paintbrush). Annual and perennial plants of low, neat habit native of the tropics. The slender stems are tipped by small, rayless, many colored flower heads surrounded by soft, white bristles resembling tiny paint brushes. Grow in sunny places, July-frost. Treat as half hardy annuals. Formerly listed as *Cacalia*.

—**sagittata lutea.** EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c  
Popular annual garden species, to 1 1/2 ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—**coccinea.** EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c  
Same but with red flowers.

—**Mixed.** EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c  
Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in red, yellow, orange, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1 1/2-ft.

**ENKIANTHUS (en-ki-AN-thus)**  
Hardy deciduous shrubs of the Heath Family, native of Asia. Attractive, upright growth with whorled branches; long slender clusters of nodding flowers in spring, showy and suggest the common name. Necklace-bush. Thrive in moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold; easily grown from seed.

—**himalaicus.** ENKI-1. Pkt. 25c  
Shrub or small tree useful either as a specimen or with other shrubs; bright red young shoots and acemes of red and yellow bells; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn; fairly hardy. HS, 20 ft.

—**campanulatus.** ENKI-2. Pkt. 50c  
Tall shrub with pendulous bell-shaped flowers, yellowish veined with red of unusual appearance; most brilliantly colored shrub in fall.

**EPIDENDRUM (ep-i-DEN-drum)**  
Epiphytic Orchid from tropical Am. Same culture as *Cattleya*.

—**Columbianum.** EPIT-1. Pkt. \$1.00

**EPIGAEA (ep-i-JEE-ch)**  
Spring blooming Trailing Arbutus, attractive, native to U.S. The best method to get it established is from seed, requiring rich acid, peaty soil and in shade. It is associated with Hemlocks. Likes a moist place.

—**calatica.** EPIG-1. Pkt. 50c  
A very rare species from Japan, said to be much easier to grow than the native one, and with larger flowers. HP, 2".

**EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)**  
Willow-herb. A large genus of plants and sub-shrubs of the long-stemmed species and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white, pink or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—**amplexans.** EPILO-2. Pkt. 40c  
—**argutifolium.** EPILO-1. Pkt. 25c  
Fireweed. Native to the northern sec-



tion of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5 ft. tall, June.

**EPIL-3. Pkt. 90c**  
A very rare and hard to find rock garden perennial, a most beautiful alpine with large 1 inch wide rose-pink flowers, and growing in mats 4" high; found in rock crevices.

### ERAGROSTIS (er-ah-GROS-tis)

Medium sized grass, an. and per. used for lawns, also ornamental grasses, the small spikelets are borne in open panicles.

**tenella. ERAG-1. Pkt. 15c**

### ERANTHIS (e-RAN-this)

Winter Aconite. Small, tuberous-rooted hardy perennial of Buttercup family; bright buttercup-like blooms and whorls of shiny leaves in early spring with the Snowdrops; half shade, leafy soil, HP.

**hyemalis. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c**  
Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.

### EREMURUS (ere-MEU-rus)

(Desert Candle, Foxglove, Giant Asphodel). The hardiest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 5-6 ft. and clothed with long narrow close-set starry blooms, last for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and as flower. A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection, a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

**Finest Mixed. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c**

**himalaicus. EREM-2. Pkt. 35c**  
Very hardy pure white variety with very long spikes, HP, 5 ft.

**hybridus. EREM-3. Pkt. 60c**  
Wallace's famous strain of English grown Eremurus, HP, 6 ft.

**robustus. EREM-4. Pkt. 50c**  
A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 6 ft.

**Elwesianus. EREM-5. Pkt. 50c**  
A splendid new form of E. robustus, larger in all parts, HP, 10 ft.

### ERICA (ER-i-cah)

One of the Heathers, evergreen shrubs very attractive for mild sections, needle-like leaves, requires lime free soil, some are hardy in the N. with some protection. They also make beautiful pot plants, using fibrous peat and coarse sand.

**australis. ERIC-14. Pkt. 50c**  
A Spanish species, not too hardy; rosy purple bells in spring, in long spikes HHS, 3-8 ft.

**cinerea alba. ERIC-6. Pkt. 50c**  
June-Aug., white flowers, 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

**cinerea, atrosanguinea. ERIC-5. Pkt. 50c**  
Blood-red flowers, July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

**cinerea, Rose Queen. ERIC-4. Pkt. 50c**  
A twisted and much branched little shrub with beautiful rose colored flowers in July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

**alba. ERIC-12. Pkt. 50c**  
Pure white variety, flowering Feb.-April, 4-6".

**Springwood White. ERIC-9. Pkt. 50c**  
Has long spike, Jan.-March, 6-9" tall.

**vivillii. ERIC-8. Pkt. 50c**  
Lavender-red flowers, Feb.-March, 6-9" tall.

**Mixed. ERIC-11. Pkt. 50c**  
Pink to red, 6-12", Dec.-March.

**prostrata rubra. ERIC-10. Pkt. 50c**  
Pretty deep red, Nov.-Jan., 4-6" tall.

**stricta. ERIC-13. Pkt. 50c**  
Pink flowers, June-Oct., 3-5 ft. tall.

**mediterranea alba. ERIC-2. Pkt. 50c**  
A "top form" with white flowers from the well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall Feb.-April.

**mediterranea alba. ERIC-3. Pkt. 50c**  
A dwarf form from the Porter collection, 6-12" tall, white flowers blooming in Feb.-April.

**mediterranea W. J. Rackliff. ERIC-1. Pkt. 50c**  
This is a large white flowered type, flowering in Jan.-March, 1-1 1/2 ft. They do very well in the South.

**umbellata. ERIC-15. Pkt. 50c**  
White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

**All Ericas Mixed. ERIC-X. Pkt. 15c**

### ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the rock garden, and a few are grown in the wild garden. Easily grown from seed.

**aurantiacus. ERIG-8. Pkt. 20c**  
Double Orange Daisy. Flowers rays orange-yellow, heads 1-2" across; 10" tall, HP.

**compositus. ERIG-4. Pkt. 15c**  
Has feathery gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

**concinus. ERIG-3. Pkt. 20c**  
Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

**coulteri. ERIG-2. Pkt. 20c**  
Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

**Karwinskianus. ERIG-1. Pkt. 35c**  
Vittadinia, HP, blooming first year from seed; 18" but more or less trailing; flowers 3/4" across, rays many and white or pink; border plant or bedding; tender in N.

**multidictus roseus. ERIG-10. Pkt. 25c**  
Rose color, fine for cut flower, HP. Flowers many rayed.

**macranthus. ERIG-12. Pkt. 30c**  
Flowers lilac or bluish purple, rays 1 1/4" across; 2 1/2 ft., HP., makes fine clumps in border.

**globellus. ERIG-5. Pkt. 25c**  
Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine.

**speciosus hybridus gr. fl. ERIG-9. Pkt. 25c**

**saliciginosus. ERIG-11. Pkt. 25c**  
Large Aster-like blue flowers, 1 1/4" across, this will grow dry or respond well to more water and food, HP.

Very pretty, HP.

### ERINUS (e-RY-nus)

Hardy European mountain perennial commonly grown in dry rock wall or crevices in the rock garden, blooming in April, flowers small red-purple and rising 3-4 inches above the matted foliage; excellent rock plant and for pots, HP, 6 inches.

**alpinus. ERIN-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Many clusters, for the scree RG, 4" tall.

**Dr. Hannelle. ERIN-1H. Pkt. 25c**  
The best and brightest color form, carmine-red and comes true from seed.

### ERIOGONUM (er-i-GOH-num)

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the west, an. and per. Require well drained peaty soil, very sunny location; grown in the rock garden.

**flavum, piperi. EGON-5. Pkt. 25c**  
Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

**microthecum. EGON-4. Pkt. 25c**  
Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in scree soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

**nudum. EGON-6. Pkt. 35c**  
Grows on hot dry rocks or poor gravelly soils; one of the easiest to grow, very handsome and showy, yellow heads on 1-2 stems, a good companion for Limnium (Statice), HP.

**pyrolaeifolium. EGON-2. Pkt. 25c**  
Dwarf, heads of white to red flowers on short stems; dry sunny location in R.G., 4-in. HP.

**ovatifolium. EGON-3. Pkt. 25c**  
A lovely R.G. species with silver leaves in a dense mound and almost stemless ball-shaped flower heads, white turning to pink and rarely rich red; sun, dry soil, 3-6 in. HP.

**subulpinum. EGON-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Native of Mont., largest yellowish white flowers turning rose with age, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

**Mixed species. EGON-7x. Pkt. 25c**

### ERIOPHYLLUM (er-i-oh-FIL-um)

Annual and perennial herbs and sub-herbs native to Western N. Am., of Daisy Family. Widely grown in dry places.

**integrifolium. ERIO-2. Pkt. 25c**  
Small Oregon Sunshine. Worth its weight in gold when happy golden flowers, 6-12-in. tall, May-Aug.

**lanatum. ERIO-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Oregon Sunshine. Native of Mont. and very good, gray-white foliage on like the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived but reseeds itself. Golden flowers, 12-18-in. tall, May-Aug.

**lanceolatum. ERIO-7. Pkt. 50c**  
Alpine Oregon Sunshine. Grows on hot rocks in crevices; dense woolly foliage, profuse blooms of yellow flowers; a real gem for the rock garden, 2-4" high, HP.

**Mixed. ERIO-6x. Pkt. 15c**

### ERITRICHIMUM (er-i-TRIK-i-um)

Pretty low growing annual and perennial from the mountains; fine RG plants; the flowers mainly blue but in brilliant shades.

**strictum. ERIT-1. Pkt. 25c**  
HP, 10" tall, flowers blue, 1/4" across.

### ERODIUM (e-ROH-di-um)

A genus of the Geranium Family of annual and perennial species; they require a gritty loam soil with lime in it and a sunny position in the border or rock garden. They have a long blooming season.

**pelargoniflorum. EROD-3. Pkt. 25c**  
Flowers spotted; leaves large and rounded, HP, 6 inches.

### ERYNGIUM (e-RIN-ji-um)

(Sea-holly, Eryngo). The steel blue or gray foliage of the larger species is most attractive in the border and the smaller kinds are very suited for the rock garden; the taller types furnish excellent cut flowers which can be dried for winter bouquets; plant in a light rich soil in an open sunny location. Mostly perennials.

**alpinum. ERYN-5. Pkt. 20c**  
Flowers 1 1/2" across, blue or white, 2 ft. tall, HP.

**superbum. ERYN-2. Pkt. 20c**  
Light blue, June-July, germinate cool, in light.

**amethystinum. ERYN-6. Pkt. 20c**  
Deep blue flowers; 1 1/2 ft. tall, HP.

**giganteum. ERYN-1. Pkt. 20c**  
(Silver-histle). HP, 3-ft. tall.

**oliverianum. ERYN-3. Pkt. 25c**  
Spiny foliage; flowers, bracts and stems blue, the flowers 1 1/2 inches long, surrounded by the very narrow stiff bracts, HP 2 1/2 ft.

**pandani folium. ERYN-2. Pkt. 50c**

**planum. ERYN-4. Pkt. 25c**  
Sky-blue thistle, ornamental, HP.

### ERYSIMUM (e-RIS-i-mum)

Closely resembling Wallflower, commonly known as Blister-cress, having white, yellow or lilac flowers, the smaller species being excellent rock garden and edging subjects for sunny positions, sow the annuals where they are to remain. Easily cultivated.

**allioni. ERY-1. Pkt. 20c**  
(Siberian Wallflower). Sometimes listed under Cineraria. Dwarf compact deep orange resplendent, HA, 1-ft.

**Orange Queen. ERY-1Q. Pkt. 20c**  
—nana compacta. ERY-5. Pkt. 20c  
Saffron-yellow colored flowers on compact dwarf plants making them a very desirable dwarf variety.

**Golden Bedder. ERY-3. Pkt. 15c**  
A new very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

**Elatum. ERY-4. Pkt. 25c**  
Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers 12-18 in. tall, April-June.

**linifolium. ERY-6. Pkt. 20c**  
(Cheeranthus linifolius). Low clumps 1 ft.; lilac flowers, HP.

**murale. ERY-1M. Pkt. 35c**  
Biennial, perennial or grown as an annual; dwarf, compact, 20" flowers golden yellow in compact rosettes.

**Perowskianum. ERY-2. Pkt. 20c**  
(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

**pulchellum. ERY-7. Pkt. 20c**  
A wee yellow Wallflower, 3".

**Wittmannii. ERY-5W. Pkt. 35c**

### ERYTHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South, they are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

**arborescens. ERT-1. Pkt. 25c**  
A small E. for southern gardens, with scarlet flowers in racemes, 8" long, 20 ft. tall.

**corallodendron. ERT-3. Pkt. 75c**  
A pretty shrub or small tree from Colombia, S. America, having beautiful scarlet flowers.

**RT-2. Pkt. 25c**  
—Ir. d. A tall tree for subtropical plantings, with dense, short racemes of scarlet flowers.

### ERYTHRONIUM

(er-i-THROH-ni-um)

Dog's Tooth Violet, Trout Lily, Adder's Tongue. A genus of early spring-blooming bulbous plants of the Lily Family, with graceful nodding flowers and often richly mottled leaves. They are especially attractive in the rock garden or naturalized in mosses in light soil, partly shaded such as would be found at edges of woods. Give mulch of leaves in winter.

**citrinum. ERYT-3. Pkt. 25c**  
A beauty for RG or open woodland; upper segments of the flower pure white, lower ones yellow; free flowering, HP, 15" tall.

**grandiflorum. ERYT-1. Pkt. 25c**  
(Glacier Lily). Green leaves, bright buterfly-like flowers, 2-ft. HP.

**hendersoni. ERYT-2. Pkt. 50c**  
One of the easiest species, especially in the East; large lavender and purple flowers, 1-8 to the stem, full sun or part shade, will stand heavy clay woodland soils; fine for naturalizing where it self sows, also for rock garden.

### ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(esh-SHOLZ-zih-ah)

(California Poppies). Hardy annuals and perennials, usually grown as annuals. Usually low and spreading, but some grow to 2 ft. tall. The flowers, unlike other poppies, are slender rather than cup-shaped. They make attractive border flowers in groups, bloom profusely all summer and till frost. They thrive in ordinary garden soil and are easily grown. Sow seed direct in garden early in spring, or later sowings can be made. Thin plants to 6-in. apart. They do not stand moving. Often by winter mulch, the plants can be saved for flowering the next spring.

### Single Flowered Varieties:

**Carmine King, Single. ESCH-1C. Pkt. 15c**

**Chrome Queen. ESCH-1CQ. Pkt. 15c**

**Orange King. ESCH-1G. Pkt. 15c**

**Dainty Queen. ESCH-1D. Pkt. 15c**  
A pretty dainty soft pink.

**Mandarin Dwarf. ESCH-1MD. Pkt. 15c**  
Erect compact plants, dwarf, orange-scarlet flowers.

**Golden West. ESCH-1GW. Pkt. 15c**  
Bright yellow with orange center.

**Dazzler. ESCH-1D. Pkt. 15c**  
Erect, compact plant with fiery scarlet flowers.

**Mandarin. ESCH-1M. Pkt. 15c**  
Inside petals orange, outside scarlet.

**Mauve Beauty. ESCH-1M. Pkt. 15c**

**Mikado. ESCH-1K. Pkt. 15c**  
Attractive orange-crimson.

**Orange Flame. ESCH-1OF. Pkt. 15c**  
Vivid orange-scarlet; showy in mass.

**Purple Glow. ESCH-1PG. Pkt. 15c**

**Rose Cardinal. ESCH-1Z. Pkt. 15c**  
Carmine-pink.

**Rose Queen. ESCH-1RQ. Pkt. 15c**  
Scarlet Queen. ESCH-1SQ. Pkt. 15c

**Tango. ESCH-1T. Pkt. 15c**  
Bronzy red and terre cotia.

**lenifolia. ESCH-5. Pkt. 15c**  
Light yellow flowers 1/2" long, 1 ft. tall; this is a different species but native to Calif.

**The Geisha. ESCH-1G. Pkt. 15c**  
Brilliant gold and crimson pretty.

**Vesuvius. ESCH-1V. Pkt. 15c**  
Wallflower-red color.

**White Single. ESCH-1W. Pkt. 15c**

**Prize Mixture. ESCH-1X. Pkt. 10c**  
This mixture not only contains ALL of the above varieties, but many others as well and including crimson, yellow and orange shades, which are usually scarce in the regular mixtures. Try broadcasting these in waste places or along the highway. Oz. 30c; 1/2 lb. 90c.

**Ramona Hybrids. ESCH-1RH. Pkt. 20c**  
This is a compact strain with fringed flowers, and in many beautiful colors. Very pretty.

### Double Flowered Varieties:

**White Beauty. ESCH-2W. Pkt. 15c**

**Cherry Ripe. ESCH-2CR. Pkt. 15c**

**Orange Beauty. ESCH-2OB. Pkt. 15c**

**El Toreador. ESCH-2ET. Pkt. 15c**  
Double orange-carmine overlaid golden bronze.

**Eachamstress. ESCH-2E. Pkt. 15c**  
Double rosy pink.

**Picture Bride. ESCH-2PB. Pkt. 15c**  
A beautiful double chrome yellow—imagine a large mass of them.

**Robert Gardner. ESCH-2RG. Pkt. 15c**  
Double orange with different style flowers.

**Monarch Art Shades. ESCH-2X. Pkt. 10c**  
The finest range of colors and varieties of double flowers. None better, includes all above varieties. Oz. 50c.

**Spreading Varieties. ESCH-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c**  
Mixed varieties in brilliant colors, HA 12-in. tall.

### EUPATORIUM

(eu-pah-TOH-ri-um)

A large genus of the Composite Family having ornamental plants for the border, wild garden and greenhouse. They are easily grown from seeds and do best in a light sandy garden soil.

**cannabinum. EUPT-2. Pkt. 25c**  
"Snow-on-the-Mountain" An old garden favorite with distinct green and white leaves which add color to the border or background planting; easily grown from seed, sunny locations, annual, 3-4 ft.

**maculatum v. purpureum. EUPT-2M. Pkt. 25c**  
Joe-Pye Weed. 8-10 ft., 8-10" heads pink or purple.

**Frosted. EUPT-1. Pkt. 25c**  
A good white and fine for cut flowers. HP, 1 1/2 ft.

### EUPHORBIA (eu-FAUR-bi-ah)

A large genus consisting of many different types of plants having a milky juice. They thrive in a porous and not too rich soil.

**heterophylla. EUPT-1. Pkt. 15c**  
A bushy annual much like the Poinsettia, the leaves ending in a whorl of fire-scarlet leaf-flowers; easily grown, start seeds indoors, 3-ft.

**myrsinites. EUPT-5. Pkt. 20c**  
Low decumbent Rock Garden perennial, desirable, each stem ends in a golden flower head, foliage pretty blue-green, HP.

**polychroma. EUPT-3. Pkt. 20c**  
Globes of golden floral heads early in the spring, followed by attractive red seed capsules, plants turning crimson in autumn; 15-in. tall, HP.

**sikkimensis. EUPT-4. Pkt. 25c**

**variegata. EUPT-1. Pkt. 10c**  
Snow-on-the-mountain. Green leaves with broadly veined and margined with white, with topmost leaves nearly all white; fine foliage plant in the border, 3-4 ft., easily grown, HA.

**EUONYMUS (yu-ON-e-mus)**

Shrubs and small trees with very handsome foliage and showy fruits in fall; not particular as to soil; easily grown and best capsules, plants turning crimson in autumn; 15-in. tall, HP.

**calatus. EUON-1. Pkt. 50c**  
One of the finest species, broad winged branches, with leaves turning to brilliant crimson in the fall; small but showy brilliant purple fruits, 8 ft., hardy shrub.

### EUTOCA

**musgrave. EUTO-1. Pkt. 20c**  
Not a commonly grown plant in U.S. Annual, sown early in April, blooming in July-Aug., 10-15" high.

### EVODIA (ee-VOH-di-ah)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees native of Asia and Australia, belonging to the Rue Family. They are not common; easily grown from seed in ordinary garden soil. Some are not hardy in the N. They have handsome compound, and some have small white flowers. Some in panicles, followed by showy black seed pods.

**franklinia. EVOD-1. Pkt. 25c**

### EUSTOMA (U-stom-ah)

**Russellianum. EUST-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Prairie Gentian. Showy wild plant with purple flowers, annual, 3 ft., erect. Best in dry loamy soil in open sunny positions; seed can be sown in late summer in frame for early bloom following summer.

### EXACUM (EKS-a-kum)

Annuals, biennials or perennials, summer blooming, belonging to Gentian Family. Flowers white, lilac or purplish-blue, flat petalled in branching clusters at top of leafy stems. Grown as pot plants but hardy in the South; sow seed in light well drained soil in March or for large specimens in Aug. for next season; shade from hot sunlight.

**terres. EXAM-1. Pkt. 50c**

### EXOCHORDA

(ek-soh-KAUR-dah)

Pearl-bush. Hardy deciduous shrubs belonging to the Rose Family and native to Asia. Grow best in rather light soil, a sunny location. The flowers resemble some of the Spirea and they are among the most attractive



rare English collection.

**Mixed.** We should be able to add to the list some 10 more species of which we are not sure of delivery as this is written.

## FUCHIA (FEU-shi-ah)

Tender annuals in U.S. making excellent pot plants and bedding plants for the warm part of summer. Medium rich soil containing some leaf mold is best and partial shady situations suits them.

**Andean species.** FUCH-3. Pkt. 50c  
Received from Columbia, of unnamed species.

**Bodgers Mixture.** FUCH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Crosses between plants having American Fuchsia Society "A" or "B" ratings only, including pastels. They have a robust growth, being inter-crossed polinated. Grow at about 65 degrees in sterile soil or vermiculite covering with 1/16" of sand or moss; keep moist but not wet. Transplant into sandy loam with leaf-mold and feed weak liquid manure.

**Double and Single Mixed.** FUCH-2. Pkt. 50c  
From a choice collection of plants including Stormking and others.

**FUNKIA (FUNG-ki-ah)**—see Hosta.

## GAGEA (GAY-jee-ah)

Small bulbous plants; Lily Family; formerly classed under Ornithogalum. The hardy ones can be left in the ground over winter and the tender sorts can be grown in pots in the N. Flowers mostly yellow blooming in the spring.

**—species.** GAGE-1. Pkt. 40c

## GAILLARDIA (gay-LAHR-di-ah)

(Blanket Flower). Annuals, biennials and perennials native of America. They are favorite cut flowers, doing best in full sunshine and a light, open, well drained soil. The hardy annuals grow 2-ft. and are considered the best cut flowers. They all make excellent displays in the border.

### G. aristata:

**GRANDIFLORA.** Hardy perennials. These have been so improved that their flowers are most valued.

**—aristata.** GAIL-5. Pkt. 20c  
One of the latest plants to die in the autumn. Flower heads often 4-in. across ray flowers yellow. Perennial to 3-ft.

**—Bremen.** GAIL-1B. Pkt. 15c  
Long stemmed, coppery scarlet with yellow tips, splendid.

**—Burgandy.** GAIL-1Bq. Pkt. 15c  
A fine coppery scarlet strain.

**—The Dazzler.** GAIL-1. Pkt. 10c  
Large flowered, intense golden yellow with maroon red zone.

**—Giant Hybrids.** GAIL-1GH. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowers in many different combinations.

**—Goblin.** GAIL-1G. Pkt. 15c  
NEW dwarf compact growth, deep red with golden border.

**—Kobold.** GAIL-2. Pkt. 10c  
A Swiss variety, red flowers with gold zoning.

**—Monarch Strain.** GAIL-10. Pkt. 15c  
Very large flowers in a wide color range, an excellent strain.

**—Portola Hybrids.** GAIL-3. Pkt. 15c  
Flowers 3-4 in. across, brilliant scarlet intensified with bronze gold tips, semi-double, 2 1/2-3 ft. tall.

**—Royal Double Mixed.** GAIL-1RD. Pkt. 15c  
A Dutch strain of double Gaillardias.

**—Standholder.** GAIL-1S. Pkt. 15c  
Giant flowered with very long rigid stems.

**—Sutton's Yellow Queen.** GAIL-1SY. Pkt. 15c  
—Yellow Queen. GAIL-4. Pkt. 15c  
Pure golden yellow, large, very pretty.

**—Tangerine.** GAIL-1T. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful orange color, true.

**—superba Mixed.** GAIL-7. Pkt. 10c  
A beautiful strain in large flowers, much like the grandiflora mixed.

**—Blend of above.** GAIL-1X. Pkt. 10c  
Made up of all varieties, not mixed hybrids from the field; contains all the above varieties.

### PICTA—Annual Varieties:

These are considered first class cut flowers; sow seed early in the spring. HA. common name Blanket Flower.

**—Indian Chief.** GAIL-8. Pkt. 10c;  
Pretty deep coppery scarlet accentuated by a dark brown center, dense, 1-ft., bushy plant.

**—Double Yellow.** GAIL-8LY. Pkt. 15c  
—Single Mixed. GAIL-8SX. Pkt. 15c  
—Lorenziana Mixed. GAIL-8L. Pkt. 15c  
—New Giant Double Hybrid. GAIL-8NG. Pkt. 15c

Annuals in a NEW giant double flowered strain.

**—Double Mixed.** GAIL-9. Pkt. 15c;  
The double kinds are considered extra fine for cut flowers.

## GALEGA (gah-LEE-gah)

Bushy perennials with white, blue or purple pea-like flowers in thick clusters, fine for cutting.

**—officialis, Mixed.** GAIL-1. Pkt. 10c  
(God's Rue). White, lilac, and rose.

**—persica.** GAIL-2. Pkt. 25c  
Pure white, suitable for the back of the border and a very desirable species, HP. 3 ft.

## GALTONIA (gaul-TOH-ni-ah)

Giant Summer Hyacinths. So. African bulbs of the Lily Family producing in mid-summer tall spikes bearing fragrant white or greenish drooping bell-shaped flowers. They are not hardy in the North and should be dug in the fall and stored indoors; in milder sections they are grown as perennial, especially with some winter protection.

**—candicans.** GAIL-1. Pkt. 25c  
Large Snowdrop-like flowers in long racemes, Hbb. 3 ft.

## GAMOLEPIS

**—S. African** small shrubs and plants.

**—tagetes.** GAMO-1. Pkt. 20c  
Heads of bright yellow flowers, 3/4-2" across, very floriferous, early flowering, dwarf annual.

## GAULTHERIA

(gawl-THEE-ri-ah)  
Evergreen woody plants of the Heath Family having rather small white, blue, red or black flowers. Most species are

quite dwarf, some even prostrate, and are suited to the rock garden or the front of evergreen plantings; all are very desirable and very popular with collectors of ericaceous plants. The native Wintergreen is *G. procumbens*. Give the same treatment as Heath and Rhododendrons, sandy peaty soil with plenty of moisture, peat in light shade. Most species are not fully hardy in the North and must have protection.

**—hookeri.** GAUL-1. Pkt. 50c  
A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

**—Miqueliana.** GAUL-4. Pkt. 35c  
1 ft. woody evergreen, white or pinkish nodding flowers, RG.

**—trichophylla.** GAUL-2. Pkt. 40c  
Flowers bell-shaped, 1/4" across with 5 lobes in rosy red, calyx 5-lobed.

**—Shallon.** GAUL-3. Pkt. 50c

## GAURA (GAU-rah)

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

**—Linheimeri.** GAUR-1. Pkt. 15c  
Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

## GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer. They have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, thru orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

**—lon-jiscapa.** GAZ-2. Pkt. 50c  
—splendens Mixed. GAZ-1. Pkt. 20c  
Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots about the center; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

**—virginica.** GERA-1. Pkt. 25c  
The anthers are very interesting and typical of the genus for automatically dumping the pollen onto the back of the bee. Desirable for cut flowers and garden, flowers 2" across, nice yellow, in rich soil, HP, 4 ft., June-Aug., hardy from N.H. down to Fla.

**—Double.** GERB-3. Pkt. \$1.00  
These should be ordered early, delivery between Feb.-May; seeds from the best double Gerbera collection in the world, 70% coming double. Pkt. contains 20 seeds.

**—Jamesoni Hybrids.** GERB-1. Pkt. 25c  
About 25 seeds in packet.

**—Scarlet.** GERB-1s. Pkt. 25c  
—Giant Hybrids. S. g. GERB-2. Pkt. 35c  
Hybrids from India. Should be planted immediately.

**GEUM (GEE-um)**  
Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in the open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

**—borisii.** GEUM-11. Pkt. 40c  
Scarlet perennial, 1 ft. tall for RG.

**—chiloense, Fire Bell.** GEUM-1. Pkt. 15c  
—Orange Queen. GEUM-1Q. Pkt. 15c  
—Gold Ball. GEUM-2. Pkt. 15c  
—Princess Juliana.

Deep orange color and a very choice variety.

**—Prince of Orange.** GEUM-1PO. Pkt. 15c  
—Mrs. Bradshaw. GEUM-3. Pkt. 15c  
Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

**—Lady Stratheden.** GEUM-4. Pkt. 15c  
Double golden yellow flowers, New.

**—coccineum.** GEUM-5. Pkt. 15c  
Similar foliage, flowers bright red, 1-in. across.

**—Lady Stratheden.** GEUM-4T. Pkt. 25c  
Rich golden yellow flowers, double, HP. 2 ft.

**—elatum.** GEUM-8. Pkt. 40c  
A rock garden or border species from the Himalayas with enormous golden, or rarely white, flowers on stems of 6 inches to 2 ft. A woodland plant and best in light shade, HP.

**—montanum.** GEUM-6. Pkt. 15c  
Golden yellow flowers, 1 1/2-in. across, plants 1-ft. tall.

**—urbanum.** GEUM-9. Pkt. 50c  
—species YU 10834. GEUM-12. Pkt. 75c  
A rare species from India, 2 ft. high, flowers yellow, 1 1/2" across.

**—species YU 10834.** GEUM-12. Pkt. 75c  
—Mixed. GEUM-7X. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c

## GILIA (JIL-i-ah)

Annual, biennial and perennial plants mostly from W. No. Amer. of Polemonium Family. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, sowing seed where they are to grow.

**—achilleaeifolia.** GIL-2. Pkt. 10c  
Bushy hardy annual to 2-ft., finely divided leaves and dense clusters of blue or purple flowers.

**—aggregata.** GIL-7. Pkt. 50c  
For rock garden and border, bright orange, scarlet or red flowers, sun, best in light gritty poor soils, 8-15" HP.

**—capitata.** GIL-3. Pkt. 10c  
(Queen Ann's Thimble). Summer blooming, hardy annual to 2-ft. with dense roundish heads of light blue flowers blooming continuously.

**—White.** GIL-3w. Pkt. 15c  
—carolinia. GIL-4. Pkt. 25c  
Annual.

**—anthoides.** GIL-8. Pkt. 30c  
Fringed Gilia; Grand Pink. An enchanting small annual, 2-6", exquisite pink flowers nearly 1" wide, fringed petals which hide the leaves.

**—hybrids.** GIL-12. Pkt. 15c  
Usually listed as *Leptocarpus* or *correllii* here, they are hybrids between *G. lutea* and *G. liniflora* undoubtedly. They are grown very much in western Europe.

**—laciniosa.** GIL-9. Pkt. 15c  
8" annual, flowers rose, blue, pale lilac to white in clusters.

**—micrantha.** GIL-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c  
(Fair Stars). Pastel shades of tiny single star-like flowers or neat 6-in. plants, hardy annual, excellent for rock gardens, ground covering or cutting for miniature bouquets.

**—Salmon, pink, copper, yellow and cream.**

Star-like flowers on neat 6 inch plants hardly perennial.

**—Bora.** GIL-4. Pkt. 15c  
This is sometimes listed as *G. coronopifolia*. (Tree or Standing Cypress—*Ipomopsis Elegans*). Finely dissected leaves and a narrow panicle of scarlet flowers with orange or yellow markings, half-hardy biennial best grown as annual, 6-ft.

**—tricolor.** GIL-10. Pkt. 50c  
Bird's Eyes. 2 1/2 ft. annual, flowers violet lobes, yellowish tube, throat marked with purple.

**—tricolor, Choice Mixed.** GIL-6. Pkt. 10c;  
1/4 oz. 25c  
Hardy annual with lilac flowers spotted yellow and purple in center; fine bloomer, 1-ft.

**GLADIOLUS (glad-i-OH-lus)**  
A genus of tender/cormous plants native of So. Africa and too common in the U.S. for an extended description. Growing them from seed is of special interest and much pleasure as well. The seed should be sown in rows in flats and potted in a cold frame until they have germinated and made some root growth; or better, still, sow the seed in rows in a protected bed, where they can grow till fall, unfrozen. The corms must be dug before freezing weather and stored indoors over the winter.

**—Unnamed Species.** GL-1D-3. Pkt. \$1.00  
An unnamed species from South Rhodesia, palish yellow in color; the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew is growing this from seed with a view of naming it. It is recommended as distinctly worth growing. Only small amount of seed available.

**—blaudus.** GLAD-5. Pkt. 25c  
A rather dwarf species for border, sunny RG, or pot; 4 or 5 large flowers, white, flushed red, 1-2 ft.

**—illyricus.** GLAD-9. Pkt. 75c  
Purple with white lense-shaped stripe on lower petals, blooming June 15th, 1 1/2 ft. tall, sow in early spring, much during first winter, thereafter treat as you do Tulips, planting corms in Oct., HP.

**—melleri.** GLAD-6. Pkt. 50c  
A deep salmon-pink species from S. Rhodesia, lovely, 3-4 ft., likes wet feet.

**—primulius.** GLAD-8. Pkt. 70c  
Pure primrose yellow blooms, July-Aug. 2 ft., sow in spring and treat as you would the regular glads.

**—primulinus Hybrids.** GLAD-9. Pkt. 15c  
In varying colors, pink, red, yellow and purple. Plant in spring. These are small flowered Glads.

**—psilocornus.** GLAD-4. Pkt. 50c  
A wild species from South Rhodesia and collected from the brightest red flowers. This should be of special interest.

**—Wonder Hybrids.** GLAD-1. Pkt. 50c  
This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

**—vriata.** GLAD-2. Pkt. 50c  
Large very sweetly scented flowers of yellowish white with a fluff of purple at center; fairly hardy but in the North should be grown as a pot plant; valuable, possible, for breeding fragrance into Glads 2 ft.

**—Mixed Hybrids.** GLAD-7. Pkt. 25c  
3 ft. tall, red, yellow, mauve, orange flowers.

**GLAUCIUM (GLAU-si-um)**  
Members of the Poppy Family usually grown as annuals altho they are biennial and perennial; sunny situations where their large yellow, orange or red flowers with their bluish dissected leaves give a brilliant effect in the garden throughout the season.

**—Mixed.** GLAU-1. Pkt. 10c  
(Horned Poppy). Hardy perennial, flowers scarlet and yellow, makes fine showing in the border, 2-ft.

**GLEDITSIA (gle-DIT-si-ah)**  
Honey Locust. Shade and lawn trees. Soak seeds in hot water before planting.

**—tricanthos.** GLED-1. Pkt. 35c  
Honey or Sweet Locust. This species is also used as stock for grafting choice specimens on.

**GLOBULARIA**  
(glob-eu-LAY-ri-ah)  
Little shrubby plants from the mountains of S. Europe and Asia, having blue and white flowers in rounded heads and grown in the rock garden; give a well drained soil in a moist and partly shaded location. Easily grown from seed.

**—nervagica.** GLOB-2. Pkt. 50c  
—tricanthos. GLOB-1. Pkt. 25c  
—Globe Daisy. A neat little plant with small toothed leaves and small heads of pale blue fluffy flowers on leafy stems HP. 8 inches.

**GLORIOSA (gloh-ri-OH-sah)**  
Glorious Lily. Climbing herbaceous plants native to tropical Africa and Asia, belonging to Lily Family. They grow long tubers and make attractive summer flowering climbers under glass, and growing in the South outdoors and in the North can be set outdoors. Tubers are started indoors in pots doing best in a rough turfy loam with leaf mold, with liberal feeding when growth is under way. Easily grown from seeds sown when fresh and available throughout the year.

**—nervagica.** GLOB-2. Pkt. 50c  
—superba. GLOB-1. Pkt. 50c  
Spider-lily. Fresh seed available about first of May, March and June. Orange and red flowers.

**—rothschildiana.** GLOB-2. Pkt. 50c  
A rather rare variety with crimson flowers with oblong strongly reflexed segments margined yellow and broadening to a yellow base. Fresh seed available as in Glor-1.

**GLOXINIA (glok-SIN-i-ah)**  
(Sinningia). The common greenhouse Gloxinia is *S. speciosa*, usually started by the florists in Feb. and grown indoors in pots. We list only the very best quality strains.

**—Giant Flowered Mixed.** GLOX-1. Pkt. 50c  
Finest selected plants for size, compact, habit and free flowering.

**—Switzerland.** GLOX-2. Pkt. 50c  
A cross between Emperor Frederic and Gerth's Red; has the same qualities as the annual plant, Gerth's Red, which bears a few flowers the first year, but needs a great improvement where plants are grown from seed. GH.

**—Florist Red.** GLOX-1R. Pkt. 50c  
Brightest fiery red.

**GOETIA (goh-DEE-shi-ah)**  
Attractive hardy annuals, bushy plants with masses of large pink, red and white

showy flowers, for beds in sun or semi-shade, bouquets (all buds open in water). Thrive best in cool moist half shady situations, sow seeds broadcast late in the fall and allow to remain undisturbed when they will germinate quickly in the spring as the soil warms and then bloom profusely in late spring; they do not tolerate very hot sun.

**G. grandiflora:**  
To 1 ft. stout growth; flowers 1" across. They are divided into the upright type and a dwarf condensed type. The most popular of the Goetia.

**—Charming.** GOD-1C. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, very bright deep, many pink.

**—Cherry Red.** GODT-10. Pkt. 25c  
A tall double variety, HA. 2ft.

**—Crimson Glow.** GOD-1CG. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, extra select stock of the best dark crimson.

**—Daybreak.** GOD-1DB. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf compact delicate rose.

**—Duke of York.** GOD-1DY. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf crimson-scarlet.

**—Kelvedon Glory.** GOD-1KG. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, glowing salmon-orange.

**—Mauve Queen.** GOD-1MQ. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, a beautiful new variety.

**—Orange Glory.** GOD-1OG. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, glistening solid snow white.

**—Purity.** GOD-1W. Pkt. 15c  
Double and an excellent cutting variety, HA. 2 ft.

**—Rosemunde.** GOD-1Z. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, rose-pink.

**—Sybil Sherwood.** GOD-1SS. Pkt. 15c  
1-ft. pretty salmon pink.

**—Thunderbolt.** GOD-1T. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, vivid deep crimson with frilled petals.

**—White Swan.** GOD-WS. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf, large flowered satiny white.

**—Dwarf Single Mixed.** GODT-2. Pkt. 10c;  
1/2 oz. 50c

**G. grandiflora:**  
These are very large flowered Goetia, all double and useful for both bedding or for specimen plants in the border.

**—Carmine.** GOD-4M. Pkt. 15c  
—Fantasy. GOD-4F. Pkt. 15c  
Full double crimson and white.

**—Mauve.** GOD-4V. Pkt. 15c  
—Pink. GOD-4P. Pkt. 15c  
—Rose. GOD-4Z. Pkt. 15c  
—Cherry Red. GOD-CR. Pkt. 15c  
—Double Mixed. GOD-4X. Pkt. 10c  
All the above varieties, mixed.

**Whitney:**  
There are very compact plants, dwarf, and wonderful bedders.

**—azaleenschau.** GODT-7. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful new variety from Germany and most highly recommended. 2 ft.

**—Begonia Rose.** GOD-2BR. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, brilliant rose.

**—Lady Albemarle.** BOD-2LA. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, crimson flowers.

**—Satin Rose.** GOD-2SR. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, brilliant glistening rose.

**—Semi-Dwarf Varieties.** GOD-2x. Pkt. 10c  
These are fine plants for bedding.

**—Dwarf Varieties.** GOD-2Dx. Pkt. 10c  
Included here are also the so-called Azalia-flowered types; these are especially fine for bedding.

**—Corneli.** GOD-3C. Pkt. 15c  
Self pink.

**—Maiden's Blush.** GOD-3MB. Pkt. 15c  
Pink suffused with salmon, daintily colored.

**—Orange Glory.** GOD-3OG. Pkt. 15c  
—Rembrandt. GOD-3R. Pkt. 15c  
Rose with purple blotch.

**—Ruddigore.** GOD-3RG. Pkt. 15c  
A beautiful bright carmine.

**—Sweetheart.** GOD-3S. Pkt. 15c  
Bright shell pink.

**—Sybil Sherwood.** GOD-3SS. Pkt. 15c  
Very pretty salmon pink flowers.

**—Brilliant Mixture.** GOD-3x. Pkt. 10c  
These are all double flowered, including all of the above varieties.

**Tall Upright Varieties:**  
This class has single flowers; upright growth, bushes 2 ft. tall.

**—Duke of York.** GOD-5DY. Pkt. 15c  
Rich scarlet.

**—Fairy Queen.** GOD-5FQ. Pkt. 15c  
White and crimson.

**—Gloriosa.** GOD-5G. Pkt. 15c  
(Lord Roberts). Blood-red flowers.

**—Pelargonium.** GOD-5P. Pkt. 15c  
Blush pink, blotched carmine.

**—Scarlet Queen.** GOD-5SQ. Pkt. 15c  
—The Bride. GOD-5B. Pkt. 15c  
Crimson and white.

**—Mixed.** GOD-5X. Pkt. 10c  
Contains all the above varieties with many more.

**—Semi-dwarf Show Mixture.** GOD-5SX. Pkt. 10c  
Upright growth, single flowers but made up of the semi-dwarf varieties in the class. An extra choice blend.

**GORDONIA:** see Tazkinnia.

**GOMPHRENA**



different ways to use these ornamental fruits and they are so decorative during the winter that every garden should grow some. We have made up several blends to meet different demands, select the one meeting yours.

**SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES.**

(Cucurbita pepo).

- Apple. GORD-1. Pkt. 10c
- Egg. White. GORD-2. Pkt. 10c
- Flat Striped. GORD-3. Pkt. 10c
- Dark green, yellow striped.
- Miniature. GORD-4. Pkt. 10c
- Fruits round, dark green and yellow striped.
- Orange. GORD-5. Pkt. 10c

- Pear-shaped bicolor. GORD-6. Pkt. 10c
- Green and yellow.
- Pear-shaped, white. GORD-8. Pkt. 10c

- Pear-shaped, striped. GORD-7. Pkt. 10c
- Dark green marked with longitudinal white stripes.

- Spoon. GORD-9. Pkt. 10c
- Verrucosa, Warty. GORD-10. Pkt. 15c
- Small green warty fruits.

- Small Fruited Mixed. GORD-11X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c
- Extra Small Fruited Mixed. GORD-15X. Pkt. 20c

**LARGE FRUITED VARIETIES:**

(Cucurbita leuocantha).

- Apple Shaped. GORD-2Ap. Pkt. 10c
- Bottle. GORD-12. Pkt. 10c
- Dish Cloth. GORD-2DC. Pkt. 15c
- Dipper. GORD-13. Pkt. 10c
- Hercules Club. GORD-14. Pkt. 10c
- Nest Egg. GORD-2NE. Pkt. 10c
- Orange. GORD-2MO. Pkt. 15c
- Pear. GORD-2P. Pkt. 15c
- Large-Fruited, Mixed. GORD-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c
- Turk's Cap. GORD-2TC. Pkt. 15c

**GRASSES, Ornamental**

These consist of the species and varieties that are grown for their ornamental value; many can be dried for winter bouquets.

- Dwarf Mixed Kinds. GO-1x. Pkt. 10c
- Tall Mixed. GO-2x. Pkt. 10c
- Sorts over 2-3 ft. high.

**GREVILLEA (gre-VIL-ee-ah)**

Australian trees and shrubs, those grown in U.S. are tender here and are GH subjects or outdoors in the South.

- robusta. GREV-1. Pkt. 15c

**GRINDELIA (grin-DEE-li-ah)**

Course W. N. American perennials, bearing large yellow flowers; they do well on poor soils. Called Gum Plants.

- scurra. GRIN-1. Pkt. 25c

**GUNNERA (gun-NEE-ra)**

Herbaceous plants with leaves somewhat suggesting those of Fuchsia, but enormous in size and deeply ornamental. They like moist soil, sun, sheltered from high winds. Some species are fully hardy in the North but a heavy winter mulch of leaves is advisable; magnificent plants for subtropical effect.

- species, Mixed. GUNN-1. Pkt. 25c

**GYPHOPHILA**

(Baby's Breath). Both hardy annuals and perennials; their tiny flowers have an airy appearance; thriving in any soil and location, blooming in July to Aug. Sow seeds early in the open ground for the annual sorts, and for the perennials, plants can be started about as Aug. so as to get size enough to winter over. They make excellent cut flowers and some make the best dried flowers.

**G. elegans:**

Annual type, dainty small bell-shaped flowers for mixing in bouquets; blooms within 6 weeks from sowing. Sow as soon as soil is read in spring, and for cutting, plant every 10 days or so.

- Carmine. GYP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Crimson. GYP-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Rosea. GYP-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Mixed. GYP-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- New York Market. GYP-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c

Pure white, largest flowered, with special emphasis placed on large and extra petioled flowers. Special strain for cut flower growers.

- Covent Garden Market. GYP-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c

Greatly improved strain, unusually large flowers of fine substance. Excellent florist stock.

- Small White. GYP-2SW. Pkt. 15c
- This is a very small flowered type for the regular annual Gypsophila.

- White. GYP-2W. Pkt. 10c
- Super Giant Florist. GYP-2SG. Pkt. 10c

A Special Florist Strain for outdoor growing, with large well formed flowers. Oz. 25c (Oz. 15, 1b. cul).

- A large flowered strain, snow white flowers.

**G. paniculata:**

- paniculata, double, Snowflake. GYP-11. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c

Heavy panicle with tiny round flowers coming to the point, July to frost; excellent for dried flowers and a very popular variety.

- Snowstorm. GYP-12. Pkt. 20c

Heavy panicle with tiny round flowers coming to the point, July to frost; excellent for dried flowers and a very popular variety.

- Single White. GYP-13. Pkt. 10c

Hardy perennial with tiny mist-like flowers in profusion, June-July; nothing better for use in bouquets for its misty effect; it is also an excellent overwintering, the whole plant can be hung up in an airy place and dried for winter use, 2½ ft.

- repens, Rose. GYP-14. Pkt. 15c

An excellent perennial species, trailing dense carpet-like plant for rockeries, edging or border, rose color, June-July, 6½ in. tall.

- White. GYP-15. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, with white flowers otherwise same as above, HP. 6 inches.

**—cerastoides. GYP-5. Pkt. 25c**

Downy, creeping perennial, 3", flowers white with pink veins, ½" across, RG.

**—mangini. GYP-7. Pkt. 10c**

(Mongolian Gypsophila). Hardy perennial, rosy white flowers, tall.

**—murals. GYP-8. Pkt. 10c**

Hardy annual, 1-ft. rose colored flowers, solitary and auxiliary, dwarf, good rock garden subject.

**—oldhamiana. GYP-9. Pkt. 15c**

Bright flesh pink flowers, mid-summer till frost, 3-4 ft. perennial.

**—pacific. GYP-10. Pkt. 20c**

Hardy perennial, good cutting and much branched plant of the G. paniculata type but later, more erect, clear rose pink, 3-ft.

**HABRANTHUS (ha-BRAN-thus)**

So. Am. bulbs closely related to Amaryllis and often classed as Hippastrum. Have very showy trumpet-shaped flowers in red or yellow over strap-shaped broad leaves. Many species grow in very sandy soil and endure complete drought for months or even years. A few are a little hardy but all should receive Amaryllis culture.

- brachyandrus. HABR-1. Pkt. 25c

Extremely beautiful Amaryllid, long tubular flowers in an unusual lavender pink shading down to deep purple at base. Culture same as for Zephyranthes.

- robustus, Mixed. HABR-2. Pkt. 5c

Probably a variety of H. calicum with broadly strap-shaped bright green leaves and a pair of large brilliant crimson flowers with red-purple blotch and green throat, 12-15".

**HEDYCHIUM (hee-DIK-i-um)**

(Ginger Lily, Butterfly Lily, Garland Flower). Tropical plants of the Ginger Family mostly native of India. In frost-free regions they are favorite in the open garden but greenhouse plants in N. Robust growers, 3-5 ft., with very ornamental foliage similar to that of the Cannas, with sprays of spikes of fragrant flowers in white, cream, orange and pink to scarlet. Rich soil, a peaty loam with sand, and—coccineum. HEDY-2. Pkt. 25c

- One ft. spikes of bright red flowers.

- var. angustifolium. HEDY-3. Pkt. 25c

Leaves are shorter and broader than those of H. coccineum, spike is denser and shorter, with salmon-pink or brick-red flowers with a larger lip.

- coronarium. HEDY-11. Pkt. 25c

Garland Flower. French Honeysuckle. Biennial or perennial to 5 ft., flowers in spikes, deep red, in summer. Tender in North.

- densiflorum. HEDY-4. Pkt. 25c

Spikes of white flowers.

- Gardnerianum. HEDY-10. Pkt. 25c

Light yellow flowers, in spikes to 1½ ft. India.

- gracile. HEDY-7. Pkt. 25c

Flowers small greenish white.

- apicatum. HEDY-5. Pkt. 25c

Spikes 1-ft. long, flowers white.

- thyrsiflorum. HEDY-6. Pkt. 25c

Spikes, densely set with white flowers.

- Mixed. HEDY-8X. Pkt. 20c

**HEDYSARUM (hee-DIS-ah-rum)**

Perennial plants and shrubs belonging to the Rosaceae family, native of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. Fine border plants, easily grown in light soil and a sunny location.

- coronarium. HEDS-1. Pkt. 40c

(French Honeysuckle). Beautiful red flowers, HB\*, 3 ft.

**HELENIUM (he-LEE-ni-um)**

Mostly perennial plants with yellow flower heads, borne alone or in flat-topped clusters. Rich loamy soil best, and they make fine background planting in the border. Easily grown from seeds.

- autumnale. HELE-1. Pkt. 15c

Two inch heads of flowers whose rays shade from lemon yellow to deep red, to 6-ft. tall.

- bigelowii. HELE-2. Pkt. 20c

Perennial, fine for cut flowers.

- hoopesii. HELE-3. Pkt. 15c

A very early bloomer, with yellow-brown disc; 3" across, grows to 3 ft., HP.

**HELIANTHEMUM**

(hee-li-AN-the-mum)

Sun-rose. N. American and Med. perennial, thriving in dry limestone soils and full sunshine. There are many species all below 2 ft. and used in rock gardens, the border and for ground cover; flowers from July-Sept. Colors yellow, rose, white or purple.

- Ben Strain. HELM-4. Pkt. 25c

Every possible shade of color in this beautiful strain, 5" tall, HP.

- mutabile. HELM-3. Pkt. 20c

All colors mixed.

- obscurum. HELM-1. Pkt. 25c

Bright yellow flowers and spreading habit, HSH. 6 inches.

- Tuberaria. HELM-5. Pkt. 40c

Flowers, 5" tall, HP.

- vulgare. HELM-2. Pkt. 25c

A very useful dwarf evergreen in many brilliant colors, HSH. 1 ft.

**HELIANTHUS (hee-li-AN-thus)**

(Sunflower). Annuals and perennials. The flowers range from an inch or two to a foot in diameter, and they vary much in height. They make excellent border plants especially in the back ground, and where birds are sheltered the seed in the flower heads supply quantities of ideal food. Colors vary much altho yellow predominates.

**H. ANNUS:**

These are the annual Sunflowers, coming in many different forms. They are tender annuals and should be planted direct to annuals and should be planted directly in garden last half of May.

- cuc. Starlight. SUN-21. Pkt. 25c

Cucumeloid type with Cactus-like flowers, sulphur-yellow and long twisted petals, 15-4 ft.

- Golden Tuft. SUN-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Orange yellow heads.

- Sulphur-yellow. SUN-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Single, large flowers.

- Stellata, Mixed. SUN-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

—Dwarf Double. SUN-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Height 5-ft., golden yellow, variegated leaves.

- Aureole Reinland. SUN-8. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful new German variety, winered zone and pure yellow ground, flowers in many colors, they make up extra good for bouquets.

- Mars. SUN-2M. Pkt. 10c

**—Russian. SUN-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 35c**

Tall single flowered, grown for seed and background display.

**—Annus, Red. SUN-22. Pkt. 20c**

An especially selected English strain having chestnut-brown shades, HA. 6 ft.

**—Californicus. SUN-2CL. Pkt. 15c**

Double flowers, golden yellow with green leaves.

**—Chrysanthemum Flowered. SUN-CH. Pkt. 15c**

Extra double dwarf, golden yellow with fringed petals, 4-5 ft.

**—Tall. SUN-2CHT. Pkt. 15c**

Tall growers, with golden yellow flowers petals fringed, extra double, 6 ft.

**—Tall Red. SUN-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 35c**

—miniature. SUN-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Small golden yellow flowers, plants 5-ft.

- miniature, Mixed. SUN-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Small flowers, different colors, plants 5-ft. Tall growing, 8-ft., large red flowers.

- Galliarda-Flowered. SUN-2G. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, brown and yellow, especially fine for cut flowers.

- Gerbera-toned. SUN-11. Pkt. 15c

Sturdy well branched plants, 4-5 ft., bearing 3-in. flowers in pastel shades of rose, apricot, coral and red, mid-summer till frost.

- Globosus fistulosus. SUN-2GF. Pkt. 15c

A fine double chrome yellow, ball shaped and quilled.

- Intermediate Hybrids. SUN-12. Pkt. 15c

Intermediate type in many new hybrids; of Swiss origin.

- Jupiter. SUN-2J. Pkt. 15c

—Italian White. SUN-13. Pkt. 25c

Cucumeloid selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.

- T&M Strain. SUN-14T. Pkt. 25c

This is an English grown strain of these fine hybrids, a striking strain in yellow flowers with broad zones of red, HA. 3 ft.

- Excelsior Hybrids. SUN-14. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.

- Primrose. SUN-2P. Pkt. 10c

Sunflower yellow with dark disc.

- Stella. SUN-16. Pkt. 15c

Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers, 5-ft.

- Orion. SUN-17. Pkt. 15c

Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4-5 ft.

- Southern Cross. SUN-SC. Pkt. 15c

—Sun Gold. SUN-2SG. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant golden yellow, double in rather flat heads, 5-6" across, growing 5 ft. tall, they make fine show in border or as hedge or for cutting.

- Dwarf Double Yellow. SUN-2YD. Pkt. 15c

—giganteus, Single Tall. SUN-2TX. Pkt. 10c

- Tall Double Golden. SUN-2TD. Pkt. 10c

**MINIATURE TYPES (Cucumeloides):**

These grow about 3-4 ft. tall with pretty miniature flowers, 2-3 in. across and in pretty shades; plant about 1 ft. apart in border.

- Mixed Sunflowers. SUN-2MX. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

**H. debilis:**

The Miniature or Cucumeloides Types. Have cucumber shaped leaves, can grow 4 ft. tall, with solitary single flowers in discs, 3" across, with yellow and brown the prominent colors; pretty in beds or for cut flowers.

- Ruber Hybrids. SUN-3RH. Pkt. 15c

—Venus or Niadem. SUN-3VD. Pkt. 15c

Lemon yellow with black center.

- Golden Fleece. SUN-3GF. Pkt. 15c

**HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)**

(Strawflower). The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in a rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant directly in garden early in spring; flowers at shiny, stiff, 2½-in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying. The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, stems downward; we offer an improved strain, 2½-ft. tall.

- H. bracteatum. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c

Narrow leaved Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP.

- argyrophorum. HELI-8. Pkt. 50c

Protruding herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, pink or white gold centered rose buds; lovely plant for Rock Garden, drought resistant.

- pachyrrhizum. HELI-9. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf slender woolly plant and with close set woolly leaves; deep pink bracts. From S. Rhodesia.

**HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)**

Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2½ inches across and plants 5-6 ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.



Everblooming Hollyhocks in many colors.

### PERENNIAL VARIETIES:

- Hollyhocks are usually biennial and reseed themselves to such an extent that they appear to be perennial.
- Allegheny, Mixed.** HOLY-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
- Semi-double flowers, 5-in. across.
- Begonia-Flowered.** HOLY-15. Pkt. 15c
- Large flowered, wide petals with pretty raised centers, very showy.
- Empress Strain.** HOLY-17. Pkt. 20c
- Enormous flowers, laced and curled, in many colors.
- Imperial.** HOLY-5. Pkt. 15c
- Beautiful fringed flowers in pink to coral salmon, 5-ft.
- Triumph, Double Mixed.** HOLY-8. Pkt. 15c
- Flowers are waved and fringed with a distinct branching habit unlike the other Hollyhocks, these will make good showy displays in small groups as bush specimens, give 2-ft. space between plants, 5-10 in a group, 3-4 ft.

### SINGLE VARIETIES:

- White.** HOLY-16. Pkt. 10c

### CHATER'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS:

These grow about 6-ft. high and make very pretty displays in the border when planted in one variety for a bright showing. We offer one of the very best strains of these beautiful flowers.

- Colorado Sunset.** HOLY-7. Pkt. 15c
- A buff apricot and extremely attractive in groups.
- Amaranth-Purple.** HOLY-7AP. Pkt. 15c
- Amphiblossom.** HOLY-7A. Pkt. 15c
- Carmine.** HOLY-7M. Pkt. 15c
- Carmine-Rose.** HOLY-7MR. Pkt. 15c
- Cream.** HOLY-7CR. Pkt. 15c
- Crimson.** HOLY-7Cm. Pkt. 15c
- Lavender.** HOLY-7V. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac.** HOLY-7L. Pkt. 15c
- Pink.** HOLY-7P. Pkt. 15c
- Purple.** HOLY-7U. Pkt. 15c
- Salmon-Rose.** HOLY-7SR. Pkt. 15c
- Sulphur-Yellow.** HOLY-7SY. Pkt. 15c
- Violet.** HOLY-7V. Pkt. 15c
- Chater Head.** HOLY-13X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00

A hand made blend of above varieties in a well balanced color combination.

- Hollyhock Mixture.** HOLY-14X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
- Contains double, semi-double and single varieties, including every type.

### HOLMSKIOIDA

- conquizea.** HOLM-1. Pkt. 25c
- Chinese Hat Plant. Grows to 30 ft. and a good plant for warm parts of the U.S. The flowers with red corolla 1" long and spreading birch-red or orange calyx, 1" across.

### HOMERIA

- collina.** HOME-1. Pkt. 40c
- Evergreen tuft of ferny leaves and prostrate stems with white and scarlet flowers, 1" tall, an alpine daisy from Morocco, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP.

### HORDEUM (HOR-de-um)

- Ornamental grasses, both annual and perennial.
- jabatum.** HORD-1. Pkt. 10c
- (Squirrel-tail, Grass). Hardy annual, heads 4-in. long, nodding, with beards 3-in. long, use as an ornamental grass and it cut just after the spikes emerge gives the sheath and dried, they make excellent winter bouquets, 2-2 1/2 ft.

### HUMULUS (HEU-meu-lus)

- Twining vines (Mulberry Family) grown for ornament.
- japonicus.** HOP-1. Pkt. 10c
- Good and fast growing annual vine, 10-20 ft. from May planted seed.
- variegatus.** HOP-2. Pkt. 15c
- The green leaves are streaked and blotched white and are very decorative, seedling show considerable and interesting variations.

### HUNNEMANNIA

- (hun-e-MAN-i-ah)
- (Mexican Tulip Poppy). Hardy perennial, doing best in sun. Small daisy-like, survives drought. Flowers yellow, tulip-shaped, 3-in. across and fine for cutting, if cut just before fully open, they will last a week. Treat as an annual sowing seeds early to have flowers the first season, 20-inches.
- sumarilolia.** HUNN-1. Pkt. 10c
- Sunlite.** HUNN-2. Pkt. 15c
- Improved type, semi-double, coral yellow flowers; the extra row of short petals on the outside instead of the inside, very fine.

### GALANTHUS (gah-LAN-thus)

- Snowdrops. A hardy bulbous, early spring flowering plant, 1 ft. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil; plant early in fall, 3-4" deep, 3-4" apart where they should be left undisturbed, they naturalize well in shade of trees.
- Ikarioe.** GALA-1. Pkt. 50c
- Flowers green on half of outside and white within.

### HEPHEASTRUM: see Amaryllis.

### HALIMUM

Formerly listed with Helianthemum and of little difference; use same cultural methods.

- bellatum.** HALI-1. Pkt. 25c
- A RG or border plant 2 ft. flowers white, 1" across, does best in dry limestone soils, full sun and protect in N.

### HYACINTHUS (hy-a-CIN-thus)

- Related to the familiar garden hyacinths are a number of smaller species, very attractive for the rock garden or front border, closely allied to Grape Hyacinths, Muscari and the names are often confused; all hardy and easily grown from seed, at the time is required to reach flowering size.
- anthyllus albus.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- Hyacinth bulb, 1 ft. tall, small white flowers, May, for RG.
- anvers.** HYAC-1. Pkt. 50c
- This is the true species, which is difficult to find; above the several narrow-

- basal leaves rises a short stem bearing racemes.
- 20-40 nodding bell-shaped flowers in Cambridge, 6 in. HP.**
- princeps.** HYAC-3. Pkt. 50c
- romana.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- (Bellevue romana). A prostrate plant with flowers greenish white shaded blue at base, 1 1/2" long and in 20-30 flower racemes, blooming in spring, native of Med.

### HYDRANGEA (hy-DRAN-je-ah)

Deciduous shrubs belonging to the Saxifrage Family and valued as ornamental plants they have large clusters of showy white, pink or blue flowers. They thrive best in a rich moist soil and flower freely in open situations. Some are real hardy while others can be grown only in the South during the winter.

- robusta.** HYDR-7. Pkt. 50c
- A tender shrub, very handsome; large clusters of large white flowers, 15 ft.
- argentea.** HYDR-2. Pkt. 35c
- A moderate sized shrub with large dull green leaves; flat heads of flowers 8 in. across, a very handsome plant, hardy in mild climates and a fine pot plant in the N., 6 ft.

### HYDROPHYLLUM

(hy-droh-FIL-um)

- Water-leaved. Hardy American, mostly perennials, useful for the wild garden or rocky places. Some are very good for planting in the shrubbery.
- capitatum.** HYDRO-1. Pkt. 25c
- The Cat's Breeches! A low plant for RG or border, with large dense balls of soft bluish flowers almost flat on the ground; very unusual, HP, 6".

### HYMENANTHERA

(hy-men-AN-the-ra)

- Shrubs or small trees of the Violet Family with small flowers followed by ornamental berries which last for a long time; not very hardy, grow in a warm sheltered position.
- crassifolia.** HYMEN-1. Pkt. 50c
- Low shrub from New Zealand with many stiff branches covered with white furrowed bark and thick leathery leaves; white and black berries, very showy, 2-4 ft., HP.

### HYOSCYAMUS

(hy-oh-SY-ah-mus)

- Funnel-shaped flowers in spikes called Henbane, found on poor soil. Some species are grown for medicinal uses. Henbane. Grown for ornamental and medicinal purposes.
- aliger.** HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c
- Greenish yellow purple-veined flowers in leafy spikes; said to be poisonous to poultry, HB, 1 1/2 ft.
- patulum forrestii.** HYPR-5. Pkt. 40c

### HYPERICOPHYLLUM

- compositum.** HYPER-1. Pkt. 50c
- Very attractive S. Rhododendron plant, 3-4 ft. tall, with bright orange flowers, heads 1/2-3/4 in., on long stems, blooming in summer.

### HYPERICUM (hy-PER-i-kum)

- St. John's Wort. Perennial plants and shrubs, very decorative, usually with bright yellow flowers with many showy stamens. They grow easily in loamy or sandy soil, best in a semi-shady position; useful in the rock garden or the border. Most are not real hardy in the N. and if sheltered places, with winter protection, they can be grown even in Michigan. They are pretty plants.
- chinensis.** HYPR-3. Pkt. 35c
- A late flowering shrub, 5 ft. high, not common.
- coris.** HYPR-6. Pkt. 35c
- hookerianum.** HYPR-1. Pkt. 25c
- A compact shrub for planting in the shrubbery, or as a single specimen; reddish branches and unusually large blue-green leaves; protuberant golden yellow flowers 2" across, one of the most showy species, long in bloom, and hardy south of N.Y., 6 ft.
- olympticum.** HYPR-4. Pkt. 50c
- A very brilliant plant for RG or front of border in sandy soil; clusters of large golden flowers filled with showy stamens and light green leaves, HP, 8".
- patulum.** HYPR-2. Pkt. 25c
- A 3 foot shrub with large solitary or clustered flowers.
- forrestii.** HYPR-5F. Pkt. 35c
- Has larger flowers.
- polyphyllum.** HYPR-7. Pkt. 25c
- Dwarf shrublet with golden blossoms; 7" tall, HP.
- repens.** HYPR-8. Pkt. 25c
- Good; neat habit plant for sunny corner; brightest yellow flowers, 6", HP.

### IBERIS (y-BEE-rie)

- CANDYTUFT. Small to medium sized annual and perennial herbaceous plants, native of S. Europe, hardy and easy to grow. There are two distinct kinds, the half hardy annuals and the perennials. The annuals are used in the rock garden and for edging or in pots, and will bloom the entire season if kept from seeding. The perennials bloom only in the spring. Both are low growing, do well in ordinary garden soil and require little care. Sow seeds of the annuals outdoors in mid-May as they do not take to transplanting. The larger the planting the better the effect. Germination is fast and growth rapid. The perennials can be sown in the fall.
- afinis.** IBER-2. Pkt. 10c
- Erect annual to 16"; flowers white with lilac tinge, slightly fragrant.
- amar.** IBER-14. Pkt. 15c
- Rocket Candytuft. Small annual Candytuft with large fragrant white flowers, erect to 12"; this is a favorite flower and includes the various types, such as the Empress races, Hyacinth-flowered, etc.
- coronaria.** IBER-8C. Pkt. 15c
- White crown.
- Empress name.** IBER-6EN. Pkt. 20c
- A very dwarf form of Empress.
- princeps.** IBER-6P. Pkt. 15c
- Very dwarf but with heavy white spikes.
- White Rocket.** IBER-6WR. Pkt. 10c
- Also like a Spiral.
- Miniature Gem.** IBER-6MG. Pkt. 20c
- A NEW dwarf of Hyacinth type about 4" tall and producing 4-6 spikes.
- gibraltarica.** IBER-1. Pkt. 10c
- (Gibraltar Candytuft). Evergreen perennial with light purple or lilac flowers in flat clusters.
- juncunda.** IBER-3. Pkt. 20c
- Reported listed as Aethionema coridifolium. Labeled Stone Candytuft, 4-10" tall, flowers rose lilac in short dense

- saxatilis.** IBER-10. Pkt. 50c
- Perennial evergreen to 6" tall; flowers white in corymbs.
- sempervirens.** IBER-9. Pkt. 15c
- Edging Candytuft. Evergreen with white flowers, r. come-like heads, 1 ft., HP.
- Tenoreana.** IBER-12. Pkt. 15c
- Evergreen HP, 6-8" tall; flowers white or rose in a short umbel-like raceme, Spain.
- (UMBELLATA: Globe Candytuft). Annual, branching freely, to 15-in. tall. This is the popular garden Candytuft, with many varieties.
- umbellata.** Best Mixed. IBER-8C. Pkt. 10c
- Globe Candytuft. Annual to 16", branching freely and the most popular of the Candytufts for garden planting, in many colors.
- Carmine.** IBER-8M. Pkt. 15c
- White.** IBER-8W. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac.** IBER-8L. Pkt. 15c
- Purple.** IBER-8U. Pkt. 15c
- Dunnell's Crimson.** IBER-8C. Pkt. 15c
- Rose Cardinal.** IBER-8RC. Pkt. 15c
- Giant-Hyacinth-Flowered.** White. IBER-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- Empress.** IBER-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
- Large spikes of the purest white, erect habit.
- Hyacinth-Flowered.** White. IBER-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c
- Reselected Florist Strain. This is a superior strain, 15-in. tall with enormous masses of uniform blossoms.
- Best Mixed.** IBER-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
- Umbellata, in all its colors.
- Annual Species Mixed.** IBER-11X. Pkt. 10c
- Large flowering varieties.

### ILEX (Y-leks)

- Holly. Evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs having glossy leaves and brightly colored berries. Some are tender but they all are very ornamental for the garden or for lawn specimens. Easily grown from seed.
- aquifolium.** ILEX-3. Pkt. 25c
- English Holly. More beautiful than the native Hollies with larger and denser clusters of berries but not as hardy; in sheltered spots it is grown up to N.Y. state or Mich., but is best in the northwest.
- cornuta.** ILEX-4. Pkt. 35c
- Much like I. aquifolium but more hardy in the E. states; 10 ft., shrubby in growth.
- crinata.** ILEX-5. Pkt. 35c
- Japanese Holly. Evergreen and fine for the garden making fine background or formal shrub.
- fragilis.** ILEX-2. Pkt. 25c
- glabra.** ILEX-6. Pkt. 35c
- Inkberry. Native evergreen species, hardy in the N. but with black fruits; has excellent smooth dark foliage effective in shady location.
- laevis.** ILEX-1. Pkt. 25c
- Berry: toothed leaves often 9" long; large globose berries. Hardiness uncertain.
- laevigata.** ILEX-7. Pkt. 25c
- Smooth Winterberry. Red or scarlet berries in clusters and should be grown near the garden; makes fine effect in swampy part when planted in groups.
- opaca.** ILEX-8. Pkt. 40c
- The native Holly found from Mass. to Fla. and Texas and the main species from which the Xmas Holly co. as; leaves evergreen spiny and brilliant red berries, seen from its northern range.
- verticillata.** ILEX-9. Pkt. 35c
- A species that should be grown; clustered scarlet berries and used mainly as the Xmas twigs of the florist; mass in swampy places but will grow well in the border where sufficient moisture and acid reaction.
- Mixed Holly.** ILEX-10X. Pkt. 30c
- This is made up of all the species of Ilex or Holly that we list as well as a few more. Those wishing to make any extended planting of Holly should write us for prices on the seed in pound lots or less. Mixed Holly at 75c per lb.; 1/4 lb. \$2.40, prepaid.

### IMPATIENS (im-PAY-shi-enz)

- (Touch-Me-Not, Snapweed). Interesting genus of greenhouse, border and wild garden plants, differing so in form and habit that only the spur formed by one of the sepals and the way the ripe seed pod quickly curl at a touch to expel the ripe seed, reveals their relationship.
- balsamina.** I. balsamina: (Golden Balsam). This is the most popular garden Balsam. This is a rose-shaped flowers in white, lavender, lemon yellow, and many shades of red crowded closely to the leafy stems. Seeds sown indoors in April and set out in June will continue to bloom till frost when most flowers are gone. Require rich sandy loam, ample moisture, some shade, and plenty of room, space 2-ft. apart. Pinch off first buds and remove side shoots if a heavily flowered central spike is wanted; 2-ft. tall.
- Single Mixed.** IMP-25X. Pkt. 10c
- Rose Flowered Mixed.** IMP-25R. Pkt. 15c
- The double flowers are clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems giving the plant a rose-like appearance, white, rose and red shades; full sun, rich soil, plenty of moisture, 20-in.
- Camellia-flowered.** Mixed. IMP-2C. Pkt. 15c
- Double Camellia-like flowers in brightest colors.
- Dwarf Mixed.** IMP-2DX. Pkt. 15c
- Dwarf bushy plants, double flowers.
- Double Bush-flowering.** Mixed. IMP-2DBX. Pkt. 15c
- These make the finest specimens in the border, also a hedge, growing 3 ft. tall with the flowers very prominent.
- Scarlet.** IMP-2DS. Pkt. 15c

- I. Holsti.** —
- HOLSTI: Red-striped stems and flowers varying from white to scarlet; grown as greenhouse plants, house plants and for suburban border subjects. Tender perennial.
- Vermilion.** IMP-3V. Pkt. 15c
- Morganro.** IMP-5. Pkt. 50c
- Large flowering, salmon.
- Schottengut.** IMP-6. Pkt. 50c
- Dark red, an especially fine plant.
- Salmon Dwarf.** IMP-3DS. Pkt. 15c
- Best Mixed.** IMP-3X. Pkt. 15c
- I. Sultanii.** —
- SULTANII: Best known greenhouse subject. Long a favorite house plant. Easily grown and flowers indoors the year round. It can be set out in a partly shaded spot in the garden where it will form a bushy 15-in. plant, with an abundance of bloom.
- Carmine.** IMP-7M. Pkt. 15c
- Dwarf Carmine.** IMP-7DM. Pkt. 15c

- Dwarf Hybrids.** IMP-7DH. Pkt. 15c
- Karmine.** IMP-7. Pkt. 50c
- A new dwarf variety in a glistening carmine. Very choice.
- Hybrids.** IMP-8. Pkt. 20c

### INCARVILLEA

- (in-kahr-VIL-ee-ah)
- Showy and fairly hardy perennials from China; plants produce terminal clusters of red or yellow flowers above the basal group of vivid green leaves; flowers tubular with a broadly expanded 5-lobed rim. Thrive in rich but light, well drained soil in sunny location. Plant seeds in spring or summer for flowering the following summer; in the N. give winter protection.
- delavayi.** INCAR-1. Pkt. 25c
- 2-ft. tall, rose-purple flowers with yellow tubes, very fine, late flowering perennial.
- Olgae.** INCAR-3. Pkt. 25c
- Has sprays of pretty tubular rose-pink flowers and finely cut foliage, HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- grandiflora brevipes.** INCAR-4. Pkt. 50c
- One of the best for the Rock Garden; large brilliant crimson-purple glaucous-like flowers and pretty foliage, 9-12" HP.
- variabilis.** INCAR-2. Pkt. 25c
- An easy to grow annual ever-bloomer. Flowers are trumpets reminding one of Gloriosa, blending of cream into pale rose, foliage fern-like, 2-ft.

### INDIGOFERA (in-di-Go-fer-ah)

- Plants of Pea family, with sprays of somewhat pea-shaped flowers, rather tender and requiring greenhouse or window treatment in N.
- dosua.** INDI-1. Pkt. 25c
- A species from India.
- potanina.** INDI-2. Pkt. 25c
- A hardy shrub with mauve-purple flowers.

### INULA (IN-yu-ia)

- Great daisy-like heads of yellow or orange on rather tall plants; easy in sunny places in ordinary soil; summer flowering species are especially valuable for brilliant display; all are hardy.
- glandulosa.** INUL-3. Pkt. 15c
- Caucasian Inula. Heads solitary, yellow; 4 ft. tall, HP.
- thapsioides.** INUL-1. Pkt. 25c
- oculus-cruciat.** INUL-2. Pkt. 25c
- Plants are magnificent, 5-6 ft. high and 3-4 ft. across and covered with myriads of small yellow rayed flowers from Aug.-Oct., perennial.
- royale.** INUL-1. Pkt. 35c
- One of the finest species with huge crinkled leaves and narrow rayed sunflowers of rich golden yellow, 6 in. across in late summer; fine for border, 2 ft., HP

### IPOMOEA (y-poh-MEE-ah)

- (Morning Glories). Easily grown vines in any fairly good soil; never plant until soil is thoroughly warm, if too cold seeds will only rot, even in southern Cal. they should not be planted until late May. Filing a small notch at top of seed helps considerably in germinating; always set the seed directly, sandiest part of the garden, planting where they are to remain as they resent transplanting. Keep plants on the dry side, induce early and abundant flowering and sparse leaf growth; a poor soil is better than a rich one, and a fertilizer; best on wall, fence or trellis, about 8-ft. tall. See Convolvulus for other, so-called Morning Glories.
- I. purpurea.** PURPUREA: This is the common garden Morning Glory which comes in many varieties as listed below.
- Cornell.** IPOM-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
- A flower type, Morning Glory, with corolla red, bordered white flowers, free blooming, attractive bright green foliage.
- Heavenly Blue.** IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c
- (Clarke's Early Strain). Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.
- Pearly Gates.** IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30
- Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with taint creamy sheen near center.
- Rose Marie.** IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
- Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.
- Scarlet O'Hara.** IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
- Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3 1/2-in. flowers.
- White Magic.** IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
- Very early and free flowering. Large fleshy white blooming to cream deep in throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.
- Red, White and Blue.** IPOM-7X. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
- Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.
- Large-flowered Mixed.** IPOM-8X. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
- Blend of the above varieties.

- I. heterocera.** —
- Twining annual, 3 1/2 ft. high; flowers blue or deep purple, 2" long; following forms are all improved ones.
- grandiflora.** IPOM-10G. Pkt. 15c
- Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.
- Striped.** IPOM-10GS. Pkt. 15c
- Same as above except it being a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.
- Mixed.** IPOM-10X. Pkt. 10c
- bona nox.** IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering favorite in the moonlight garden.
- dissecta.** IPOM-17. Pkt. 20c
- Large seeded, wild Morning Glory, native of Texas, HP.
- lindeheimeri.** IPOM-18. Pkt. 20c
- Perennial vine with 1 inch purplish flowers, native of Texas.
- limbata.** h-r-ids mixed. IPOM-12. Pkt. 15c
- imperialis.** Mixed. IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c
- (The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glory). This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.
- Nil Mixed.** IPOM-13X. Pkt. 15c
- Sometimes listed as Imperial. Twining or trailing tender perennials to 6 ft.; flowers in blue, rose, white, etc., also known as the Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.
- occiflora.** IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- (Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as Calonyction aculeatum. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet

in good soil. Tender annuals. Soak and notch seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

—**White Seeded.** IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

### IRIS

- These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in Iris is that cold instead of warmth is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing. If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladioli and many other such flowers from seeds, there is plenty of interest in their growing and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.
- Alaska.** IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c
- Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely I. setosa which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.
- bracteata.** IRIS-34. Pkt. 50c
- A few wide leaves and large deep yellow flowers veined bro'ish purple; from Oregon, 1 ft., HP.
- bucharica.** IRIS-38. Pkt. 75c
- June Section. White and yellow flowers, 1 ft. tall, for hot, dry part of RG.
- clarkii.** IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c
- Pretty bright blue, blotched violet, throat yellow, fine for a sunny bog garden.
- Clarkii x chrysographes.** IRIS-22. Pkt. 75c
- This hybrid between two Asiatic species should produce very striking handsome seedlings, both parents belong to the beardless group with deep violet to red-purple flowers, 2 ft., HP. Mostly deep blue flowers result.
- chrysographes rubella.** IRIS-32. Pkt. 50c
- Generally looked upon as by far the best form of this species; flowers crimson, dwarf habit.
- chrysographes x tenax.** IRIS-33. Pkt. 50c
- A remarkable cross which will not come true from seed but which will produce some very fine seedlings; the parent plant has enormous frilled flowers of blue-black, heavily pencilled with gold.
- chrysophylla.** IRIS-18. Pkt. 50c
- One of the most compact-growing of the western species and very good for the rock garden, HP.
- diaboloma.** IRIS-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00
- (Vesper Iris). Quickest and easiest grower of the Irises, often giving a few flowers the first year from seed; flowers are fragrant, bloom thru Aug., bearing in great sprays, 4-ft. high, color range translucent lavender, creamy white to violet, purple with markings of buff, mahogany and copper.
- douglasiana.** IRIS-17. Pkt. 50c
- Perhaps the most popular of the western Iris, varying into many delightful color forms.
- antennalis JKA.** IRIS-43. Pkt. 90c
- An Austrian strain of this species.
- alpestris.** SILE-12. Pkt. 25c
- Alpine Catchfly. White flowers, June-August, 6" tall, flowers 1/2" across, HP.
- ensata.** IRIS-E3. Pkt. 25c
- ensata.** IRIS-42. Pkt. 50c
- ensata v. Suwazewski.** IRIS-41. Pkt. 50c
- Classified as I. darwinica by Bailey; 1 ft. a Persian species. Flowers greenish yellow veined reddish brown, beard white, tipped with blue.
- foetidissima.** IRIS-30. Pkt. 25c
- Evergreen foliage, sun or shade, flowers bluish or variable. The brilliantly colored seeds are valued for drying for winter use.
- aurca.** IRIS-28. Pkt. 25c
- forrestii hybrids.** IRIS-31. Pkt. 50c
- Especially fine things can be expected from this strain.
- germanica.** IRIS-35. Pkt. 50c
- Seed saved from best varieties.
- hookeriana.** IRIS-12. Pkt. 25c
- Dwarf, flower head solitary, purplish blue, blotched with darker blue.
- imbricata.** IRIS-36. Pkt. 50c
- Yellow striped brown flowers, lime free soil, 6", for RG, HP.
- kamperi.** Mixed. IRIS-3. Pkt. 20c
- The Japanese type, the most magnificent of the entire genus. They require an acid, rich soil and abundant moisture during their growing season. This is a French crown strain.
- kerniana.** IRIS-21. Pkt. 40c
- kumanoensis.** IRIS-27. Pkt. 50c
- Extremely rare and beautiful, but easy for RG in sun or light shade; flowers mottled in various shades of purple, in June, HP, 6".
- lesliei.** IRIS-1

**Vilmorin Choice Mixed.** IRIS-9.

A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

**Saier's Blend.** IRIS-10x. Pkt. 25c**ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)**

Wood. Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

—glauca. ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

**ISOLOMA (y-soh-LOH-ma)**

Greenhouse plants grown for their orange-purple or scarlet flowers.  
—hirsutum. ISOL-1. Pkt. 50c  
4 ft. flowers purple with spotted limb, 1" long and nodding.

**IXIA (IK-si-ah)**

S. African herbs related to Iris, producing slender spikes, small funnel-shaped flowers in bright colors. The foliage is grass-like, spring flowering and not hardy in the N. The bulbs should be planted in the fall. They are especially good for the West Coast region.

—scariosa. IXIA-1. Pkt. 50c

**IXORA (ik-SOH-rah)**

Warm house woody plants with showy flower clusters and evergreen foliage. It is very desirable, of easy culture with the showiest flowers combined with evergreen foliage; spring seeding best.

—coccinea. KOR-1. Pkt. 50c  
Most popular greenhouse species with white and yellowish flowers.

**IXIOLIRION (ik-si-oh-LI-ri-on)**

Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbous plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

—montanum. IXIO-1. Pkt. 50c  
For RG or border in sun, rather sandy soil; rather large bright lavender-blue stars in May; fairly "ardy." 15".

**JACARANDA (jak-ah-RAN-dah)**

Tropical American trees or shrubs of Begonia Family. Easily grown from seed and some are used as street trees in the South but in the North only as greenhouse specimens.

—cutifolia. JAC-1. Pkt. 35c  
Sometimes listed as J. mimosifolia. Elegans. finely cut fern-like leaves and loose clusters of large blue flowers.

**JASIONE (jaz-i-OH-ne)**

Annuals and perennials of the Bellflower Family with blue or white flowers borne in heads and useful in the border or rock garden; all are easy to grow in ordinary good garden soil, in sun or partial shade.

—perennis. JAS-1. Pkt. 20c  
Shepherd's or Sheep Scabiosa. Forms tufted cressets or oblong leaves with globular heads 1-2" across, in pale blue. Plant 8-9" apart, 1 ft. tall, HP. Our strain is being greatly improved over the regular type. After flowering cut back for flowers in fall.

**JASMINUM**

Tropical or sub-tropical deciduous or evergreen shrubs, some climbers. They can be grown outdoors in the S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. where they are grown for their showy fragrant flowers; a good loamy soil is ideal.

—humile. JASM-1. Pkt. 25c  
A favorite plant in the S. for growing against pillars or fences, producing a vast number of flexible branches with small leaves and 1" long tubular yellow flowers, very fragrant; full sun, to 20 ft., hail hardy jump-ups.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UPS, see Viola saxatilis.

**JUNIPERUS**

Juniper. Small and medium sized evergreen trees and shrubs and includes many of the finest ornamentals used in landscaping. Most of them are very hardy and they grow well most anywhere, except in shade and wet ground; a few are found, however, in marshes.

—pseudo-sabiana. JUN-1. Pkt. 30c  
Small tree or shrub to 30 ft. with spreading branches, leaves gray or green with whitish band.

—recurva. JUN-2. Pkt. 30c  
Erect shrub with thick and short branches.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form and grown out doors in far S. but are excellent greenhouse plants, seed sown in spring make fine pot plants for Xmas.

—lanceolatum. KALA-1. Pkt. 50c  
A So. African species, small orange-yellow flowers massed up 2-3 ft. spikes, whole plant viscid.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form with fleshy oval leaves and a mass of bright colored flowers that remain bright for several weeks. They are greenhouse plants in the N. but can be grown out doors in the S. New seeds in spring for winter flowers; gritty soil, sunshine, plenty of moisture while growing.

—Blossediana. KALA-3. Pkt. 35c  
A GH plant, 1-2 ft. tall with bright red flowers; known in the trade also as K. glaberrima v. coccinea.

—Eras-Thide. KALA-3T. Pkt. 35c  
A dwarf variety of the above, best of the type.

—lanceolata. KALA-1. Pkt. 50c  
Orange flowers, on 2-3 ft. stems; succulent.

—thyrsiflora. KALA-2. Pkt. 50c  
White to Lavender. Flower stems 5-6 ft. large, with small flowers, bright colored in winter; whole stem and flower covered with a white wax. From S. Rhodesia.

KENELWORTH IVY: see Cymbalaria.

12 ISSUES \$1.00  
AS ISSUED

**KOCHIA (KOH-ki-ah)**

(Summer Cypress, Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush). Fast growing annual plants mostly used as specimens and for hedges; the foliage is small, dense and a bright green in the spring but a deeper shade in the summer turning bronze-red in the fall. Easy to grow in moderately rich soil, either from seed started indoors or in open ground early in May; their uniform shape and size makes them good plants for quick growing hedges. 3-ft.

—scoparia v. trichophila. KOCH-1T. Pkt. 15c  
Of globular dense habit and turning to a purplish red in fall. A very commonly grown plant for hedges, etc., HA.

—childia. KOCH-1. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 oz. 20c  
Most popular type, plants turn red in fall, 3-ft.

**KNIPHOPIA (nip-HOH-fi-ah)**

(Torch-lily, Red-hot-Poker, Poker Plant and Flame-flower, also listed as Tritoma). Most striking garden plants for autumn flowers, with their dense grass-shaped spikes of red or yellow tubular flowers rising like skyrocket above other plants; seed sown very early indoors will produce some flowers the first year. Where the climate is too severe during winter they may be dug up and stored in dry soil over winter, the species hybridize freely.

—caulescens. KNIP-7. Pkt. 30c  
A vigorous species with broad Yucca-like leaves and dense racemes about 6 in. long comprised of tubular flowers 1 1/2 in. long, blood-red at first, turning golden yellow; one of harder species and worth trying in the N., 4 ft., HP.

—gracilis. KNIP-2. Pkt. 15c  
Orange-red flowers.

—Early hybrids. KNIP-4. Pkt. 10c  
Perennial, American grown hybrids.

—Pittier's Hybrids. KNIP-5. Pkt. 15c  
Very large brilliant red.

—Uvaria Hybrid, gr. fl. KNIP-3. Pkt. 15c  
Most common grown species, large flowered, mixed, perennial.

—Royal Castle Hybrids. KNIP-3R. Pkt. 20c  
A splendid NEW color range and in perfect form.

—Lubbe's Selections. KNIP-3L. Pkt. 20c  
An European growers' selection, extra large.

—Vericres. Hybrids. KNIP-1. Pkt. 15c  
Creamy white and coral red flowers, early.

—Mixed. KNIP-5x. Pkt. 15c  
A mixture of above together with other varieties as received.

**LACHENALIA**

Cape Cowslip. Small bulbous plants from S. Africa usually with 2 basal leaves, red or yellow flowers in racemes or spikes; plant in pots of rich loam in Aug., keep in cool frame till late in Nov., then remove into bright light and temperature; when plant has ripened keep dry and in dark place till Aug.

—gl. icina. LACH-1. Pkt. 50c  
To 1 ft., flowers 3/4" long, erect, white, red, yellow or tinged blue.

**LAGURUS (lah-GEU-rus)**

(Hares-tail or Rabbit-tail Grass). An annual ornamental grass, sometimes grown indoors as a pot plant and also for dry flowers in the winter, can also be used as an edging grass. 6-9 inches.

—ovatus. LAGU-1. Pkt. 15c, 1/4 oz. 25c  
Clump forming with soft woolly heads up to 2 in. long, 1 ft., HP.

**LANTANA (lan-TAH-nah)**

Shrubby plants resembling Verbenas to which they are related. They are tropical plants and natives from the Gulf States south and are fine greenhouse plants as well as for the garden. Being tender they must be started early indoors and protected against cold and frosts. Seeds are slow to germinate.

—Braum's Dwarf Hybrids. LANT-1. Pkt. 15c  
(L. camara). Widely grown in the greenhouse and an excellent summer bedding plant. Low compact plants with pretty Verbenalike flower heads in white, rose, orange, scarlet, etc. They are perennials but tender in the N.

—Columbian species. LANT-3. Pkt. 25c  
Collected in Columbia and will be of interest to those growing Lantanas.

—French Hybrids. LANT-2. Pkt. 15c  
This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LAPEIROUSIA

(lap-ay-ROO-zhi-ah)

African bulbous plants having Freesia-like red and blue flowers. Hardy in N. in sandy soil and with protection; also grown in GH for cut flowers; lift and divide bulbs every 2-3 years.

—cruenta. LAPE-1. Pkt. 20c  
Bright scarlet flowers, 1 ft.

**LATHYRUS (LATH-i-rus)**

Both vines and erect plants, annuals and perennials with tendrils and showy flowers in white, shades of red, yellow and purple. The perennials grow well in ordinary soil and will stand some shade while the annuals require deep moist soil and full sunlight; provide supports and if flowers are kept picked the blooming period will be lengthened.

—latifolius, Mixed. LATH-IX. Pkt. 10c;  
(The perennial Sweet Pea). Useful for training on pillars, fences, old trees, trellises and stone piles, 5-6 ft. Plants early in spring.

—Pink Beauty. LATH-2. Pkt. 10c;  
—Rose Pearl. LATH-5. Pkt. 15c;  
—Red Beauty. LATH-3. Pkt. 10c;  
—White Pearl. LATH-4. Pkt. 10c;  
—splendens. LATH-6. Pkt. 20c

—Pride of Persia. Huge crimson flowers of exceptional beauty on perennial branched vines standing the hottest sun; a very local plant from Calif.

LARKSPUR

Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and should be sown in the fall in warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the seed market, are sown thick

like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the best distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. It very rarely, a light mulch covering should be sown, seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

**COCKADE STRAIN:**

A new type, recently introduced that has been especially liked by the florists and commercial growers. Tall, symmetrical plants, bearing long branches of full double flowers; be sure to try this new type this year, 4-ft. High class blend of all the varieties and colors.

—Cockade Type, Mixed. LARK-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

—Rosy-lilac. LARK-2RL. Pkt. 15c  
—Salmon-pink. LARK-2SP. Pkt. 15c  
—Sapphire. LARK-2S. Pkt. 15c  
—Pastel Shades. LARK-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful blend of soft pastel colors, correctly blended for cutting.

—Blue Cockade. LARK-27. Pkt. 15c  
A rich lilac-blue, exquisite color.  
—White Cockade. LARK-28. Pkt. 15c  
A pure white in this beautiful type.

**Giant Imperial Type:**

Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, they are most popular for cutting and garden display. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on 4-5 ft. stems, requiring but half the space of the old type.

These will be the best for the average outdoor grower. Oz. 75c.

—Blue Bell. LARK-10. Pkt. 15c  
—Blue Spire. LARK-5. Pkt. 10c;  
—Deep Oxford blue. LARK-11. Pkt. 15c  
—Cattleya. LARK-11. Pkt. 15c  
A NEW late flowering rose-lilac, highly recommended.

—Carmine King. LARK-6. Pkt. 10c;  
Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest flowers of the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

—Coral King. LARK-13. Pkt. 15c  
A bluish-white color.

—Daintiness. LARK-3D. Pkt. 15c  
Deeper shade of lavender-blue with large and more fully double florets.

—Dazzler. LARK-15. Pkt. 15c  
Early flowering bright carmine.

—Exquisite Pink improved. LARK-16. Pkt. 15c  
—Exquisite Rose. LARK-17. Pkt. 15c  
Rose-pink.

—Gloria improved. LARK-18. Pkt. 15c  
Deeper shade of salmon.

—Lilac King. LARK-19. Pkt. 15c  
Rich lilac.

—Lilac Queen. LARK-20. Pkt. 15c  
A NEW rich lilac shading to lavender-blue.

—Lilac Spire. LARK-21. Pkt. 15c  
—Los Angeles. LARK-3LA. Pkt. 15c  
Brilliant pink on salmon.

—Pink Perfection. LARK-12. Pkt. 15c  
—Rose King. LARK-29. Pkt. 15c  
—Rosaland. LARK-22. Pkt. 15c  
Rose suffused salmon.

—Sweet Lavender. LARK-23. Pkt. 15c  
A NEW light lavender-blue; very pretty.

—The Empress. LARK-24. Pkt. 15c  
A NEW rose-pink, shaded salmon, highly recommended.

—White King. LARK-25. Pkt. 15c  
Pure white with large double flowers.

—White Spire. LARK-26. Pkt. 15c  
A pure white, very popular.

—Miss California. LARK-7. Pkt. 10c;  
Beautiful deep rose on salmon.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES, SEPARATE: 1/4 lb. \$3.25; lb. \$10.00

**Stock Flowered Strain:**

—Dark Blue. LARK-4DB. Pkt. 15c  
—Light Blue. LARK-4LB. Pkt. 15c  
—Exquisite Pink. LARK-4EP. Pkt. 15c  
—La France. LARK-4LF. Pkt. 15c

—Rosemund. LARK-4R. Pkt. 15c  
A pure rose self, fade proof.

—Tail Branching, Mixed. LARK-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

A tall branching type, 4-ft. tall, that will especially suit large border plantings. It is a choice color blend.

—Larkspur, Mixed. LARK-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

Made up of all colors and types, especially valued where one wishes to scatter the seeds in waste places or roadsides.

**LAVANDULA (la-VAN-dew-la)**

Lavender. A fragrant plant grown for ornament in the garden and for its sweet scented dried flowers. The dried flowers are used to fill sachets and to perfume clothing and linens. It is grown commercially for the production of "oil of spike", aromatic vinegar and lavender water; not being hardy in the N. it is grown in northern gardens and must be protected over winter by mulching with coarse material. Set plants 2 ft. apart in their permanent location, in a dry, light limy soil and full sun; in rich or moist soils, do not do so well and lack the fragrance produced in an ideal location. Formally listed as L. officinalis and L. vera; annual, 2-ft.

—officinalis. LAV-3. Pkt. 20c  
Also listed as L. spica, L. vera. Sub-shrub, 3 ft., flowers lavender, 3/4" long; give protection in the N. The leaves are used for their sweet scent.

—Munstead Strain. LAV-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Dwarf, deep lavender, 1-ft., a choice strain.

—Vilmorin Hybrids. LAV-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c

French hybrids, beautiful flowers.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown. The perennials are especially suited to the West Coast section and all will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

—arbores. LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c

A shrubby biennial with dark veined magenta flowers, 6-10 ft., perennial grown as an annual.

—assure-flora. LAVT-6. Pkt. 20c  
Calif. Windbreak. 10 ft. shrub, rose-purple, flowers 2" across; planted in Calif. for a windbreak and ornamental purposes; not hardy in the N.

—trimestris var. splendens, Mixed. LAVT-2. Pkt. 10c

Hardy annual, white and rose-pink, mallow-like flowers on large plant for show or cutting, 3-ft.

—Red. LAVT-2R. Pkt. 15c  
—White. LAVT-2W. Pkt. 15c  
—splendens Sunset. LAVT-2SS. Pkt. 15c

An improved flower in rose-crimine.

—Loveliness. LAVT-3. Pkt. 15c  
A new and very highly recommended German variety, large rose flowers.

—splendens, Mixed. LAVT-2SX. Pkt. 10c

Mixed colors in the improved type.

—thuringiaca. LAVT-4. Pkt. 25c  
Light blue flowers, HP, 4 ft. treated as annuals in the N. and some.

LAYIA (LAY-yah)

Daisy-like annual plants easily grown in pots; grow best if sown direct to bed but can be started indoors early.

—elegans. LAY-1. Pkt. 15c  
Ndy Tips. Pretty Calif. wild flower, 2 ft. tall, fine for border, flowers yellow rays tipped with white.

LEMON VERBENA: see Lippia citriodora.

**LEONTOPODIUM**

(le-on-tuh-POH-di-um)

—alpinum. LEON-1. Pkt. 25c  
The much prized Swiss Edelweiss (Ayl-de-vys). A tufted perennial with white woolly foliage and inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by floral leaves in star-like clusters; a most sought after subject for the alpine rock garden and sometimes easily and quickly grown from seed, plenty of room in rock pockets for its wide spreading roots and full sunlight; also good in border, best grown from very early planted seeds.

—White. LEON-2. Pkt. 25c  
Pure white flowers; everlasting; grows in open meadows at 12,000 ft.

—sibiricum. LEON-3. Pkt. 20c  
Differs from L. alpinum in having flowers twice as large and the leaves differ also.

**LEPTOSIPHON**

—French Hybrids. LEPO-1. Pkt. 20c  
Sow in April or May, blooms in July. Sept., 8" tall; also good winter flower for cold house.

LEPTOSYNE (lep-TOS-i-nee)

Sometimes described under Coropseis; have somewhat succulent, finely divided leaves and long stemmed yellow flowers; treated as annuals in the N. and sometimes grown under glass in the winter; easily and quickly grown from seeds, digging well in a light soil and a sunny location.

—maritima, gr. fl. LEPT-1. Pkt. 15c  
(Sea Dahlia). Leafy stem and flowers 3-in. across, yellow, 3-ft. tall, hardy annual.

—stilmanni. LEPT-2. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow stems, smaller than L. maritima, golden yellow flowers, hardy annual, 1-ft.

**LEUCADENDRON**

(leu-kah-DEN-dron)

So. African trees or shrubs (Protea Family) not hardy in the N. Grown outdoors in Southern Cal. and Fla. or under glass in N.

—argenteum. LEUC-1. Pkt. 25c  
(Silver Tree). One of the most noted trees of the Cape of Good Hope region where it reaches 30 ft.; interesting and showy plant with many silvery white leaves closely set upon the stems; the dried leaves are used for decorative purposes. Packet contains about 20 seeds.

LEUCOTHOE (leu-KOTH-oh-ee)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs of Heath family doing best in moist shade, but in partial shade; a few species can be grown in the N.

—Catesbaei. LEUC-2. Pkt. 25c  
Drooping L. 6 ft. evergreen with white flowers in racemes, April-May; not hardy in N.

—avisiae. LEUC-1. Pkt. 50c  
3 1/2 ft. evergreen, flowers white, urn-shaped nodding; Oregon to Calif.

LEWISIA (leu-IS-i-ah)

A genus of low growing perennials of the Portulaca Family with narrow fleshy leaves, often in rosettes, and pretty waxy or silky bell-shaped flowers, borne singly or in clusters. They are natives of the western states, perfectly hardy and should be given an open, well drained position in the rock garden and a mulch of leaves in the winter. Perfect a sandy soil, because of the thick starchy root which requires a period of rest.

—heckneri. LEWS-3. Pkt. 50c  
Sprays of silvery-pink flowers, 6" tall, HP.

—howellii. LEWS-2. Pkt. 25c  
A showy plant for crevices in the RG, in a light shade, glossy green leaves and apricot flowers streaked with rose, late spring, HP, 6".

—rediviva. LEWS-1. Pkt. 35c  
This is spoken of as "one of the finest four rock garden plants in the world" and was Lewis and Clark's best find. State that the Lewis and Clark plants were narrow leaves above which rise beautiful silky stalk stemmed blossoms 1 1/2 in. across, vary in color from white to deep rose.

LIATRIS (ly-AY-tris)

Perennial plants being borne close against long wand-like spikes, very attractive all summer and into autumn, effective when massed in the border. Easily raised from seed and easily transplanted.

—callopis. LIAT-4. Pkt. 15c  
Purple flowers and should be classed under L. spicata or L. scariosa.

—pyncostachya. LIAT-5. Pkt. 25c  
Purple flowers in dense spikes, 5 ft. tall, hardy in N.

—praeox. LIAT-2. Pkt. 30c  
—scariosa. LIAT-3. Pkt. 20c  
—Kobold. LIAT-3K. Pkt. 30c

A variety much improved, dwarf growing but with long spikes in dark purple. Flowers bluish purple in racemes; 6 ft.

tall, Mo. to Fla.

—spicata. LIAT-1. Pkt. 20c  
Long spikes of fluffy purplish-rose flowers, hardy perennial, 5-ft.

Best in light rich sandy loam rather dry than wet.



**—gloriosa.** LILY-13. Pkt. 75c  
A beautiful new German hybrid Lily,  
30"-60" tall, flower like L. regale, white.  
Highly recommended.  
An indispensable species in any Lily  
collection, quite easy but best on heavy  
loam, wide-open spotted-orange flowers  
with a green line down each petal; flowers  
in August, and is often called "the orange  
speculum." Culture (A) or (B).

**—jamkoe.** LILY-22. Pkt. 50c  
An extremely rare species from Bulgaria,  
sometimes regarded as a variety of  
L. Caroliniana, flowers yellow, green  
yellow, spotted. Culture (D), 3 ft. HP.

**—longiflorum procox.** LILY-25. Pkt. 35c  
Pure white flowers exactly like longiflorum  
White Queen except that this has  
4-5 flowers per stem. Easy from seed,  
Culture B.

**—margarita v. Caltanice.** LILY-40.  
Pkt. 40c  
Very pretty variety, tall.

**—margarita (Stria).** LILY-41. Pkt. 30c  
A strain from Hungary of which we do  
not have detailed remarks for this issue.

**—margarita.** LILY-4. Pkt. 25c  
(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown  
spots, 3 1/2 ft. Culture C.

**—Margarita.** LILY-M2a. Pkt. 30c  
Seed collected in Potoschenhof, near  
Bad-Ausee, Austria.

**—margarita album.** LILY-4a. Pkt. 50c

**—margarita dalmaticum.** LILY-24.  
Pkt. 30c  
Moderate sized Turk'scap flowers in  
deep maroon, almost black; these are the  
earliest of the slow germinating lilies.  
Culture (D) is best, 3 ft. HP.

**—margarita x Hansoni.** LILY-23. Pkt. 30c  
A very important group of hybrids, very  
hardy, vigorous and easy in most gardens;  
variable in color, yellows, reds and  
near pinks.

**—margarita album x Hansoni.** LILY-15.  
Pkt. 50c  
The white form of L. margarita is much  
more easier in gardens than the colored  
varieties and these crosses should give  
us very fine hybrids.

**—macrophyllum.** LILY-5. Pkt. 25c  
(Notholirion macrophyllum). A very rare  
plant, for pot or coldframe culture except  
in mild climates; several rose-pink funnel-  
shaped flowers 2" long; prefers acid peaty  
soil and half shade, not sunny; flowers in  
mid-summer. 18".

**—michiganense.** LILY-35. Pkt. 60c

**—Mrs. Backhouse Hybrids.** LILY-21.  
Pkt. 50c  
The most famous of the Margarita Hy-  
brids, bulbs, stems and seedlings are very  
vigorous and with some patience the gar-  
dener can obtain them with little expense  
from seed.

**—nepalense.** LILY-6. Pkt. 25c  
Magnificent species of striking beauty,  
bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems,  
greenish yellow outside and yellow  
within, flushed toward the base with  
purplish black, very sweet scented, rosy.  
Culture B.

**—philippinense, formosanum.** LILY-7.  
Pkt. 25c  
(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at  
base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

**—regale.** LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00;  
lb. \$10.00  
White, canary yellow throat, 3-6 ft. Cul-  
ture A.

**—Creelman Hybrids.** LILY-9C. Pkt. 25c  
Hybrid between L. regale and L. Sa-  
gentiae, flowers habit similar and later  
blooming.

**—White Queen.** LILY-9W. Pkt. 25c

**—tenelliflorum.** LILY-37. Pkt. 50c  
A beautiful hardy Lily of easy culture,  
stem rooting, blooming in June, partial  
shade; to 2 ft. tall; small recurved flowers  
in sealing wax red. Coral Lily. Culture A.

**—tigrinum.** LILY-27. Pkt. 50c  
Hardy, one of most popular species,  
orange-red spotted with deep purple, July-  
August, increases rapidly by self sown bul-  
bils; best in friable sandy loam and peat  
or leaf mold, avoid droughts and strong  
winds, plant bulbs 5"-7" deep and use 6-8  
size. Easy culture. Culture A and B,  
slow germination.

**—tigrinum x macdonowiczii.** LILY-2.  
Pkt. 50c

**—thompsonianum.** LILY-10. Pkt. 35c  
(Notholirion). Many fragrant rose-pink  
flowers with deep purple anthers. This  
Notholirion macrophyllum are reasonably  
hardy and quite easily grown, but  
produce their leaves in autumn and re-  
quire careful protection to prevent damage  
by freezing; seed germinates irregularly,  
a few the first spring, others later.

**—Washingtonianum.** LILY-12. Pkt. 50c  
White flowers fading to pink, fragrant;  
suited to dry situations but requiring good  
drainage; not an easy Lily but a lovely  
one, 2-3 ft. HP.

**—wallchianum.** LILY-11. Pkt. 25c  
White flowers, large, sweet scented, Cul-  
ture B.

**—willmotiae.** LILY-33. Pkt. 50c  
Bright orange, sandy leaf mould, shade,  
2-3 ft.

**—Lily Blend.** LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c  
Containing 20 or more hardy species.  
Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily  
seed but due to the uncertainty of delivery  
we would rather you inquire first—just  
drop us a postal.

### LIMNANTHES (lim-NAN-theez)

Small annual plants, easily grown from  
seed; make fine plants for the border.

**—Douglasii.** LIMN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Meadow Foxtail. Also called Floerkea  
in some seed catalogs. Annual with finely  
cut yellowish green leaves and fragrant  
white flowers. It will grow in low damp  
places and in masses gives a charming  
effect. It is easily grown from seed sown  
early in spring.

### LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Com-  
mon name for Statice and a highly prized  
flower in the greenhouse, border, rock  
garden and for dried flowers. As ever-  
lasting they are especially long lasting  
and of real value.

**—bellidiflorum.** LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c  
Listed sometimes as L. caspia.

**L. sinuatum.**

**—bonduellii.** LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c  
Golden yellow flowers, 2-ft.

**—capitatum.** LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c  
A dwarf species suitable for the sunny  
rock garden, with very small leaves and  
branching stems bearing many pale-lilac  
flowers. HP. 6-in.

**—dumosa.** LIMO-11. Pkt. 20c  
Giant heads of silvery-gray flowers, HP.

**—latifolium.** LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 95c  
Perennial with immense lavender-purple  
heads, best in a cool location. 2-ft. Espe-  
cially valued for floral designs.

**—New Hybrids.** LIMO-4NH. Pkt. 15c

**—Rose.** LIMO-4MR. Pkt. 15c

**—suworowi.** LIMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 75c  
Russian or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy an-  
nual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall.  
This is an easily grown house plant as  
well as for the garden, seed planted in  
SINUATUM: Biennial or perennial, grow  
as a hardy annual; leaves form a low  
rosette at base of the stiff angular branch-  
ing flower stalk. These are very popular  
for dried flowers.

**—Kampf's Tall Improved.** LIMO-4.  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c  
Improve blue, especially valued on the  
market.

**—marktkonigen.** LIMO-5. Pkt. 15c  
A new Swiss strain in a perfect blue.

**—Market Grower's Blue.** LIMO-8.  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 85c  
A standard market strain of value.

**—True Blue.** LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c  
A fine California blue market strain.

**—Pastel Shades.** LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c

**—New Hybrids, Mixed.** LIMO-11.  
Pkt. 15c

**—Choice Mixed.** LIMO-8X. Pkt. 15c  
oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c

**—Limonium Blend.** LIMO-X. Pkt. 10c  
This collection containing all the differ-  
ent species and varieties.

### LIPPIA (LIP-ah)

Tender herbs and shrubs of Verbena  
Family with rose, purple or white flowers  
in spikes or clusters.

**—citrodora.** LIPP-1. Pkt. 20c  
Lemon Verbena. Lemon-scented foliage;  
in Calif. or Fla., it can be grown out-  
doors and in N. it is tender. They do  
well outdoors in the summer and can  
be taken indoors in winter.

### LINARIA (ly-NAY-ri-ah)

Rather low growing plants, annual, bi-  
ennial, and perennial (Flaxwort Family),  
trailing and erect. The flowers are like  
those of Snapdragons. The annuals  
should be started indoors. They are all  
easily grown from seed. Kenilworth Ivy  
formally classified here is Cymbalaria  
Mauralis (which see).

**—alpina.** LINA-7. Pkt. 15c  
A low spreading plant, fine frosty  
leaves, bright lavender flowers having  
an orange palate; nice plant. HP. 6"  
—macedonica major. LINA-8. Pkt. 50c

**—maroccana, Early Bouquet.** LINA-1.  
Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c  
Grows 8-in. tall and covered with dainty  
flowers in shades of pink, rose, cream,  
yellow, lavender and white. Blooms  
freely all summer and into the fall.

**—Fairy Bride.** LINA-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4  
oz. 50c  
A French strain similar to Fairy Bouquet.

**—Excelsior Hybrids.** LINA-5. Pkt. 15c  
Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c  
Small spikes with flowers in yellow,  
crimson, pink, purple, etc. June-Sept., 1-ft.

**—originiflorum.** LINA-4. Pkt. 15c

**—reticulata.** LINA-8. Pkt. 15c  
Purple-net Toad-flax. 4 ft. annual, pur-  
ple, netted veined flowers with orange  
or yellow palate.

**—tricoloranthophora.** LINA-3. Pkt. 60c  
A very rare Spanish species with pink  
and purple flowers, very attractive erect,  
growing for rock or wall garden, 5" HP.

**—villosa.** LINA-12. Pkt. 15c  
Very choice and uncommon and prob-  
ably not obtainable elsewhere; gray hairy  
leaves and lavender flowers; 3" tall.

### L. maroccana:

Fast growing. Annual to 1 1/2 ft., very  
popular as garden annuals, especially for  
cut flowers; are easily grown from seed  
where plants are to grow. There are  
many varieties, all of which have  
very attractive colors and these are now  
grown in place of the species.

**—Golden Gem.** LINA-1GG. Pkt. 15c  
A beautiful golden yellow.

**—Fairy Rose.** LINA-1FR. Pkt. 15c  
A clear rose pink.

**—Diadem.** LINA-1D. Pkt. 15c  
A large flowered, compact variety, violet  
with white eye.

### Excelsior Hybrids.

These come in many combinations and  
are very charming.

**—Fairy Bouquet.** LINA-1FB. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowered, 8" high and comes in  
many new colors.

**—Linaria Blend.** LINA-X. Pkt. 10c  
All the various Linarias are in the col-  
lection.

### LINDHEIMERIA

Small genus of S.W. American annuals  
with heads of both ray and disk flowers.

**—Texana.** LIND-1. Pkt. 20c  
Star Cup. An easy attractive ever-bloom-  
ing annual with flowers that have five  
wide golden petals arranged to form both  
a star and a cup, cuts well, 2 ft.

### LINNAEA (li-NEE-ah)

**—borealis.** LINN-1. Pkt. 50c  
Twin-flower. A dainty trailing plant,  
having small glossy evergreen leaves and  
small, single, bell-shaped very fragrant  
flowers. HP.

### LINUM (Ly-num)

Flax. Annual and perennial plants and  
shrubs having blue, white, yellow and red  
flowers. They are very popular in flower  
garden. Grow in full sun, the annuals  
can be sown direct to garden; they do not  
stand frost. The perennials can be start-  
ed indoors and some will bloom first year.

**—flavum.** LINM-1. Pkt. 15c  
This is a pretty rock garden plant, peren-  
nial, golden yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, half  
hardy in N.

**—compactum.** LINM-1C. Pkt. 15c  
An extra dwarf compact strain, 6-in. tall  
with blue flowers, especially attractive  
in the rock garden.

**—grandiflorum, Mixed.** LINM-3X. Pkt. 10c  
Flowering Flax. Annual to 2 ft.; flowers  
1 1/2" across; it is very commonly grown,  
its blue flowers making very attractive  
cut flowers. Its varieties are especially  
fine. This mixture contains all the var-  
ieties.

**—coeruleum.** LINM-3C. Pkt. 15c  
Large bluish purple flowers, very showy.

**—Roseum.** LINM-3Z. Pkt. 15c  
Large rose-pink flowers.

**—Rubrum.** LINM-3R. Pkt. 15c  
Large bright red flowers.

**—grandiflorum, Blue.** LINM-3. Pkt. 10c;  
1/2 oz. 40c  
The most popular flowering Flax, an-  
nual, used much for cut flowers.

**—Roseum.** LINM-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c  
Same in rose colored flowers.

**—Linum.** LINM-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c  
Same in red flowers. Very popular.

**—arborescens.** LINM-8. Pkt. 20c  
2 ft., HP; considered as one of the

best RG plants; sky-blue flowers with  
white center and stamens.

**—perenne, var. sibiricum.** LINM-6.  
Pkt. 15c

The most reliable perennial Flax. The  
flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.

**—White.** LINM-6W. Pkt. 15c

**—lewisii.** LINM-7. Pkt. 25c

Nothing more graceful than this native  
Mont. blue Flax, 18-24-in. tall, June-July.

**—salsoloides nanum.** LINM-8. Pkt. 40c  
For a screen or sunny ledge, coral buds  
and white blooms, 3", not hardy in far N.

### LIPPIA (LIP-ah)

Tender herbs and shrubs, mostly native  
of warm countries and grown in GH in  
the North.

**—citrodora.** LIPP-1. Pkt. 15c

Lemon Verbena. Shrub, to 10 ft., flowers  
white in spikes or terminal panicles;  
leaves have a lemon scent. These can  
be grown outdoors in such places as S.  
Calif. In the N. they make nice plants  
for boxes and baskets and good foliage  
plants for winter house plants; they can  
be plunged into the border during the  
warm summer months.

### LITHOFRAGMA

(lith-oh-FRAG-ma)

Small plants of the Saxifrage family  
from western America with rounded, deep-  
ly cut basal leaves and racemes of a few  
quite showy pink or white flowers. They  
are woodland plants and will grow under  
pines or in the shady rock garden.

**—parviflora.** LITH-1. Pkt. 25c

The plants are so deeply cut as to  
give a fringed appearance to the flowers;  
occasionally produces tiny bulbils in the  
leaf-axils or in place of flowers, 4-12", HP

### LITONIA (lit-TOH-ni-al)

Climbing or erect plants of Lily family  
with bell-shaped orange or yellow flowers  
and tubercle roots; easy to grow in sunny  
window, requiring rest in early winter.

**—modesta.** LITT-1. Pkt. 25c

A good summer house plant; may be  
either erect or climbing; orange bells over  
1" across.

### LOBELIA (loh-BEE-li-ah)

Annual and perennials, flowers gener-  
ally blue or red. For garden purposes they  
are divided into the 2 classes. The annuals  
and biennial roots are used as green  
house plants, in beds and also as edgings  
they are tender annuals.

**—cardinalis.** LOB-14. Pkt. 15c

Cardinal Flower or Red Lobelia. Always  
striking when seen blazing almost head-  
high in colonies along creeks and little  
branches of the Blue Ridge, HP.

**—Queen Victoria.** LOB-14V. Pkt. 25c

This is a dark red foliage and bright  
red flowers variety; very attractive and  
grows 4-5 ft.

**—aphyllota.** LOB-15. Pkt. 20c

A 3 ft. HP, deep blue or purplish flowers  
1" long, in racemes; best in moist soil  
and shade.

### L. erinus:

Edging Lobelia. Annual, 4-12" high,  
partially trailing, with flowers in blue  
shades with white or yellowish throats.  
These are many improved varieties that  
come true from seed and which produce  
stronger and more robust plants than do  
those from cuttings. Start seed indoors  
for early flowers.

**—Bedding Queen.** LOB-2BQ. Pkt. 15c

A very dwarf dark blue with white  
eye, splendid.

**—Blue Gown.** LOB-2BG. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf, compact, sky-blue flowers.

**—Blue Stone.** LOB-1. Pkt. 15c

New Dwarf plants covered with clear  
blue flowers, excellent for rock garden.

**—Cambridge Blue.** LOB-2CB. Pkt. 15c

Compact variety, in clear light blue  
flowers, pretty in rock garden.

**—Crystal Palace.** LOB-3. Pkt. 15c

This is a compact strain with rich deep  
blue flowers, dark foliage, 4-in. tall.

**—Dorothea.** LOB-5. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf strain in a bishop's violet.

**—Emperor William.** LOB-6. Pkt. 15c

This is a dwarf compact strain of this  
beautiful flower, color Cornflower-blue.

**—erecta.** LOB-12. Pkt. 20c

A compact form of the familiar L. erinus  
from India, with blue flowers.

**—Hamburgia.** LOB-2H. Pkt. 15c

Pale blue flowers especially fine for  
baskets.

**—Snow Queen.** LOB-2S. Pkt. 15c

A pure white adapted for hanging bas-  
kets.

**—Mrs. Chibran.** LOB-2MC. Pkt. 15c

Extra dwarf, dark blue, large white  
eyes, very attractive.

**—Prima Donna.** LOB-2PD. Pkt. 15c

Rich velvety maroon flowers.

**—pumila splendens.** LOB-13. Pkt. 25c

A new Swiss variety with dark purple-  
violet flowers with large white eye, highly  
recommended, HA, 4 inches.

**—Snowball.** LOB-2SB. Pkt. 15c

A very dwarf pure white.

**—White Lady.** LOB-2WL. Pkt. 15c

A compact well formed pure white.

### ERINUS PENDULA: Trailing type

and especially useful for window boxes and  
hanging baskets where the plants tend to  
hang from the box.

**—Sapphire.** LOB-8. Pkt. 15c

Dark blue, with large white eye, showy.

**—rosea.** LOB-10. Pkt. 20c

This is a species from India, described  
as "tall plant with short branches, rose  
or white flowers, crowded in short rac-  
emes." Best to treat as an annual.

### LOMATIUM (loh-MAY-shi-um)

Perennial plants of the Parsley Family  
found in dry soils in the W. U.S. They are  
good rock garden or front or border plants  
or in gravelly soils in the wild garden.  
Nearly or quite stemless, from 2-in. to  
2 1/2-ft. tall with flat heads of small white  
or yellow flowers.

**—macrocarpum.** LOMA-1. Pkt. 20c

Native Mont. species, white flowers.  
10-14 inches. May.

### LONAS (LOH-nahs)

Branching annual, 12" from the Med.  
regions.

**—Inodora.** LONA-1. Pkt. 20c

Golden Ageratum. Golden yellow, a very  
good plant for edging and bedding, an-  
nual; use with Ageratum for yellow com-  
bination; also fine for winter dried flowers.  
Easily grown in any type of soil, space  
10-in. apart for cutting, closer for edging  
or bedding, mid-summer bloom. 2-ft.

**—Mixed.** LUP-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c

Annual, 2-ft. in blue shades, white, yel-  
low and rose.

**—nanus, Blue.** LUP-5. Pkt. 15c

Small seeded type, native of California,  
1-ft. annual.

**—Extra Dwarf Mixed.** LUP-5X. Pkt. 15c

**—Cruikshankii.** LUP-7. Pkt. 15c

### LONICERA (loh-NIS-e-rah)

Very popular and easy shrubs and vines,  
called Honeysuckle. Quite easy and promp-  
t from seed and quickly develop into flow-  
ering plants.

**—syringantha.** LONI-1. Pkt. 50c

Erect growing with slender branches,  
small leaves of dull bluish green and a  
profusion of fragrant rosy-lilac flowers.  
Hardy. Fragrant.

**—ciliosa.** LONI-2. Pkt. 25c

Low shrub for the border; flowers yellow  
to orange, nearly 2" long, two-lipped, in  
whorls. HS.

### LOPHOSPERRMUM

**—scandens.** LOPH-1. Pkt. 15c

A hardy vine with rose flowers, poten-  
tial best grown as an annual.

### LOTUS

The genus is confused with the common  
name of water plants called Lotus, which  
are Nymphaea. The correct genus belongs  
to the Pea Family. They are native to  
S. Europe.

**—tetragonolus.** LOT-1. Pkt. 15c

Winged Pea, Asparagus Pea. A creep-  
ing annual leguminous plant with purplish  
red flowers and pods, which are edible  
when young. They thrive in sunny, dry  
locations and valuable for ground cover  
and on banks.

### LUCULIA (leu-KEU-li-ah)

Tender shrubs from the Himalayas hav-  
ing large leathery leaves and showy  
corymbs of white, rose and red flowers;  
easily grown under glass in moderate  
temperature and bloom through the win-  
ter. They can be set outdoors during the  
summer where they make attractive plants.

**—gratissima.** LUCU-1. Pkt. 25c

The most reliable species, coming true  
from seed.

### LUFFA (LUF-ah)

Lootah. Tropical climbing plants with  
large white flowers and cylindrical or  
blown fruits. When ripe they have dry  
papery shells which contain a network of  
strong fibres which is commonly called  
"dish cloth" and is used for washing pur-  
poses. Culture same as for gourds.

**—Green Snake.** LUFF-1. Pkt. 10c

Very long fruits.

**—acutangula.** LUFF-2. Pkt. 10c

Large fruits.

**—cylindrica macrocarpa.** LUFF-3. Pkt. 10c

Best known of the dishcloth gourds, with  
"doughy" or "spongy" flesh.

### LUNARIA (leu-NAY-ah)

There are two important kinds, a bi-en-  
nial and a perennial that are used for  
dried flowers in this genus. The seed pods  
are flat and when matured, these open  
up, making a very pretty spray for use in  
bouquets or the entire plant can be used  
as a bouquet; the flowers are white to  
crimson.

**—biennis, Violet.** LUNA-1. Pkt. 10c;

Honestly, Biennial, with shining silvery  
seed pods for winter decoration. 2-ft., Vi-  
olet flowers.

**—White.** LUNA-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c

**—Dark Crimson.</**

# MARIGOLDS

We try to list every variety of Marigold that has any real merit and have crisscrossed old varieties that have been replaced by newer and improved varieties.

The AFRICAN MARIGOLDS are strong leaders requiring plenty of water, therefore plant it in the richest, most favorable section of your garden. Seeds may either be sown where the plants are to remain or they can be started indoors and transplanted out in late May. Give the plants plenty of room, in most cases about 3-ft. apart.

The FRENCH MARIGOLDS are very light feeders and require a limited amount of

water; too strong feeding and watering will throw them to foliage at the expense of the flower; do not fertilize this type. Seed can be started indoors, but as a rule better success will be had by planting the seeds early in May, where the plants are to remain, thinning them out to one plant.

Marigolds are fairly hardy and therefore they should be planted rather early in the spring. There are many wonderful plants in both types that have been developed recently and we will always offer the best as they are introduced and to especially urge every flower grower to try at least a half dozen Marigolds every year.

## TALL AFRICAN NOVELTY TYPES.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS. These are the large flower type, the plants usually 3-5 ft. high and the flowers up to 4-5 in. across. They make excellent displays in the flower border, can be used in hedges and constitute great accents of cut flowers. It comes in distinct foliage in some varieties.

—Treasure Chest. MARY-53. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 80c. A striking brilliant blend of African and large Chrysanthemum flowered types with a wide range of color and bloom forms, all early flowering.

—Crown of Gold. MARY-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c. Collarete type with odorless foliage, golden yellow flowers.

—Gigantea Sunset. MARY-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c. Giant flowered. Mixed. Huge flowers 4 in. across, colors orange, yellow and pink.

—Orange. MARY-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.20. Full double huge deep orange flowers, 3 1/2 in.

—Golden Glow. MARY-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c. Golden Yellow. Odorless foliage.

—Chrysanthemum Flowered. MARY-4C. Pkt. 10c. Beautiful hybrids in various shades.

—Honeycomb. MARY-4H. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.

—Mission Giants, Goldsmith. MARY-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c. A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. Plants about 1 1/2 ft. with an extra amount of vigor and under field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce 8-12 stems of excellent cutting bright blooms, 4-5 in. across and in almost perfect ball-shape.

—Yellowstone. MARY-6. Pkt. 15c. Golden yellow, incurved globular form, 2 1/2 inch flowers and rather late. 3-5 ft.

—Buff's Beauty. MARY-14B. Pkt. 15c. Odorless foliage.

—Canary Bird. MARY-14CB. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.

—Oriele. MARY-14R. Pkt. 10c. Odorless foliage.

—Maying. MARY-14M. Pkt. 10c. Pale yellow, odorless foliage.

—Moonlight. MARY-14ML. Pkt. 10c. Extra double giant flowered light yellow.

—Silver Light. MARY-14SL. Pkt. 10c. An improved Yellow Supreme.

—Sunlight. MARY-14S. Pkt. 10c. Giant flowered, extra double, bright orange-red.

Dwarf Double African:

—Golden Queen. MARY-19GQ. Pkt. 15c.

—Primrose Queen. MARY-19PQ. Pkt. 15c.

—Orange Queen. MARY-19OQ. Pkt. 15c.

—Dwarf Double Mixed. MARY-19X. Pkt. 10c.

TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE SORTS: Tall All-Double (Fistulosa Type). An especially fine tall branching strain with enormous flowers of the quilled type, 100% double with huge perfectly formed flowers. They make excellent cut flowers and are favorites with the Florists. 2 1/2 ft.

—All-Double Gold. MARY-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

—All-Double Lemon. MARY-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

—All-Double Orange. MARY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

—All-Double, Mixed. MARY-10X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

—Lemon Queen. MARY-11. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

Los Angeles florist strain, excellent cut flower lemon yellow, 2 1/2 ft.

—Golden Emblem. MARY-12. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

A rich gold with very large flowers, mid shade between Lemon Queen and Orange Prince, 2 1/2 ft.

—Orange Prince. MARY-13. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c.

Los Angeles florist strain in true gold color.

CARNATION FLOWERED TYPES: The blooms are shaped like a carnation, are loosely ruffled broad petaled form on 2-ft. 2 1/2 ft. branching, nearly 100% double.

—Burpee Gold. MARY-14. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Odorless foliage, bright gold, flowers nearly 100% double.

—Golden Crown. MARY-15. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Tom Thumb, dwarf strain, 1-ft., golden yellow, excellent plant for low bedding.

—Yellow Supreme. MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

An exceptionally pretty lemon yellow (G. M. in 1935), 2-ft.

—Golden Supreme. MARY-16G. Pkt. 10c.

—Orange Supreme. MARY-16O. Pkt. 10c.

—Golden West. MARY-16W. Pkt. 10c.

Early flowering, dwarf strain than Guinea Gold, rich orange, 2-ft.

—Guinea Gold. MARY-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c.

Vivid golden orange of great merit, excellent cut flower.

—Gypsy Jewels. MARY-18. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Wide range of brilliant shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Dwarf growing gigantea type, sweet scented 4 1/2 in. flowers on 12-15 in. plants early, compact, neat.

—Pot O'Gold. MARY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Deep golden orange, 100% double, dwarf

## NEW HARMONY TYPES:

(Tagetes Patula).

—Gold Crest. MARY-22. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Golden yellow flowers, 2-in. crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by very good.

—Golden Bedder. MARY-34G. Pkt. 25c. A new novelty from England, dwarf growing double, rich golden color.

—Golden Harmony. MARY-23. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Luminous golden yellow, both center and guards, compact 11-in. plants, 100% double.

—Golden Supreme. MARY-24. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Larger flowers than Golden Harmony and taller, 1 1/2 ft.

—Harmony. MARY-25. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c. Deep orange, maroon collar, broad petals and very even growth, early, 1-ft.

—Melody. MARY-26. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Clear self golden yellow throughout, early, free flowering, 1 1/4 in. flowers, 1-ft.

—Orbit. MARY-27. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Golden yellow center, reddish brown guard petals, compact, 100% double, 1-ft.

—Spotlight. MARY-28. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Yellow center, mahogany border, 1 1/4 in. across, very early, 1-ft.

—Winter Harmony. MARY-32. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00. Tall, winter flowering greenhouse variety, golden orange crested centers with reddish brown guard petals, 2 1/2 in. across, very even growth, long stems, 100% double.

—Dwarf Harmony. MARY-33. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. Uniform 11-in. plants, coming in fanciful two tone combinations from lemon yellow to dark red.

FRENCH—Tall Double (30-in.)

—Australian Giant. MARY-36. Pkt. 10c. Tall double, or gordon tree. Brownish yellow flowers, 2 1/2 ft.

—Josephine (Single Brown). MARY-52. Pkt. 15c. An especially good florist variety for cut flowers, grown outdoors, 3 ft. Color brown.

—Lieb's Tall Winter Flowering. MARY-35. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Deep brown, single and semi-double flowers for winter growing under glass.

—Tall Harmony. MARY-34. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Double Harmony hybrids, excellent for cutting or display.

FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE:

—Dobbie. MARY-48DB. Pkt. 15c. Selected striped sorts in dwarf doubles.

—Electric Light. MARY-42D. Pkt. 15c. Double form of Legion of Honor.

—Orange Ball. MARY-48GB. Pkt. 15c. Robert Beist. MARY-48B. Pkt. 15c. Rich maroon, 12 inches high.

—Royal Scoot, All Double. MARY-37. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

—Sunbeam. MARY-31. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c. Pure golden yellow, pretty, 15-in. tall.

—Monarch Strain. MARY-48MX. Pkt. 15c. A great variety of colors in compact habit, all double.

—Golden Ball. MARY-48G. Pkt. 15c. Scarlet Glow. MARY-48S. Pkt. 15c. French Tall Single:

—Wildfire. MARY-33W. Pkt. 15c. Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

FRENCH—Dwarf Single (10-in.)

—Ferdinand. MARY-49. Pkt. 15c. Single flowers, golden yellow flanked mahogany red, showy, early blooming and very free flowering, 20-24 inches.

—Fire Cross. MARY-41. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Single, dwarf, deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in.

—Flash. MARY-40. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c. New red and gold bicolor, a new single type, large single flowers 1 1/2 in. across in glowing shades of tawny gold to mahogany, plants mound-shaped, ideal for borders and pots, also cutting, 15-in.

—Gold Edged. MARY-41GE. Pkt. 15c. French Tall Single:

—Single dwarf yellow blotched brown.

—Naughty Marietta. MARY-41NM. Pkt. 15c. Large flowered, light yellow maroon, blotched.

—Red Head. MARY-41R. Pkt. 20c. A new American variety, mahogany to bronze, 2 1/2 flowers crested bold plants 17"; very profuse bloomer and ideal for low beds or borders, effective in masses.

## FRENCH DOUBLE MINIATURE

—Butterball. MARY-21. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Soft butter yellow with maroon on center petals, very free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Spry. MARY-29. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Yellow crested centers with red guard petals, 1 1/2 in. across, blooms in less than 9 weeks, 8-inches.

—Sunkist. MARY-30. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Bright golden-orange, dandy companion. Butterball, flowering very early 1 1/2-2 in. across, 8-in.

—Yellow Pigmy. MARY-47. Pkt. 15c. A very dwarf bright yellow, 10 in.

—Gem Mixture. MARY-50. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 70c. A new Dwarf Marigold mixture we call your special attention to. Like the miniature varieties, such as Spry, the compact plants retain their neat form throughout the summer heat and continue to bloom from the earliest until frost.

—Signata pumila. MARY-44. Pkt. 15c. Tagetes. Bright yellow, tiny single flowers in great profusion. Most of them are fine for edging or filling up bare spots in rocky, 8-in.

—Golden Ring. MARY-44R. Pkt. 15c. —Little Giants. MARY-45. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c. Deep orange in color, only 6-in. tall, beautiful for edging or for bare spots in rocky, very free flowering, tiny single flowers.

—Gnome. MARY-43. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c. Tagetes signata pumila. A very dwarf compact single form, pretty, orange color, beautiful edger and for rock garden, 6-in.

## MAGNOLIA (mag-NOH-li-ah)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees; many are very attractive when in bloom, having very large flowers. Most of them are not hardy in the North and especially the evergreen sorts. They are difficult to transplant and thus when grown from seeds, more liable to come established. Grow in rich porous, moderately moist soil, preferring a sandy or peaty composition; seed can be started in pots and when established moved to their permanent location.

—Campbelli. Mixed. MAGN-1. Pkt. 25c. Flowers in white, pink and red, and purple outside, measuring 10 inch across, grows to 70 ft. tall and hardy from Va. southward.

—Red. MAGN-2. Pkt. 25c.

—White. MAGN-3. Pkt. 25c.

—Pink. MAGN-4. Pkt. 25c.

—glossa. MAGN-5. Pkt. 25c. Dwarf handsome tree with pretty white flowers.

—obovata. MAGN-6. Pkt. 25c.

—wilsoni. MAGN-7. Pkt. 25c. Shrub or small tree with moderate-sized leaves and fragrant white cup-shaped flowers 3-5 in. across, June, 20 ft.

MALCOMIA (mal-KOH-mi-ah)

Malcolmia Stocks. Low annuals and perennials, growing to 2 ft. tall. They are very hardy, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours or after a shower; small lilac flowers, July-Sept. Sow seeds indoors or plant out early in May.

—maritima. MALC-1. Pkt. 15c. Virginia Stocks. Annual of easy culture, 12" tall; sow seed every 2 weeks for succession of bloom; makes fine borders. Colors:—

—Yellow. MALC-1Y. Pkt. 15c.

—Rose. MALC-1Z. Pkt. 15c.

—Fairy Queen. MALC-1FQ. Pkt. 15c. A bright red variety, nice flowers.

—Crimson Gem. MALC-1CG. Pkt. 15c.

—White. MALC-1W. Pkt. 15c.

—Brilliant Rose. MALC-5. Pkt. 15c. A large flowered type.

—Pink. MALC-3. Pkt. 15c.

MALOPE (MAL-oh-pee)

—grandiflora alba. MALO-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c. Malow-like annuals common in European gardens; large flowers blooming from early summer till frost from seeds planted early in good garden soil. Hardy annual 3-ft., white flowers.

—purple. MALO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c. Surprised with purple flowers.

—rosea. MALC-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

—Mixed. MALO-4X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

MALVASTRUM (mal-VAS-trum)

A genus of plants and sub-shrubs called False-nail with spikes of red, orange or yellow flowers. Easy culture in ordinary garden soil.

—coccineum. MALV-1. Pkt. 20c. Cow-boy's Delight. Orange-scarlet flowers 6-10 in. tall; August; drought resistant. Prairie Mallow. Flowers red or copper colored.

MATHIOLA (mat-THY-oh-lah)

Stocks. Annuals and perennials (Crucifer Family) of which the garden species consists of 2 species and one belonging to Malcomia. The genus Mathiola is related and to which the Wallflower belongs.

M. incana (Queen or Brompton Stock or Gilliflower). This is the main garden stock, it is perennial or biennial but grown as an annual and for late summer and autumn flowers. Seed is usually sown outdoors in May or June and bloom 15 weeks later, or start them 8-8 weeks earlier indoors. Keep at a temperature around 65 degrees. For greenhouse flowering seed is sown about end of Oct.

Double Giant Excelsior:

—Purity. STOK-12. Pkt. 15c. Large flowered, pure white, pink, white tinged with pink, greenhouse strain, 3-ft.

—Brilliant Rose. STOK-12C. Pkt. 15c.

—Copper-Scarlet. STOK-12CS. Pkt. 15c.

—Lavender. STOK-12V. Pkt. 15c.

—Ball's No. 14. STOK-8. Pkt. 25c. Same as above with deep rose-pink flower.

—Gardenia. STOK-9. Pkt. 25c. Large single pure white flower.

—Double Giant Excelsior, Ball's No. 2. STOK-7. Pkt. 25c. Each plant produces one large flowering.

—Double Excelsior, Mixed. STOK-13. Pkt. 25c.

Early Giant Imperial:

A new type of Giant Imperial bred and selected for cut flower use; base branching, each producing 12-15 huge double flowers, individual flowers are large and double, 2-in. or more in diameter, in full bloom each spike will have 40-50 florets blooming at the same time.

—Blood Red. STOK-16R. Pkt. 15c.

—Lavender. STOK-16V. Pkt. 15c.

—Old Rose. STOK-16R. Pkt. 15c.

—Rose-pink. STOK-16RP. Pkt. 15c.

—White. STOK-16W. Pkt. 15c.

—Early Giant Imperial. Mixe. STOK-16. Pkt. 20c.

Super Giant Imperial: A new group of Giant Imperial for the Florist; plants are base branching, each plant producing 12-15 huge flower spikes; individual florets are large and double, 2" or more across, in full bloom 40-50 florets per spike. Chamois is a true chamois color.

—Mixed. STOK-18X. Pkt. 15c. The very best blend of single flowered varieties.

—Super Giant Imperial. Chamois. STOK-18. Pkt. 25c.

—Flery-Red. STOK-19. Pkt. 25c.

—Rose Charm. STOK-21. Pkt. 25c. A beautiful rich deep rose.

—Roselight. STOK-22. Pkt. 25c. Rose-pink.

Perpetual Branching or Giant Perfection: An early double flowering strain, a favorite with the florist and high double percentage; strictly hand blended from the best named varieties, 2-ft.

—Perpetual Branch. Mixed. STOK-17. Pkt. 15c.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS: (M. incana v. annua). Usually grown as an annual, flowers early and comes in all the Stock colors; this is a very popular intermediate type and listed in seed catalogs under Dresden Stocks, Cut-and-Come-Again.

—Snow White. STOK-5W. Pkt. 15c.

—Brilliant Rose. STOK-7. Pkt. 15c.

—Crimson. STOK-5C. Pkt. 15c.

—Dark Blue. STOK-5LB. Pkt. 15c.

—Light Blue. STOK-5L. Pkt. 15c.

—Double Dwarf 10 Weeks. STOK-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

This type is especially recommended for outdoor growing in the East and Middle West; blooming in 10 weeks from seed, 1-ft.

—Double 10 Weeks. Tall. STOK-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

A beautiful blend of early flowering stock with high double percentage, large flowering, 1 1/2 ft.

Giant of Nice or Mammoth: Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf 10 Week Stocks and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant; this the most popular class for general garden use, 1 1/2 ft.

—Mixed. STOK-3X. Pkt. 15c.

—Snow White. STOK-3W. Pkt. 15c.

—Salmon. STOK-3SL. Pkt. 15c.

—Crimson King. STOK-3C. Pkt. 15c.

—Silver Pink. STOK-3SP. Pkt. 15c.

—Mammoth Beauty of Nice Mixed. STOK-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

—Early Colonial Branching. Mixed. STOK-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2 1/2 ft.

—Giant of California. Mixed. STOK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 90c.

Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and average height 2 ft. 6 in. One mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6 in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

—bicornis. STOK-20. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c. Evening Stock. A highly branched 15-in. high, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours



## MIBORA

**MIBO-1.** Pkt. 50c  
A rare tiny flowering grass for rock gardens, especially for carpeting small bulbs.

## MICHELIA (my-KEE-ah)

Asiatic shrubs and trees belonging to Magnolia Family. They are easily grown from seed; not hardy in the North but can be grown outdoors in the South.

**—cathart.** MICH-1. Pkt. 30c  
M. Sylvatica: Annual or biennial, 8-in.  
**—excolosa.** MICH-2. Pkt. 30c  
**—lanuginosa.** MICH-3. Pkt. 30c

## MIGNONETTE

(Bot. Reseda, re-SEE-da, odorata). These sweet scented plants are excellent for pots or boxes, beds and borders and the improved varieties make fine cut flowers; they are also excellent for bees, yielding a large amount of excellent honey; full sun or partial shade and best in moderately rich soil, sow seeds in open ground as they develop rapidly and resent moving; successive sowings will furnish nectar; it is best to grow them as annuals, starting seeds as early as the first of May, 6-15-in. tall.

**—Allen's Defiance.** MIG-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c  
Individual florets are of immense size, compact plants, very fragrant.

**—Machel Giant Flowering.** MIG-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c  
This is a special straining pyramidal growth.

**—Machel Golden Goliath.** MIG-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c  
Special strain. Golden yellow flowers large and very fragrant.

**—Machel Red Goliath.** MIG-4. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c  
Special strain. Large red flowers.

**—Machel New York Market.** MIG-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c  
Special strain.

**—Machel Special Mixed.** MIG-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c  
Sweet scented, can be sown broadcast in borders or this can be sown where it will be available for bee food, Oz. 85c.

**—odorata.** MIG-8. Pkt. 10c  
Has a larger flower than above, Oz. 85c.

**—Bismarck.** MIG-9. Pkt. 20c  
A beautiful flat top and large spike.

**—Giant Pyramidal.** MIG-10. Pkt. 15c  
Robust growth, heavy spikes, red.

**—Giant White.** MIG-11. Pkt. 15c  
Robust growth, heavy spikes, red.

**—White Pearl.** MIG-12. Pkt. 20c  
Extra giant flowers in seedling flowers.

**—White Pearl.** MIG-12W. Pkt. 20c  
The best white.

**—Red Monarch.** MIG-13. Pkt. 20c  
Deepest red and in perfect form.

**—Victoria.** MIG-14. Pkt. 20c  
Pristine; brilliant red.

**—Mignonette Blend.** MIG-X. Pkt. 15c  
Made up of all the above kinds.

## MIMOSA (mi-MOH-sah)

Mostly tropical plants having attractive feathery leaves, in some species sensitive. They are grown in the South out doors but in the N. they are tender plants. They are easily grown from seed and in warm water upon planting, especially if the seed is not fresh.

**—pudica.** MIMO-1. Pkt. 25c  
Sensitive Plant. Perennial in the tropics but grown as an annual in U.S., the leaves are sensitive to the touch and is of special interest for children indoor gardening.

## MIMULUS (mim-eu-lus)

Tender annuals and perennials, having large oddly shaped 2-lipped flowers of brilliant colors; excellent for boxes, walls, house plants or for the borders as well as for the greenhouse, the more tender sorts when grown outdoors should have some shade and protection from the wind and plenty of moisture. Germinate the seed at around 60 degrees. They are all grown as annuals.

**—cardinals.** MIM-1. Pkt. 15c  
Vivid red and yellow flowers; for damp places, quite hardy with slight protection. HP. 2 ft.

**—cardinals aurantiaca.** MIM-1A. Pkt. 25c  
This is a grand form with orange-red flowers, 1 ft.

**—cupreus (tigrinus) Hybrid.** MIM-2. Pkt. 15c  
1-ft. tall, with flowers in contrasting stripes and spots in many colors.

**—Esapa.** MIM-3. Pkt. 15c  
Purple-garnet, yellow throat.

**—guttatus.** MIM-6. Pkt. 25c  
More or less prostrate with brilliant long yellow flowers; hardy. From the Rocky Mountains.

**—lewisi.** MIM-8. Pkt. 50c  
Large red flowers at 1-2 ft. Requires constant moisture and as cool as possible. Abundant at Logan Pass in Glacier National Park. A perennial growing masses the size of a wash tub along cold streams.

**—moschatus.** MIM-9. Pkt. 20c  
Musk Plant. Yellow flowers low spreading perennial; grown for its pleasant musk fragrance.

**—Red Emperor.** MIM-11. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowered, brilliant red with splendid markings on a golden throat.

**—tigrinus.** MIM-10. Pkt. 15c  
Monkey Flower. A hybrid, 1 ft. tall, flowers of many colors having contrasting stripes and spots.

**—Queen's Prize.** MIM-10Q. Pkt. 25c  
This is an extra special strain of large flowers in the best colors.

**—Whitescroft Scarlet.** MIM-12. Pkt. 15c  
An English strain, with large flowers and the most beautiful scarlet combinations.

**—Mixed.** MIM-5X. Pkt. 10c  
All varieties mixed.

## MIRABILIS (my-RAB-i-lis)

Four O'Clocks. Tender biennial grown best as an annual in the North. Bushy plants with attractive red, pink, white, lilac and yellow flowers, flowers opening in the P. M. on sunny days, July to frost; space plants 2-ft. apart, 2-3-ft. tall. They make the best for border or bedding. For a hedge, plant them 1-ft. apart and in the border 2-ft. apart. Best to sow seed in the open ground about middle of May, they do not stand frost.

**—jalapa, Mixed.** MIRA-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c  
Mixed Four O'Clocks in all the colors.

**—Dwarf.** MIRA-ID. Pkt. 20c  
Dwarf compact strain in all the colors.

**—Dwarf Variegated.** MIRA-2. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf growing with variegated leaves, mixed colors.

**—jociflora, White.** MIRA-3. Pkt. 10c  
Much larger flowers, sweet scented.

**—Violet.** MIRA-4. Pkt. 10c  
**—uniflora.** MIRA-5. Pkt. 20c  
Bright rose blossoms in trumpet-trumpet form, each long-tubed blossom rising from a second "flower" of the same vivid rose, flowers, and unusual. A free bloomer.

**—Mixed Four O'Clocks.** MIRA-6X. Pkt. 10c  
All types mixed.

## MOLUCELLA (mol-eu-SEL-ah)

**—aevia.** MUU-1. Pkt. 15c  
Bells of Ireland. The branching stems are closely set in elongated hyacinth-fashion with big bell-calyces of pale, translucent green and within each calyx lies a curiously formed little white flower. It is a fine cut flower, the spikes can be dried for winter. Easily grown, does well in dry soils, perennial.

**—MORADICA**  
(moh-MAUR-di-kah)  
Annual and perennial tendril climbing plants, they require a light rich soil; have deeply lobed leaves and yellow flowers, the fruits are very decorative when they burst open after ripening. Treat as tender annuals starting them indoors or out after frost danger is passed.

**—Balsamina.** MOMO-2. Pkt. 20c  
Balsam Apple. Moderate grower, oval orange colored fruits 3" long.

**—charantia.** MOMO-1. Pkt. 15c  
Balsam Pear. Larger than Balsam Apple, in all its parts, and having orange red oblong fruits, 6-in. long.

**—MORAEA (mo-RE-ah)**  
African Iris. Bulbous lrids from Africa, many new to civilization, flowering in spring in wide color range, culture similar to Freesias.

Those that have rhizomatous roots are called DIETES and are treated the same as Iris. Not hardy in the N. but can be used as a pot plant and grown indoors in winter, in the S. they can be grown outdoors.

**—betenocoides.** MORE-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows on rocks at 12,000 ft., violet colored flowers and should be good in the rock garden.

**—catanulata.** MORE-5. Pkt. 25c  
Dietes. Low growing variety, broad foliage, prostrate habit, it stalked will grow 4-6 ft. Flowers waxy white.

**—Huttoni.** MORE-6. Pkt. 40c  
Rather tender S. Af. Iris; tall spikes of yellow flowers, evergreen leaves.

**—iridoides johnsoni.** MORE-2. Pkt. 25c  
Robust grower, soon forming large clumps, flowers 4" across, purest white with tender and orange markings, blooming once every 7-10 days thruout the year (Dietes).

**—Oakhurst Hybrids.** MORE-3. Pkt. 25c  
Cross between two rare species and a distinct improvement, flowers over 2" across, resembling miniature Japanese Iris, color pleasing shade of ivory, marked with bright orange or yellow and violet (Dietes).

**—polystachya.** MORE-1. Pkt. 25c  
A very handsome species, with large bright lilac flowers, 3 ft.

**—MONARDELLA**  
(mon-ahr-DEL-ah)  
Annual and perennial plants grown in the rock garden and native of Colombia. It has gray foliage and two-lipped flowers; light sandy soil best.

**—villosa.** MONA-1. Pkt. 50c  
Pale lavender to light purple, growing well on hot, dry stony soils; intensely aromatic and ornamental as well, 6"-HP.

**—MUSA (MEU-sah)**  
Banana. Grown in botanical greenhouses in U.S.; a few species can be grown in the very far S.

**—ensate.** MUSA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Abyssinian Banana. These are grown for their ornamental foliage; the fruit is inedible. The seed being hard, cut an opening in the outer shell for germinating, and soak 48 hours. Put up on good soil and keep warm, 65 degrees night temperature. While plants are small they can be used outdoors during the warm part of the summer.

**—Grape Hyacinths.** They are quite easily grown from seeds sown in the fall or spring; fully hardy and indifferent as to soil but not wet locations.

**—MUSCARI (mus-KAY-ry)**  
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**—Pkt. 15c**  
A dwarf form, 8" high, that flowers all summer; flowers 1/2" across, blue with a yellow, pink or white center. Nice for borders.

**—Ruth Fischer.** MYOS-18. Pkt. 20c  
Extra fine German variety, upright growth, free blooming, rich in color and a fine pot plant.

**—Star of Love.** MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c  
Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

**—Symphe.** MYOS-19. Pkt. 15c  
Fine German hybrid, especially adapted for pots.

**—Victoria.** MYOS-15. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf dark blue.

**—Rose.** MYOS-15a. Pkt. 15c  
The same but with pretty rose flowers.

**—Pot Myosotis, Mixed.** MYOS-PX. Pkt. 20c  
A blend of the varieties that make the best pot plants.

**—Mixed Myosotis.** MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c  
All kinds mixed.

**—arvensis.** MYOS-16. Pkt. 15c  
Annual or biennial, the common Forget-Me-Not, will probably do better under neglect than the more highly developed varieties; sow it in neglected places. 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**—MUSSAENDA (mus-SEEN-dah)**  
Rather shrubby tropical plants for the greenhouse, easily cultivated. Yellow, white or scarlet tubular flowers in clusters and usually one of the calyx-lobes is enlarged into a showy white or colored leaflet.

**—glabra.** MUS-1. Pkt. 40c

**—NASTURTIUM**  
Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

**—SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.**  
18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

**—Crimson Glow.** NAST-16. Pkt. 15c  
Deep glowing golden orange.

**—Fire.** NAST-2F. Pkt. 15c  
All double bright scarlet.

**—Golden Glean.** NAST-4. Pkt. 10c  
Indian Chief. NAST-2NC. Pkt. 15c  
New double sweet scented varieties with dark leaves.

**—Mahogany.** NAST-2M. Pkt. 15c  
Sweet scented, double mahogany.

**—Moon.** NAST-2Mn. Pkt. 15c  
Sweet scented, double.

**—Orange Glean.** NAST-1. Pkt. 10c  
Primrose. NAST-2P. Pkt. 15c  
Salmon Glean. NAST-17. Pkt. 15c  
Reese Glow. NAST-2. Pkt. 10c  
Soft geranium rose.

**—Scarlet Glean.** NAST-5. Pkt. 10c  
Sun Glean. NAST-2SG. Pkt. 15c  
Sweet scented, brilliant lemon-yellow.

**—Suisse.** NAST-2SR. Pkt. 15c  
Sweet scented, lemon yellow.

**—Supreme.** NAST-2S. Pkt. 15c  
Sweet scented, double, salmon cerise.

**—Vermilion Glow.** NAST-3. Pkt. 10c  
Light scarlet, dark foliage.

**—Art Shades.** NAST-18. Pkt. 15c  
Mixed Glean Hybrids. NAST-6X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

**—GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERS.** 12 inches.

**—Black Beauty.** NAST-3BB. Pkt. 15c  
A very compact, black leaved, double flowering deep scarlet.

**—Delightful.** NAST-3D. Pkt. 15c  
Soft scarlet-cerise.

**—Scarlet Emperor.** NAST-7. Pkt. 10c  
Dark foliage.

**—Golden Rose Emperor.** NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c  
Dark foliage.

**—Golden Globe.** NAST-9. Pkt. 10c  
Golden yellow flowers

**—Mahogany Gem.** NAST-12. Pkt. 10c  
Bright orange with garnet throat.

**—Orange Glory.** NAST-3GI. Pkt. 15c  
Bright orange with garnet throat.

**—Scarlet Globe.** NAST-19. Pkt. 15c  
Ruby Gem. NAST-3RG. Pkt. 15c  
Semi-double Gem Mixed. NAST-3SX. Pkt. 15c

**—Above Mixed.** NAST-3X. Pkt. 15c  
Any of the above varieties in this class, Oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

**—Tail or Climbing Varieties:**  
—Chamelon. NAST-4C. Pkt. 15c  
—Dunnett's Orange. NAST-4D. Pkt. 15c  
—King Theodore. NAST-4KT. Pkt. 15c  
Dark red, dark leaves.

**—Pearl.** NAST-4P. Pkt. 15c  
Cream white.

**—Prince Henry.** NAST-4PH. Pkt. 15c  
Light yellow with red spots.

**—Von Moltke.** NAST-4VM. Pkt. 15c  
Rosy blue.

**—Vesuvius.** NAST-4V. Pkt. 15c  
Tall Single Mixed. NAST-11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 90c  
18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailing, special mixture.

**—Dwarf or Tom Thumb Varieties:**  
—Glow 12" high and with single flowers.

**—Aurora.** NAST-5A. Pkt. 15c  
Terra cotta flowers.

**—Beauty.** NAST-5B. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow, spotted scarlet.

**—Cattell's Crimson.** NAST-5CC. Pkt. 15c  
Fine maroon color.

**—Chamelon.** NAST-5C. Pkt. 15c  
Cream white, spotted and veined with scarlet.

**—Crystal Palace Gem.** NAST-5CP. Pkt. 15c  
—Empress of India. NAST-5EN. Pkt. 15c  
Dark leaves, velvety dark scarlet flowers, or, dark leaved.

**—Giant Beauty.** NAST-5FB. Pkt. 15c  
A rich brilliant scarlet.

**—Fireball.** NAST-5FL. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, dark leaved, bright scarlet thrown well above the foliage, very showy.

**—Golden King.** NAST-5GK. Pkt. 15c  
Dark leaved, golden yellow flowers, splendid.

**—H. M. Stanley.** NAST-5SI. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, dark leaf, dark bronze flowers.

**—King of the Tom Thumbs.** NAST-5K. Pkt. 15c  
Bright scarlet, compact, dark leaves.

**—King Theodore.** NAST-5KT. Pkt. 15c  
Black red, dark leaf.

**—Lady Bird.** NAST-5LB. Pkt. 15c  
Splendid rich yellow, scarlet spotted,

## PANSY SEED

We give particular attention to the strains and varieties we offer in Pansies and carefully check every source, and also from the results obtained by our customers, all over the country. In every case we supply the very best obtainable. Those raising new crop Pansies in the summer time can usually count on delivery about August 1st but there are seasons when this is later, sometimes 3-4 weeks.

Pansies are best grown as a hardy annual or biennial, especially in the North, but in the South they can be treated as biennials entirely. Do best in a sandy loam soil not exposed too much to the hot sun; they stand some shade; ordinary good garden soil with some leaf mold makes good soil, they require plenty of moisture. Seed can be planted any time from early in March, indoors, to late in August. Transplant the seedlings to flats as soon as their second leaf appears and when about 3 weeks old, set them in some size set out in their permanent location and after the soil has become frozen at the start of winter they should be given good mulch of coarse materials.

The Pansy bed should have a mulch during the growing season of fine manure or straw to hold the soil moist and to protect it from too much heat from the sun; this also protects the flowers from being soiled by the rain-splashing mud onto them. For exhibition blooms remove all blooms about 3 weeks before the show and then leave but 4-6 shoots per plant. Well rotted manure as a mulch will benefit the plants and flowers. If slugs or cut worms bother, spray with lead arsenate.

## VIOLA TRICOLOR: SWISS GIANTS OR ROGGLI TYPE

This name has been applied to the large flowered Pansies, but it does not, however, include all the better strains and therefore we list them under the one heading as above.

**Giant Flowering Pansies:**  
The large flowering types usually grown; the various strains and varieties have their own points of interest and value as described.

**—Alpenglow.** PANS-1. Pkt. 25c;  
Mammoth scarlet flowers.

**—Alpenlied.** PANS-24. Pkt. 35c  
A new Heineemann variety, cobalt-gold with dark mahogany flakes; this is especially recommended. (Small quantity of seed available).

**—Berna.** PANS-32. Pkt. 25c  
Velvety dark blue, large flowers.

**—Black King.** PANS-31. Pkt. 25c  
Dark black color, one of the few flowers in black.

**—Blumlied.** PANS-30. Pkt. 25c  
Soft rose with a beautiful velvety blotch, very attractive, large flowers.

**—Claret.** PANS-2. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25  
Beautiful wine-red.

**—Flame.** PANS-2F. Pkt. 25c  
Orange-scarlet.

**—Mont Blanc.** PANS-2MB. Pkt. 25c  
Pure white.

**—Orange Sun.** PANS-2GS. Pkt. 25c  
Rheingold. PANS-2R. Pkt. 25c  
Deep golden yellow with dark blotches in lower three petals.

—**hyaliflora.** NEEL-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows to 6 ft., hardy in the South, flowers white. In the North it is usually killed to the ground but renews itself.

### NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers, start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

### FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO

**N. strumosa:**  
Annuals to ft., most of the garden varieties are from this species.

- Aurora.** NEME-1. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, large flowering turkey-red w/ milk-white.
- Blue Gem.** NEME-13. Pkt. 15c  
Large, flowering, compact plants.
- Dark Scarlet.** NEME-9. Pkt. 15c
- Fire King.** NEME-2. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.
- Triumph Mixed.** NEME-3. Pkt. 15c
- Autumn.** Mixed. NEME-4. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowers, more varied color range.
- Orange.** NEME-11. Pkt. 15c
- Orange King.** NEME-5. Pkt. 15c  
Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.
- Orange Prince.** NEME-12. Pkt. 15c  
Compact, large flower.
- Sutton's New Large Flowering.** NEME-10. Pkt. 15c
- Blue flowers
- Twilight.** NEME-6. Pkt. 15c  
Blue and white, compact, large flowered
- White Queen.** NEME-14. Pkt. 15c  
Compact plant.
- superbissima, gr. fl.** NEME-8. Pkt. 20c  
Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.
- Sutton, Mixed.** NEME-SX. Pkt. 15c  
All large flowering varieties.
- Ignita, Mixed.** NEME-15. Pkt. 15c
- All Nemesia Mixed.** NEME-X. Pkt. 10c

### NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

#### N. Menziesii:

These are listed under *atomaria*, *insignis*, etc., Baby Blue-eyes.

- atrocaerulea.** NEMO-1. Pkt. 15c
- Holburn Blue Bell.** NEMO-2. Pkt. 15c
- White Spotted.** NEMO-3. Pkt. 15c
- crumbeoides albo nigra.** NEMO-4. Pkt. 15c
- Light blue veined purple.
- coelestis.** NEMO-4C. Pkt. 15c  
White veined purple.
- discoidalis.** NEMO-5. Pkt. 15c  
Brownish purple in center and white on edge.
- insignis, Blue.** NEMO-1. Pkt. 30c  
1/2 oz. 35c

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, early to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

- White.** NEMO-3W. Pkt. 15c
- Lilac.** NEMO-3K. Pkt. 15c
- Sky-blue.** NEMO-3SB. Pkt. 15c
- maculata.** NEMO-6. Pkt. 15c  
Five-spot. White with deep purple spot at tip of each lobe; plant decumbent.
- Mixed.** NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c  
All sorts mixed.

### NEPETA (NEP-e-tah)

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

- cataria.** NEPE-3. Pkt. 23c  
Blue, sweet scented, perennial.
- musini.** NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c  
A small blue flower with dark spots, perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; one plant covered with whitish down, 8", April-June, HP. (Ground Ivy).
- rhaphanorhiza.** NEPE-2. Pkt. 30c

### NERTERA

Creeper perennials from S. Am.  
—**depressa.** NERT-1. Pkt. 50c  
Seed Plant. Stems 10" long, matted, flowers inconspicuous, orange fruited, 1/4". Grows as a ground cover, Calif., under glass in N., sandy soil, shade.

### NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)

- physalodes.** NICA-1. Pkt. 15c  
An old fashioned annual with blue flowers and white centers, similar to *Physalis* but with more showy flowers; easily grown from seed. Called Shoo-fly or Fly-poison Plant, because of its ability to kill house flies if some of the crushed leaves and shoots are mixed with milk so that the flies can get to it, 3 ft.

### NICOTIANA

#### (ni-koh-shy-AY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering; the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. In the offer, besides the flowering types of *Nicotiana*, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

- affinis, White.** NICO-1. Pkt. 10c  
Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tuberoscent flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.
- Red Hybrid.** NICO-2. Pkt. 10c  
A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.
- Daylight.** NICO-2D. Pkt. 15c
- Select Hybrids.** NICO-2H. Pkt. 15c
- Kermesina.** NICO-8. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf plant.
- Miniature, White.** NICO-3. Pkt. 25c  
Very sweet scented, 1 1/2 ft. tall, fine in buds.
- sanderae, Crimson King.** NICO-4. Pkt. 10c  
Rich deep carmine, 2 1/2 ft.
- Scharlachkonig.** NICO-5. Pkt. 10c  
A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.
- sanderae, Hybrida.** NICO-6. Pkt. 10c
- suaveolens.** NICO-9. Pkt. 15c

Annual or biennial, 2 ft., nodding greenish purple flowers opening in the night, fragrant.

—**syvestris.** NICO-7. Pkt. 10c  
Tall graceful plants topped with showy clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

### NIEREMBERGIA

#### (nee-rem-BER-ah-ah)

Low growing half hardy perennials, usually treated as annuals flowering first year from indoor started seeds; require a warm, protected position especially at the start; they are fine for rock garden borders and few plants are better for boxes or vases.

- frutescens.** NIER-1. Pkt. 15c  
Shrubby and branching with light lilac flowers and yellow throats, 2-3 ft.
- gracilis.** NIER-2. Pkt. 15c  
Creeper type, light lilac and brown flowers.
- hippicanica.** NIER-3. Pkt. 25c  
Cup-like flowers 1 1/2" across, lavender-blue, best in sandy soil and full sun.
- Purple Robe.** NIER-4. Pkt. 25c  
Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade, 8".

### NIGELLIA (ny-JEL-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

- damascena, Miss Jekyll.** NIGE-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c  
Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for yellow or border, 1 1/2 ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist".
- White.** NIGE-1W. Pkt. 15c
- Indigo-blue.** NIGE-1B. Pkt. 15c
- hispanica.** NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c  
Reddy annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.
- Nigella Blend.** NIGE-X. Pkt. 10c

### NIGELLA (ny-JEL-ah)

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling *Antirrhinum* but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery, sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combine well with *Portulaca*, requiring the same treatment.

- atriplicifolia gr. fl. alba.** NOLA-1. Pkt. 10c

Trailing hardy annual with white flowers, 6".

### NOMOPHARIS

Extremely beautiful Lily relatives, suggesting miniature *L. speciosum*. They are growing primroses in this country and not much can be said about their culture. Seeds germinate irregularly, should be sown in a pot so that the soil can be transplanted without disturbing the seedlings. Grow in Lily culture (B) or shade.

- adamintha.** NOMO-1. Pkt. 75c  
Lovely lily-like flowers, grow in shade; flowers pale rose-pink, 3 in. across, the inner petals spotted with violet, HB, 2 ft.

### NORDOSTACHYS

- jatamasi.** NORD-1. Pkt. 25c

### OENOTHERA (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz., evening-primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sun-drops, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

- drummondii.** OENO-1. Pkt. 15c  
Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.
- flava.** OENO-6. Pkt. 50c
- fruticosa v. Youngi.** OENO-6Y. Pkt. 15c
- lamarckiana.** OENO-2. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow flowers 2 1/2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.
- missouriensis.** OENO-5. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow flowers 4-6" across, showy with fruits 2-3" long, 1 ft. high, HP.
- odorata.** OENO-3. Pkt. 15c  
Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.
- Mixed.** OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c

### OMPHALODES

#### (om-fah-LOH-deez)

Navelwort. Low growing annuals and perennials very much like *Myosotis*, having white and blue flowers in racemes; they do well in moist partially shaded places in the border; start seeds in the spring.

- Lucilia.** OMPH-1. Pkt. 35c  
Sky-blue flowers, May-Nov., 8", HP.

### ONOSMA (oh-NOZ-mah)

Annuals, biennials and perennials of the Boraginaceae family. They have extremely attractive flowers in white, yellow or purple, in one sided clusters. They make good border plants and the smaller one for the rock garden, especially among the light foliage plants; do well in sun or shade.

- stellulatum v. tauricum.** ONOS-1. Pkt. 35c  
Gold Drop. Looks well on walls, 8-10"; flowers tubular, golden yellow, HP.

### OPHIOPOGON (o-fe-o-PO-gon)

Turf-forming plants of the Lily Family, with racemes of small white flowers, grass-like foliage, often striped or spotted with white or yellow; useful for turf and border edgings, requiring no clipping; some rather tender in the N.

- intermedius.** OPHI-1. Pkt. 50c
- clarkii.** OPHI-2. Pkt. 50c

### ORNITHOGALUM

#### (aur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

- caudatum.** ORNI-2. Pkt. 25c  
Sea Onion. Popular house plant, has large bulbous seed above the soil.
- sanderae.** ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c  
A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like *Gladiolus*, seeds germinate

quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of grassy, channelled leaves and stems 3-5 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

### OSBECKIA (os-BEK-i-ah)

Little known plants of the order of Melastomaceae, ranging from herbs to evergreen shrubs; the flowers, with five greenish petals, are showy and borne in heads or panicles. While quite tender, they may be grown in the house or greenhouse during the winter and plunged outdoors in summer, best in light shade.

- White.** OSBE-1. Pkt. 35c

### OTHAKA

—**aphacelata.** OTHA-1. Pkt. 15c  
Rosy Wings. This is definitely one of the better annuals of recent introduction and especially good in dry seasons; easy to grow, long blooming period, flowers 1" across and carried in clusters of many flowers, each flower having a dense velvet center encircled by winlike 3-lobed petals in a very pleasing silver

### OXALIS (OK-sah-lis)

Small delicate plants, some useful in the rock garden, for bedding, hanging baskets and in the greenhouse. Usually best started in the spring, requiring a cold soil of a porous mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand; liquid manure if applied near maturity will encourage flower production.

- corniculata purpurea.** OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c  
The purple leaved bedding Oxalis with yellow flowers, a perennial grown as an annual.

### OXYSPHORA

- paniculata tropica.** OXY-1. Pkt. 35c

### OXYPTALUM

—**caeruleum.** OXP-1. Pkt. 20c  
An easily grown hardy annual that, when sown in April, blooms by the end of June and continues till end of October. Also make a pretty pot plant; flowers 1" across, star-shaped in many flowers, in sprays, color an unusual blue of silvery veiled pastel quality as if printed on each petal.

### PAEONIA

Peony. Only recently has interest developed in the various wild species many of which flower weeks before the border varieties, and make possible two months of peony bloom. The species are all single flowered, with varied and highly ornamental leaves, and of colors unknown in the border varieties, including pure yellow and bright scarlet. They are also very suitable for hybridizing and many new forms have been developed recently by crossing the species.

Peony seeds require a full year, in most cases, before the plant appears above ground. During the first season root growth only is made but with the first warm days of the following spring, fair sized true leaves appear. Growth for the first season or two is rather slow, but later the plants develop rapidly. Three or four years are required to reach flowering size. Sowings may be made in an open ground bed in spring and no attention is required except to keep the bed free from weeds.

Tree Peony, one of the world's most gorgeous shrubs; flowers 9" across, single to full double, mostly pure pink and rose shades, occasionally white, scarlet, crimson, purple, often with deeper blotch at base of petals; center filled with golden stamens; hardly to 20" across below zero at least; like rich loam, preferably limy; seed requires a full year before seedlings appear and is best sown in pot or flat and brought inside in late winter to prevent damage to seedlings, which appear very early in spring. HS, 3-4 ft.

- boresowskii.** PEON-4. Pkt. 50c  
A very rare herbaceous species with finely cut foliage and rather flat flowers 3 in. across, white or pink, 2 ft. HP.
- brownii.** PEON-3. Pkt. 50c  
The only peony native to N. Am., with rather small flowers or red-brown and yellow. It is native to the Rocky Mountains and is very hardy and presents interesting possibilities to hybridizers, 1 ft. HP.
- cambedesii.** PEON-11. Pkt. 75c  
From the Atlas Mts., very early flowering, having huge single pink flowers in April amid green and red leaves; handsome in Autumn with its scarlet and black seed boxes.
- latea.** PEON-8. Seeds 15c ea.  
A magnificent form growing 5-6 ft. tall with rich golden yellow flowers; still very rare in cultivation and will be invaluable in hybridizing.
- moutan, Mixed.** PEON-10. Pkt. 75c
- species mixed.** PEON-2. Pkt. 75c

From a large collection of European and Asiatic species. The color range is from bluish and pale yellow to deep red, with many intermediate shades. The mixture is probably strongest in P. woodwardii which makes a dense mound of fern-like leaves, over which are borne in profusion rather flat flowers, 3 inches or more across, of varying shades of pink. Included also are P. lobata with tulip-like flowers of intense scarlet, the most brilliant color known in Peonies; multi-colored, mild climate, flowers borne in clusters, pure white and deliciously fragrant, grow in pots in colder sections, 15".

- woodwardii.** PEON-7. Pkt. 75c  
Flat pink flowers over midlands of fern foliage; one of the quickest and easiest from seed, 1 1/2 ft., HP.
- littoralis.** PEON-12. Sds. 4c each

### PANCRATUM

#### (pan-KRAY-shi-um)

Peruvian Daffodil. Interesting white or green flowered bulbous plants of *Amaryllidaceae* family. They are not hardy in the N.

- illyricum.** PANK-1. Pkt. 25c  
The hardest species, useful for summer bloom in mild climate, flowers borne in clusters, pure white and deliciously fragrant, grow in pots in colder sections, 15".

### PANICUM (PAN-i-kum)

Large genus of annuals and perennials of the Gramineae family, a few being of value as ornamentals.

- capillare.** PAN-1. Pkt. 10c  
Whisk grass, grown for drying when they are mixed in bouquets; annual, 2 ft.

### PARKINSONIA

#### (pah-rin-SOH-ni-ah)

Tropical or sub-tropical trees and shrubs of Pea Family.

- actheola.** PARK-1. Pkt. 25c  
Jerusalem-thorn or Ratomia. Small thorny evergreen tree with feathery pendulous branches and loose clusters of papilionaceous yellow flowers; a fine hedge plant in far South standing dry conditions; easy from seed. Seed from Texas.

### PARIS

Related to *Trillium*, but with smaller flowers and needing the same conditions of rather open woodland. Its flowers are normally green and the plant is more curious than showy.

- polyphylla.** PARIS-1. Pkt. 50c  
A very striking plant 20-50 inches high with dark green leaves up to 6 inches long; the flowers are very large, the outer segments narrow and dark olive green, 4-5 inches long, the inner segments slightly shorter and yellowish green, for a very large yellow or rust-colored berry; hardness uncertain in the North.

### PARNASSIA (par-NAS-i-ah)

Belonging to the Saxifrage Family, these plants have smooth, mostly basal leaves and five-petaled flowers of white, like wet places and are much beloved by wild-garden enthusiasts.

- nubicola.** PARN-1. Pkt. 30c  
One of the best, with inch-wide white flowers and rather broad leaves, heart-shaped at the base; about 1 ft. high.
- palustris.** PARN-2. Pkt. 30c  
Seed collected in Alaska and found in wet places and swamps.

### PAROCHETUS (pa-roh-KEE-tus)

- communis.** PARO-1. Pkt. 35c  
Shamrock-pea. Also known as *Blue-oxalis*. Low growing creeper of the Pea Family with cobalt-blue flowers with pink wings; they are a very useful and popular plant for hanging baskets and flower the whole year. They do best in mixture of sand and humus in a semi-shaded place; in the North they are not real hardy; they also are fine in the rock garden.

### PASSIFLORA (pas-i-FLOH-rah)

Passion-Flower. Mostly tendrill climbing plants grown indoors or outdoors in the south. They have ratty and interesting flowers and make nice climbers for the house; can be grown thus in pots, having some leaf mold in fibrous loam; give a little liquid manure when in growth.

- Columbian species, Mixed.** Pkt. 50c  
These are different species collected in Columbia, S. America, and will be of considerable interest to those liking this beautiful vine.
- coerulea.** PASS-3. Pkt. 20c  
Passion Flower. Flowers 4" across, pale pink, crown white and purple fruits yellow; Brazil.
- edulis.** PASS-4. Pkt. 20c  
Purple Granadilla. White and purple flowers smaller than other species, fruit purple, size of an egg.
- incarnata.** PASS-5. Pkt. 20c  
White flowers shading to pink or pinkish purple, rings around flower, petals fringed.
- mollissima.** PASS-2. Pkt. 50c  
(*Tacsonia mollissima*). Flowers 3" across, rose; fruits yellow, Andes.

### PEDICULARIS

#### (pe-dik-eu-LAY-ris)

Wood-betony, Lousewort. Annual and perennial plants of the Flower Family. Flowers 2-lipped, spiked clusters in whitish or reddish colors. They are fine wild garden flowers.

- densiflora.** PEDI-2. Pkt. 25c  
One of the most brilliant, with foot-high spikes of scarlet flowers. Perhaps somewhat parasitic and seed should be sown in open woodland in well drained locations, 1 ft. HP. Very choice and rare.
- siphonantha.** PEDI-3. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful leaves and pink flowers for rockeries.
- neapolensis.** PEDI-4. Pkt. 25c
- groenlandica.** PEDI-1. Pkt. 25c  
Flowers are elephant heads, trunk, ears and all. Grows in wet places, 12-18 in. tall, July.

### PELARGONIUM

#### (per-ahr-GON-ni-um)

The genus to which the common Geranium belongs. It is quite distinct but related to the genus *Geranium*. The common house Geranium is listed under P. *palustre*. They do well in any good soil and many do well in naturalizing. The seed can be sown early, either indoor or out and the plants grown on in the usual way. Raising the various *Pelargonium* and *Geranium* plants is very popular but to really grow them from seed with the added interest of developing new varieties yourself, is very interesting.

- zonale, Mixed.** PELA-2. Pkt. 20c  
An European strain of the common Geranium (*see RAY-ni-um*) saved from a special collection of prized plants. The growing of Geraniums from seed being a very interesting pastime and many different kinds, colors and types resulting in interesting finds. Best grown in pots from the transplanting stage from seedlings and the pots plunged in coarse soil during the summer months, when the pots can then be taken indoors during the winter months for growth through the winter.

### PETLOPHORUM

- arlicum.** PELT-1. Pkt. 50c  
Rhodesian Black Wattle. Highly ornamental tree with bright yellow flowers and feathery foliage, thornless, flowers in terminal panicles; sweet scented, deciduous; should be fine for the South.

### PENNISETUM (pen-i-SEE-tum)

A genus of ornamental grasses both annual and perennial; making the most beautiful plants for border or for specimen in mild climate as well as in bouquets or for drying for winter use. Start seeds indoors in March growing the seedlings in small pots if possible; give plenty of room and allow 12"-18" apart in the garden.

- rupellianum.** PENN-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c  
Fountain grass. Very popular, with very narrow leaves, 2 ft. long; this strikingly colored in purple, coppery-red and rose, 4 ft. tall.

### —villosum (longistylum).

PENN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c  
Short leaves and 4" purplish spikes at end of 2 ft. stems. The long feathery bristles give a plume-like effect. While a perennial it should be grown in N. as an annual. Hardier than most species and a very pretty grass for the sunny border.

### PEPEROMIA

Usually succulent and often prostrate plants from tropical regions; grow as foliage plants in G.H. in warm temperature and be careful of watering.

- Andean species.** PEPE-1. Pkt. 50c

### PERILLA (pe-RIL-ah)

Half hardy annuals valued for their highly colored foliage and used in many bedding and sub-tropical effects; thrive in any light loamy soil; start seeds in March indoors in gentle heat, hardened off and set out late in May; native of India and China.



Rich rose, shading deeper in throat, very compact and large flowered, a perfect florist variety for pots and boxes.

—Dwarf Giants of California Deep Rose PET-4. Pkt. 35c

A very pretty deep rose shade with mammoth flowers, ruffled and beautifully pencilled.

—Dwarf Giants of Calif. Ramona Strain PET-5. Pkt. 35c

Habit is dwarf and compact; colors are hand blended; flowers ruffled and fringed and suitable for the most critical.

—Giants of Calif. Salmon Rose Shades. PET-6. Pkt. 35c

This is a special mixture for the Florist trade and contains only the choicest salmon-rose colored plants; its blooms are exceptionally large, averaging 5-6 inches, with shallow open throats; flowers freely produced on sturdy plants and all have beautiful veined markings on their open throats.

—Super Dwarfs Mixed. PET-7. Pkt. 50c

Well balanced blend of light and dark shades, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many beautiful veined; the first picking from the choicest plants. For bedding or boxes.

#### Hybrid Type:

These are dwarf plants about 8" tall, with an especially large flower, they are especially fine for planters, window boxes and baskets.

—Flaming Velvet. PET-8. Pkt. 25c

Rich velvety crimson, best of its class.

—Howard's Star. PET-9. Pkt. 15c

Red-purple with white star.

—Intimable. PET-10. Pkt. 25c

Blotched and striped flowers in several varieties.

—King Henry. PET-11. Pkt. 50c

1/32 oz. \$2.00

HYBRID TYPE: These grow 18" tall, rather spreading plants that can be used anywhere; the flowers are not so large but they are extra large for the ordinary flower bed.

—Radiance. PET-12. Pkt. 25c

Cerise rose, very popular.

—Rose King Improved. PET-13. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered, bright rose-pink flower.

—Show Mixture. PET-14. Pkt. 15c

A blend of all the hybrid Petunias, including the above varieties, a choice showy mixture.

—Nana compacta Varieties:

Dwarf compact varieties, 12-15" tall, making the finest plants for borders, edging or in beds; growth is erect and compact, the flowers single.

—Blue Violet. PET-15. Pkt. 20c

1/4 oz. 50c

A shade deeper than Periwinkle and several tones lighter than Viola, the most beautiful dark violet.

—Celestial. PET-16. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered soft rose and improved Rose of Heaven.

—Erfordia. PET-17. Pkt. 25c

Brilliant rose with white throat.

—Blotched and Stripped. PET-18. Pkt. 25c

Beautifully marked flowers carried well above the foliage in an extra dwarf compact strain, Mixed Colors.

—PETUNIA—FIRE CHIEF

The New Gold Medal Winner

It has been some 11 years since a new introduction in flowers has been awarded the Gold Medal. Fire Chief received the award this year and it is well worth Petunia.

Grows 1 ft. high, belonging to the nana compacta group—low compact plants—and covered with single flowers of a pleasing brilliant scarlet and making them ideal for the red bed or for the border.

It should be grown in all Petunia plantings this year.

Large Packet 35c

—Glow. PET-19. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful bright carmine-rose.

—Lavender Queen. PET-20. Pkt. 25c

Rose of Heaven, Improved. PET-21. Pkt. 20c

Re-selected live rose-purple with compact habit, greatly improved form.

—Rose Gem Miniature. PET-22. Pkt. 25c

Very compact deep rich rose, ideal for bedding.

—Rosey Morn. PET-23. Pkt. 25c

Splendid compact deep rose color.

—Snowball. PET-24. Pkt. 25c

Pure white, the best white in this class.

—Topaz Queen. PET-25. Pkt. 30c

1/4 oz. 70c

—Twinkles. PET-26. Pkt. 25c

Bright rose with star, pretty.

—Velvet Ball. PET-27. Pkt. 25c

Very compact, deep velvety crimson.

—Velvety Crimson. PET-28. Pkt. 30c

(NEW). A real reddish velvety crimson similar in habit to Snowball, Rose of Heaven and produces freely on bushy plants. Will make a very pretty effect.

—Mixed nana compacta. PET-29. Pkt. 20c

Grows in somewhat a running type; ideal for baskets, porch boxes, etc., 24" tall. The Balcony Petunias.

—Black Prince. PET-30. Pkt. 20c

—Burgundy. PET-31. Pkt. 20c

—Crimson. PET-32. Pkt. 20c

—Elk's Pride. PET-33. Pkt. 20c

—White. PET-34. Pkt. 20c

—Deep Blue. PET-35. Pkt. 20c

—Mixed Balcony. PET-36. Pkt. 15c

Giants of California.

Extremely large fringed flowers, veined and in shades of rose, pink and salmon as well as dark colors, all with deep throats. They are especially useful for the Florist and used in baskets, urns, boxes and in the latter case, use in beds in full sunshine.

—Special Mixture. PET-37. Pkt. 50c

A well balanced mixture of light and dark shades, heavily ruffled, with deep throats and rich veining; best for general use.

—Florist Strain. PET-38. Pkt. 50c

Extremely large flowers in shades of rose, pink and salmon.

Fancy Types of Petunias:

—Double Giants of California. PET-39. Pkt. 50c

An improved Shepherd's Strain with immense blooms typical of this strain, magnificent color range and high double percentage.

—Ruffled Monsters. PET-40. Pkt. 50c

Light and dark shades make up this high double blend, deeply ruffled and critically veined flowers 8-9" across and almost look as if double.

—Ruffled and Fringed. PET-41. Pkt. 50c

Extremely fine mixture of giant flowers, all heavily ruffled and fringed, giving

them an almost double effect.

—Double Fringed, Mixed. PET-42. Pkt. 50c

A very choice strain of heavily fringed double flowers in blend of best colors.

—Extra Double, Mixed. PET-43. Pkt. \$1.00

An extra double strain, extra large flowers, veined and deep throats and heavily fringed.

—Dwarf Giants, Mixed. PET-44. Pkt. 50c

An European strain of large flowers, ruffled in dwarf plants, suitable for pot culture or where low plants are wanted.

1 ft. annual with violet or white flowers.

—Gr. fl. Fluffy Ruffles. PET-45. Pkt. 8. \$2.25

A delightful blend, containing nana shades of veined and bicolor pink and rose combinations not found in the separate color varieties; all flowers are finely fringed and so heavily ruffled that they appear double by far the finest choice Petunia for the home garden and a prime favorite with the florist.

—Miniature Type: 8" plants with good sized plain bright flowers, each plant compact and upright and making the most beautiful effect in edgings.

—Bright Eyes. PET-46. Pkt. 25c

1/32 oz. 50c

A soft pink color with white throat, giving the plants a "bright eyes" effect. Very pretty as an edging plant.

—Little Giants. PET-47. Pkt. 50c

1/32 oz. \$1.40

A new type Petunia, 8-12" tall, plants reaching nearly compact and erect all season it is sure to become most popular for bedding and pot plants. Medium sized well ruffled and waved, deep throated flowers continue to keep the plants completely covered. The unusually attractive color range from deep carmine to white in almost every imaginable shade and combination of markings; it has a pleasing balance of light and dark shades.

—Best Mixed. PET-48. Pkt. 25c

1/32 oz. 50c

A hand blend of 7 exquisite varieties. Very fine. These would make a good display for a bare place in the rockery, as well as an edging.

—PHLOGOCANTHUS

—tyriflorus. PHLX-1. Pkt. 25c

PHLOX

A genus with mostly perennials and consisting of a varied list of plants; all are readily grown. The perennial sorts do well in a rather heavy soil, but all thrive in any good garden soil. While the best known are the tall perennials, they come in other types, creeping species that are suited for rock work.

—P. Drummondii.

Annual, to 1 1/2 ft., in many colors. Is the ordinary annual Phlox planted in gardens and at its best effect when sown in masses, sow when frost danger is past and where plants are to grow, takes 20 days to germinate.

—Drummondii, Gigantea, Mixed. PHLX-2. Pkt. 20c

Easily grown summer annuals preferring sunny situations, light rich loam; if faded blooms are removed will flower again in cutting. This is an extra large flowered strain, florets 1 1/4-1 1/2" across, blooming freely in massive trusses. This strain has taken all the prizes, 1 ft.

—Art Shades. PHLX-3. Pkt. 15c

Soft pastel colors and delicate shades in masses, sow when frost danger is past and where plants are to grow, takes 20 days to germinate.

—Brilliant. PHLX-4. Pkt. 15c

Large flowered rose with dark eye.

—compacta, Mixed. PHLX-5. Pkt. 25c

A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

—cuspidata. PHLX-6. Pkt. 20c

Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

—Cecily. PHLX-7. Pkt. 20c

This is the finest large flowered dwarf Phlox, growing in a rounded compact bush about 8-10 in. tall which will flower with its large flowers. These very beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

—Isabellina. PHLX-8. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow colored flowers.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-9. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star, showy.

—stellaris. PHLX-10. Pkt. 15c

Star Phlox, often listed as D. cuspidata.

—stellata splendens. PHLX-11. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant scarlet with large white eye, effective.

—Yellow Brown Eye. PHLX-12. Pkt. 15c

Yellow with showy brown eye, different.

—Mixed. PHLX-13. Pkt. 10c

Contains many different varieties as well as all those above. Oz. \$1.50 (cul).

—Dwarf Drummondii Varieties:

Grow about 6" high, plants compact, making them fine for edging or in low border.

—Apricot. PHLX-14. Pkt. 15c

—Isabellina. PHLX-15. Pkt. 15c

Clear yellow.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-16. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star.

—Sutton's Beauty Mixed. PHLX-17. Pkt. 15c

The English strain containing each of the 8 beautiful varieties in this class.

—Dwarf Mixed. PHLX-18. Pkt. 10c

By the Oz. \$3.00 (uls).

—paniculata. PHLX-19. Pkt. 15c

Summer Phlox. Also listed incorrectly as P. paniculata. This is the hardy perennial Phlox. While this is a true Phlox, it comes true from seed, the plants grow from seed produce many lovely kinds; our seed has been saved from selected plants.

—adurgens. PHLX-20. Pkt. 50c

Prostrate, with shiny leaves and big flowers varying from white to deep pink. One of the most beautiful species and easy to grow. Needs wooding conditions of shade and humid HP. Very rare species.

—diffusa. PHLX-21. Pkt. 50c

A needle-leaved species forming dense mat a foot or more across, covered with fairly large blooms, usually lavender, but occasionally white or pink. Needs very gravelly soil in full sun, with sharp drainage; under these conditions the western Phlox are fairly easy to grow in the East, and almost look as if double.

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—Leopoldi. PHLX-9. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star, showy.

—stellaris. PHLX-10. Pkt. 15c

Star Phlox, often listed as D. cuspidata.

—stellata splendens. PHLX-11. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant scarlet with large white eye, effective.

—Yellow Brown Eye. PHLX-12. Pkt. 15c

Yellow with showy brown eye, different.

—Mixed. PHLX-13. Pkt. 10c

Contains many different varieties as well as all those above. Oz. \$1.50 (cul).

—Dwarf Drummondii Varieties:

Grow about 6" high, plants compact, making them fine for edging or in low border.

—Apricot. PHLX-14. Pkt. 15c

—Isabellina. PHLX-15. Pkt. 15c

Clear yellow.

—Leopoldi. PHLX-16. Pkt. 15c

Red with white star.

—Sutton's Beauty Mixed. PHLX-17. Pkt. 15c

The English strain containing each of the 8 beautiful varieties in this class.

—Dwarf Mixed. PHLX-18. Pkt. 10c

By the Oz. \$3.00 (uls).

—paniculata. PHLX-19. Pkt. 15c

Summer Phlox. Also listed incorrectly as P. paniculata. This is the hardy perennial Phlox. While this is a true Phlox, it comes true from seed, the plants grow from seed produce many lovely kinds; our seed has been saved from

**—wilcoxi.** PEWS-52". Pkt. 30c  
Open panicles to 2 ft. clear blue, medium sized flowers. Likes drainage as do most Penstemon and given this they will grow on fairly moist slope in sun or part shade.

### PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or shrubby border. Easily grown from seeds.  
**—Purple Mixed.** PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c  
Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture. 4 ft. vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

### PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rosette produces a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2 in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate very readily, the seedling grow rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

**—tenax.** PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c  
The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9 1/2 ft. long and 2 in. wide, dark green with bright red margins and keel. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow. HHP. 5-15 ft.  
**—cookianum.** PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c  
A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers. HHP. 3-7 ft.

### PHYGELIUS (ty-JEE-li-us)

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.  
**—capensis coccinea.** PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c  
This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.  
**—capensis.** PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c  
Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.  
Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft. May-June.

**—Saier's Blend of Species.** PENS-53". Pkt. 35c  
This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They should, of course, be grown in a nursery row until you can tell just what they are.  
**—Small Flowered Varieties Mixed.** PENS-54. Pkt. 35c

### PHOTINIA (toh-TIN-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy in the North, the evergreens hardy only to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position, easily grown from seed.  
**—integrifolia.** PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c

### PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.  
**—empetrifolia.** PHYLL-1. Pkt. 25c  
A neat with needle-like leaves and stems strewn with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSH.

### PHYSOSTEGIA

**(ty-groh-STEE-i-ah)**  
False Dragonhead. Obesident Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.  
**—virginica.** Mixed. PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c  
Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.  
**—Rose-Lilac.** PHOS-3RL. Pkt. 15c  
**—White.** PHOS-3W. Pkt. 15c

### PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

**—Aikekengi.** PSAL-3. Pkt. 20c  
Chinese Lantern Plant. Often incorrectly listed as P. Franchetti. 2 ft. with small white flowers; it is a perennial and spreads where not killed by frost, but in the N. it is grown for its pretty red seed pods valued for winter bouquets.  
**—edulis.** PSAL-2. Pkt. 15c  
**—minima.** PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c

### PHYTEUMA (ty-TU-mah)

Harmed Rampion. Perennials grown mainly in RG, of Bellflower family; they thrive in fissures supplied with leaf mold and sand, also are useful in the border.  
**—Charmell.** PHYT-3. Pkt. 30c  
Dark blue flowers in globular heads; 1 ft. HP.  
**—Scheuchzeri.** PHYT-13. Pkt. 20c  
Flowers violet-blue, in globular heads; 1 1/2 ft. HP. Alps.  
**—Marshall.** PHYT-1M. Pkt. 15c  
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. and with large flowers.  
**—Mammoth Early.** PHYT-1ME. Pkt. 15c  
**—White.** PHYT-1W. Pkt. 15c  
Flowers 1 1/2" long, rose-pink, spurred and in head-like clusters; 2 ft.

### PIERIS (py-ER-is)

Evergreen shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.  
**—floribunda.** PIER-3. Pkt. 50c  
Handsome small evergreen shrub, may

be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open. It makes the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft. Hardy. HS, 3-6 ft.

**—formosa.** PIER-1. Pkt. 25c  
Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.  
**—japonica.** PIER-4. Pkt. 50c  
Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.

**—ovalifolia.** PIER-2. Pkt. 25c  
Dwarf shrub or semi-evergreen with short sprays of oblong white bells, 40 ft.  
**—taiwanensis.** PIER-5. Pkt. 50c  
Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of little urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS. 6-10 ft.

### PLATYCODON (plati-KOH-don)

**—grandiflorum.** Mixed. PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c  
A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.  
**—grandiflorum.** White. PLTY-2. Pkt. 20c  
Hardy in N.; easily grown from seed, blooming the second year. There is in a loamy soil, full sun, showy perennials.

### PLECTRITIS

**—congesta.** PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c

### PLECTOTAXIS

**—species.** PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c  
S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads; stem and leaves cottony.

### PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.  
**—zeyheri.** PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c  
A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, like some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

### PODOPHYLLUM

**(pod-oh-FIL-um)**  
Perennial plants best grown in shady places.  
**—emodi.** PODO-1. Pkt. 40c  
A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled rich pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible; fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shady RG.  
**—species.** PODO-2. Pkt. 50c  
Collected in western China by Dr. Hu. This has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

### POLEMONIUM

**(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)**  
Small genus (Phlox Family) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few in our stock. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.  
**—carneum.** POLE-6. Pkt. 25c  
A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and is rather short-lived. HP. 1 1/2 ft.  
**—caeruleum.** POLE-1. Pkt. 15c  
(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-violet). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.  
**—album.** POLE-1W. Pkt. 15c  
A white variety.  
**—Coeruleum.** Large Flowered Blue. POLE-2. Pkt. 15c  
Extra large flowered strain.  
**—haydeni.** POLE-3. Pkt. 20c  
A very good native western species found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1-1 ft. tall. May-Aug.  
**—occidentale.** POLE-4. Pkt. 25c  
Native western bog species, robust growth.  
**—pulcherrimum.** POLE-5. Pkt. 25c  
Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravels with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high. HP.  
**—Richardsonii.** POLE-7. Pkt. 20c  
Blue to purplish flowers, 1/2" across; 9" tall.

### POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Pea Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soil, succulent stems in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil.  
It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.  
**—glieslii.** POIN-2. Pkt. 50c  
Branching shrub or tree with prickly, flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.  
**—pulcherrima.** POIN-1. Pkt. 30c  
Shrubby with delicate evergreen mimosa-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy only in the far South, but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.  
**—flava.** POIN-1F. Pkt. 30c  
A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 10 ft., flowers have bright red stamens 2 1/2" long, pods 4" long.

### POTENTILLA

**(poh-ten-TIL-ah)**  
Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.  
**—argyrophylla.** POTIL-11. Pkt. 25c  
Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch

across and silky leaves; for front of border or edge of RG. on sun, 18 in. HP.  
**—atroargyrea.** POTIL-Alla. Pkt. 30c

Silvery foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.  
**—climane.** POTIL-10. Pkt. 25c  
**—fulgens.** POTIL-9. Pkt. 25c  
A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP. 1 1/4 ft.  
**—gibsoni.** Scarlet. POTIL-1. Pkt. 20c  
Flowers June-October, 1 ft.  
**—Nepalensis.** Miss Willmott. POTIL-5. Pkt. 20c  
Bright carmine, best of species.

**—White Beauty.** POTIL-6. Pkt. 20c  
Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1 1/2 ft.  
**—fragrans.** POTIL-13. Pkt. 25c  
Syn. megalantha. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.  
**—fruticosa.** POTIL-8. Pkt. 50c

One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer, yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.  
**—Hybrids.** Single Mixed. POTIL-Hs. Pkt. 15c  
**—Double French.** Mixed. POTIL-Hd. Pkt. 20c

**—nepalensis.** Hybrids. POTIL-2. Pkt. 20c  
Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.  
**—Warrenii.** POTIL-3. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowers in massed golden color, very good, 18 inches.  
**—Potentilla Blend.** POTIL-7X. Pkt. 15c  
Contains many kinds.

## POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver.)  
These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties that are gorgeous. They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resist transplanting; full sun and well drained soil is required.

**POPPY SPECIES:**  
**—alpinum.** POPPY-25. Pkt. 30c  
Nearly a stemless HP with white or yellow fragrant flowers from the Alps.  
**—bracteatum.** POPPY-1. Pkt. 10c  
Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.  
It holds the flowers upright, even after cutting. Color range is from deep scarlet through delicate pinks and buffs to pure white.  
**—cardinalis fl. pl.** POPPY-11. Pkt. 15c  
Cardinal Poppy. Double flowers, annual, HA.  
**—lateritum.** POPPY-24. Pkt. 40c  
A heavily branched HP, 2 ft., with brick red flowers, broad petals, Armenia.

### PERENNIAL POPPIES:

**P. orientale.**  
The hardy oriental Poppies, with the huge flowers so prominent in the border in June. They grow rapidly from seed, giving excellent flowers and in a variety of color range. The seed does not come entirely true but the resulting plants have the seedling sturdiness, that is lacking in plants increased continuously from cutting.  
**—Beauty of Livermore.** POPPY-3BL. Pkt. 15c  
Reselected crimson blooms.  
**—Brilliant.** POPPY-3BR. Pkt. 15c  
Bright fiery red.  
**—Olympia.** POPPY-3LY. Pkt. 15c  
Double flowered variety, light scarlet.  
**—Rembrandt.** POPPY-3RM. Pkt. 15c  
Mahogany-red flowers.  
**—orientale.** Scarlet. POPPY-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 55c  
Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.  
**—orientale.** Victoria. POPPY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c  
A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.  
**—orientale.** Mixed. POPPY-10. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c  
Collected from several sources, both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter 1/2 oz. along the highway—very early!

**NUDICAULE:**  
(Iceland Poppy.) A perennial, to 1 ft., blooming the first year from seed and rarely lasting more than 3 years. Its flowers are very beautiful and come in a number of charming varieties, April to June.  
**—Amurensis.** Yellow. POPPY-2. Pkt. 15c  
(Yellow Wonder) Sensational new Poppy with showy Buttercup yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems, easy, established plants often start blooming in March.  
**—Goonara Pink.** POPPY-2CP. Pkt. 15c  
Gorgeous rose tints of varying intensity, a true strain; soft pink to deep rose, apricot, salmon, etc., 1 1/2 ft.  
**—El Monte.** POPPY-2EM. Pkt. 15c  
A new, beautiful deep tangerine-orange large fringed flower.  
**—Imperial Jewels.** POPPY-2MJ. Pkt. 15c  
A new superb strong stemmed flower in an extra large color range, a gorgeous display.  
**—Gartford Giant Hybrids.** POPPY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c  
Giant crinkly petalled flowers on long stems, ideal cut flowers if picked, in bud; beautiful colors in white, orange and red; picotee-edged, 2 1/2-3 ft.  
**—Haddon Strain.** POPPY-19H. Pkt. 50c  
This is an extra good strain of the Gartford Poppy, grown in England.  
**—Gibson's Giant Orange.** POPPY-2GG. Pkt. 15c  
Want something lavish? A mass of these giant flowers in orange will do it.  
**—Kelmscott Strain.** POPPY-22. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 50c  
The flowers of our new Kelmscott Strain are larger than we have ever seen before on any variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3" across. Although the petals are of heavy texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance; the stems are longer and so much more stiffer they tend to stand.  
**—Sanford's Giants.** POPPY-2SG. Pkt. 15c  
Immense flowers on stiff stems; very varied color range.  
**—The Emperor.** POPPY-2TE. Pkt. 15c  
Deep tangerine-orange.

**—The Empress.** POPPY-2TM. Pkt. 15c  
Salmon-rose and pink.  
**—Unwin Giants.** POPPY-2UG. Pkt. 15c  
The newest hybrids form an European grower and represents the finest in the hybrids.  
**—Iceland Poppies Mixed.** POPPY-2X. Pkt. 10c

### ANNUAL POPPIES:

#### RHOEAS-SHIRLEY POPPY:

(Corn or Flanders Poppy): The common field Poppy of Europe and Asia, and in the Shirley type, it has become very popular in America, coming in many colors and shades. Thin plants to 3-4 in. apart, they should be sown very early in the spring, in the South in the late fall. Hardy annuals, petals are crinkled.  
**—American Legion.** POPPY-5AL. Pkt. 15c  
A dazzling orange-scarlet with black mark, very pretty in masses.  
**—Cavalcade.** POPPY-12. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c  
Double Begonia-flowered in a rich orange-scarlet color, very early flowers and most attractive, one of the better new varieties, 2 ft.

**—Dazzler.** POPPY-13. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c  
A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.  
**—Gaiety.** POPPY-5GY. Pkt. 15c  
White flowers with a pink edge, showy.  
**—Ryburgh Hybrids.** POPPY-14. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c  
Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.

**—Orange King.** POPPY-5OK. Pkt. 15c  
**—Rev. Wilk's Strain.** POPPY-5RW. Pkt. 15c  
An English strain of single flowers.  
**—Salmon Shades.** POPPY-5SS. Pkt. 15c  
**—Snowball.** POPPY-5SB. Pkt. 15c  
**—Sweet Brier.** POPPY-15. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c  
Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.  
**—Single Shirley Mixed.** POPPY-5SX. Pkt. 10c

**Double Flowered Shirley:**  
**—Fantasy.** POPPY-5DF. Pkt. 15c  
Very rich mixture containing many odd and fancy colors, all double.  
**—Begonia Flowered.** POPPY-5DB. Pkt. 15c  
Many rich colors in double Begonia-shaped flowers.  
**—Japanese Pom Poms.** POPPY-5DJ. Pkt. 15c  
Extra select double mixture of small flowered type.  
**—Salmon Queen.** POPPY-5DQ. Pkt. 15c  
**—Scarlet Glow.** POPPY-5DG. Pkt. 15c  
**—Double Shirley Mixed.** POPPY-5DX. Pkt. 10c

**—Shirley Mixed.** POPPY-5X. Pkt. 10c  
Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge satiny and brilliant colors; in large plantings these make a gorgeous sight. Try sowing them along roads, etc.  
**—All-Double Blend.** POPPY-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c  
Lovely and dainty shades in beautiful satiny flowers, many edged and shaded with other colors.

### Carnation Flowered Type.

Double Carnation-shaped annual Poppies.  
**—Scarlet King.** POPPY-4SK. Pkt. 15c  
**—Rose Queen.** POPPY-4RQ. Pkt. 15c  
**—Dwarf Hybrids.** POPPY-4DH. Pkt. 15c  
**—Fireball.** POPPY-4FB. Pkt. 15c  
**—Ranunculus-flowered Mixed.** POPPY-4Rx. Pkt. 15c  
These are double, hardy annuals, choice colors.

### POLYGALA (poh-LIG-ah-lah)

Milkwort. Annual and perennials found mostly in the warmer sections of the country; the hardy native species do well in light soil and partial shade.  
**—artata.** POLG-1. Pkt. 30c  
**—appetala.** POLG-3. Pkt. 40c  
2-3 ft. high; flowers large, pink, 1/2" across and as grown in S. Calif., 1/2" across.  
**POLYGONUM**  
(poh-LIG-oh-nam)

Large genus of annual and perennial greenhouse and hardy plants, of variable habits. Easy culture in good garden soil. Most of the annuals can be planted early in the spring in open ground.  
**—amplexicaule.** POLY-2. Pkt. 30c  
A handsome border perennial with rather heart-shaped leaves and crowded spikes 6 inches long of small rose-pink or white flowers, HP. 3-4 ft.  
**—emodi.** POLY-6. Pkt. 25c  
**—orientale.** Rubia. POLY-1. Pkt. 20c  
Hardy annual, an interesting cut flower and border plant with red flowers, flowers July-October, 1 1/2 ft.  
**—macrophyllum.** POLY-3. Pkt. 30c  
A scrubby species, with leaves downy beneath and long narrow panicles of small white flowers. Will grow in moist places. HB. 3 ft. or more.

### PORTULACA

Usually treated as a hardy annual in the North although they are perennials. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the loamy side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some soil with the seed and then pressing the surface of the seed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.  
**—grandiflora.** Double Mixed. PORT-1. Pkt. 20c  
Extra select, the flowers look like little roses, in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red so as to make a correct between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.  
**—Single Jewels.** PORT-2. Pkt. 20c  
A very fine flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.  
**—Single Mixed.** PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c  
Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.  
**—All Mixed.** PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c  
A hand made blend of all.

### PRENANTHES (pre-NAN-theez)

Rattlesnake Root. Plants for the border or better for wild garden, tall perennials, leafy stemmed, with small flower heads in spike-like panicles.  
**—tabarinowii.** PREN-1. Pkt. 25c

### PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sown seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

#### P. sinensis.

Chinese Primroses. Grown mainly for pot plants in the GH. Seed sown in Jan. or Feb. give flowers in the fall. These do not stand moving as much as the other GH type Primroses, but they have a very graceful effect with their dainty fringed flowers, in many colors and varieties.

**—Fringed.** Mixed. PRIM-4Fx. Pkt. 35c  
A choice large flowered fringed mixture.  
**—Giant.** Mixed. PRIM-4Gx. Pkt. 35c  
A choice blend of the large flowered type.

#### P. malacoides.

A delicate looking plant, a winter flowering species grown almost exclusively in GH for pot plants. It has flowers of pink, rose, red and white; seed sown in March will produce flowering plants in the fall. They should be grown on the cool side.

**—Salmon Surprise.** PRIM-2SS. Pkt. 35c  
Vivid salmon-pink with very large flowers on strong stem.  
**—Congratulation.** PRIM-2C. Pkt. 35c  
Brilliant salmon-pink and glossy green foliage.  
**—Best Mixed.** PRIM-2X. Pkt. 35c  
Fairly Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seeds sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

#### P. obconica.

Grown mainly in GH for pot plants, making them ideal for the house with their large, 1" across, bright flowers. Start seed in Jan. or Feb. for fall flowers.  
**—Best Mixed.** PRIM-3X. Pkt. 35c  
It makes a very popular winter house plant or greenhouse growing. This strain has gigantic-type flowers and is in the best colors.

**—gr. fl. Mixed.** PRIM-6. Pkt. 40c  
A bright blend of one of the prominent European growers, large flowers.

#### P. veris.

Cowslip. A hardy outdoor Primrose doing best in partial shade, a cool spot in the border or RG, and then left undisturbed; it comes in many different varieties; sometimes called Polyanthus Primroses.

**—slator Hybrids.** PRIM-5EH. Pkt. 20c  
Calip. Pretty little Wild Primrose of N. Europe, 5 in. tall with nodding yellow flowers.  
**—Red Shades.** PRIM-5RS. Pkt. 25c  
**—Invincible Border.** PRIM-5VB. Pkt. 25c  
Giant flowers in bright colors.  
**—Best Mixed.** PRIM-5X. Pkt. 25c  
From outdoor grown plants; in the very best types.

**—Gold Laced.** PRIM-5GL. Pkt. 25c  
Extra fine blend in black, brown, yellow, and maroon flowers.  
**—White Swan.** PRIM-5WS. Pkt. 20c  
A pretty white flowered variety.

**—alpicola luna.** PRIM-54. Pkt. 50c  
(Often listed as P. mixta, also alpicola Luna). The Moonlight primrose, with dangling bells of soft lemon-yellow, powdered with white meal; an easy species for moist semi-shaded places in RG or north-facing borders, HP. 1 ft.

**—Auricular.** PRIM-A8. Pkt. 25c  
From choice European collection, extra nice.  
**—Monarch Strain.** PRIM-8M. Pkt. 10c  
Finest mixed.

**—aurantiaca hybrida.** PRIM-52. Pkt. 50c  
Fine collection from Jack Drake.  
**—Berrywell.** PRIM-55. Pkt. 50c  
**—bulleyana.** PRIM-43. Pkt. 50c  
Candelabra Type. Large orange, red and yellow flowers, 18" tall, HP, dandy for bog garden.  
**—burmanica.** PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c  
Candelabra type purple flowers.  
**—calderiana.** PRIM-18. Pkt. 90c  
(Often incorrectly called P. roylei). A member of the group containing P. edge-worthii and P. scapigera, which are currently causing a sensation in Primula circles. Flowers 1 in. across, royal purple or rich maroon, darker in the center, with yellow eye, borne in many-flowered umbels on short stems. Grown in sheltered north-facing position in pot, in soil rich in humus with some winter protection from sudden changes in temperature; very rare in cultivation.

**—candelabra h-baida.** PRIM-42. Pkt. 40c  
These are a very select strain with deep rich colors varying from purple and crimson right thru to yellow; they are very easy to grow; from Jack Drake's collection.  
**—chionantha.** PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c  
Rubra. Leafy leaves and flat cymes of yellow flowers, 3" HP.  
**—capitata.** PRIM-23. Pkt. 50c  
Rich Tyrian purple, leaves whitish beneath, a lovely species, 1 1/2 ft., HP.  
**—cockburniana.** PRIM-50. Pkt. 50c  
Tiny candelabra with fiery copper-orange flowers.  
**—denticulata.** PRIM-D3. Pkt. 20c  
Dense heads of pale blue-purple flowers. Hardy species used in rock garden.  
**—cacheniriana.** PRIM-D3c. Pkt. 20c  
Rich purple flowers with yellow centers and more farinose or covered with powder.  
**—Rubin.** PRIM-D3cr. Pkt. 25c  
A deep ruby color.

**—elagata.** PRIM-33. Pkt. 35c  
Related to P. obliqua and of similar needs the elongated flowers are pale yellow to 1 ft. HP.  
**—glawana.** PRIM-17. Pkt. 50c  
A very rare and unusual species, often placed in the related genus Omphalogramma, as its flower parts are in sixes instead of fives; the flowers are rather bell-shaped, with long fringed lobes of rich purple in cool moist clim. ates, seed is slow germinating, HP. 1 ft.

**—floribunda.** PRIM-28. Pkt. 50c  
A greenhouse plant, though able to stand some frost; heads of golden yellow flowers. TP. 8".  
**—floridana.** PRIM-53. Pkt. 50c  
A giant to 4 ft. with drooping yellow bells in large heads.



**—kashmiriana.** PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c  
Identical with *P. denticulata* except possibly in the color of meal on the leaves; crowded heads of lavender in earliest spring. HP, 1 ft.

**—kewensis.** PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c  
Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually under glass, a well known hybrid.  
**—tingii.** PRIM-19. Pkt. 50c  
Bells of rich purple or blood crimson, over small leathery oval leaves; a most beautiful species but quite difficult; best grown in light shade in cold frame or in leucophylla.

**—leucophylla.** PRIM-56. Pkt. 50c  
An Oxlip, easy in moist semi-shaded positions, good for open woodland; rather small soft yellow flowers and yellowish leaves. HP, 12".

**—obliqua.** PRIM-18. Pkt. 50c  
A very beautiful species of the Nivalis group with large pendulous flowers varying from white to deep yellow and rarely to flesh or pink. It needs rich soil, rather light shade and should, if possible, be planted where it is buried in snow all winter, otherwise it should be carefully covered with rock wool while dormant.

**—oblongata.** PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c  
Lovely white but rather difficult.

**—pulverulenta.** PRIM-57. Pkt. 50c  
A magnificent species for mass planting in shady moist borders, along streams or in woodland; flowers in many tiers, red with dark eyes, easy and vigorous. HP, 3 ft.  
**—Barley's Strain.** PRIM-58. Pkt. 50c  
A selection of the above, in fine pink shades; requires same care, and is particularly desirable. HP, 3 ft.

**—reticulata.** PRIM-21. Pkt. 50c  
Rather similar to *P. sikkimensis*, with drooping yellow bells; young seedlings are rather delicate but become more vigorous the second season, 4 ft. HP.

**—sapphirina.** PRIM-22. Pkt. 50c  
A tiny species, with small leaves and short stems bearing one to four rather small flowers of brilliant deep blue. Not one of the earliest species, requiring cool rich gritty soil and ample moisture during the growing season. HP, 2 in.

**—secundiflora.** PRIM-41. Pkt. 50c  
Drooping wine-red bells.

**—alkimensis.** PRIM-15. Pkt. 50c  
An easily grown species with long-petioled basal leaves and foot-high naked stems from which dangle a cluster of drooping yellow flowers. Seed germinates readily, and the plants will grow in sun if given plenty of moisture. HP, 1 ft.

**—antholica.** PRIM-24. Pkt. 50c  
Close to *P. bulleyana*, a species with whorls of yellow flowers in midsummer; light moist locations, in stream or pool in light shade, 2 ft. HP.

**—vaginata.** PRIM-46. Pkt. 50c  
Like a tiny *Geranium* in leaf, with wine-colored flowers; may be somewhat tender and should be grown in a sheltered shady place in leafmold.

**—walloni.** PRIM-59. Pkt. 50c  
A fine but rather delicate plant for shady

border or woodland under shrubs; clusters of wine-red bells, powdered with white meal inside. HP, 1-2 ft.

**—wattii.** PRIM-34. Pkt. 50c  
Funnel-shaped, drooping, purple flowers.

**—wilsonii.** PRIM-40. Pkt. 50c  
A candelabra species for shady borders or open woodlands; not tall stems with many tiers of deep purple flowers; leaves are evergreen, and require covering in winter. HP, 2 ft.

## PROBOSCIDEA

(pro-bō-SID-ee-ah)

**—Proboscidea.** Uniform Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

**—jussieu.** PRIM-1. Pkt. 15c  
Listed incorrectly as *Matryla*. Native from coast belt southward and grown both for ornament and for its fruits, which when soft and immature are pickled, either alone or with other vegetables. In the North start indoors under glass and set out after danger of frost is passed. Set out like cucumbers.

## PROTEA (PROH-tee-ah)

Trees, shrubs or stemless perennials from S. Africa and make very fine greenhouse plants; they have unusual looking plants with leathery leaves and large round flower heads; sandy peat soil, good drainage, sunny dry position and careful watering needed.

**—abyssinica.** PRIM-1. Pkt. 50c  
Sugar Bush. From S. Rhodesia, white flowers, Oct.

## PRUNELLA (proo-NEL-ah)

**—Brunella.** Small perennial plants of Mint Family, with purple or violet flowers in close-set heads or spikes. Used in shady part of border and rock garden. Are easily naturalized in the wild garden.  
**—gr. f. rosea.** PRIM-1. Pkt. 20c  
Many spikes of rose colored flowers rise from flat foliage mats, excellent rock garden or edging plant, 1 ft.

## PRUNUS (PROO-nus)

A genus of stone fruits, many valuable orchard fruits. Many are very hardy in the North and they have very showy flowers.

**—accuminata.** PNUS-1. Pkt. 25c  
Beach Plum, especially good for sandy soil and gardens near the sea; low-growing straggling bush with dull-green leaves; small flowers and purple plums about 1/2 in. in diameter. HS.

**—nepalensis.** PNUS-2. Pkt. 25c  
**—prostrata.** PRIM-3. Pkt. 35c  
A low shrub with small, white, rose-red flowers followed by small rather dry fruit. HS, 6 ft.

## PUERARIA (pou-er-AY-ri-ah)

**—thunbergiana.** PUER-1. Pkt. 10c  
oz. 45c  
Kudzu Vine. (KOOZ-zoo). A twining Asiatic perennial vine, not hardy in N. where it dies down to the ground but under favorable conditions will grow 40 feet a single summer. It bears spikes of fragrant purple flowers and makes an ideal shade vine; is best grown from seed.

## PULSATILLA (pul-sah-TIL-lah)

A potential regrouping of the large flowered Anemones with ferny leaves; easy and hardy in well drained soil.  
**—hirsutissima.** PULS-1. Pkt. 50c  
The western American form of the Pasque Flower, quite dwarf, with large soft violet-white flowers and big plump seed-heads. RG or border. in sun. HP, 1 ft.

## PURSHIA (PUF-shi-ah)

A western shrub of Rose family with small cut leaves and solitary yellow flowers along branches followed by leathery fruits; well drained soil and sun, hardy.

**—bridentata.** PURS-1. Pkt. 40c  
Antelope Bush. Shrubby plant, deciduous to 6 ft., gray leaves, small yellow flowers, fairly hardy in N. in sunny well drained location.

## PYRACANTHA

(pir-ah-KAN-thah)  
Firethorn. Mostly thorny shrubs belonging to the Rosaceae family; where hardy they are beautiful shrubs; a sunny position, well drained soil is best.

**—atbaloides.** PYRA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Gibbalt. Regarded as one of the best; small dark green leaves and masses of very brilliant scarlet berries; best trained as a climber.  
**—PYRETHRUM:** see *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.

## QUAMOCUIT (KWAM-oh-klii)

Annual and perennial twining vines belonging to the Morning Glory Family, often called Star Glory; treat as tender annuals; easily grown from seed; used as summer flowering vines of light and rapid growth, thriving in rather light soils and in sun.

**—lobata.** QUAM-1. Pkt. 20c  
Robust perennial with 3-lobed heart-shaped leaves and crimson flowers fading to pale yellow.

**—pinata.** QUAM-2. Pkt. 20c  
Cypress Vine. Slender annual twining to 20 ft. with leaves divided into fine thread-like segments and showy scarlet flowers. Easily grown; blooms mid-summer till frost.

**—White.** QUAM-SW. Pkt. 20c  
A pretty white flowered form of above.

**—Pink.** QUAM-5P. Pkt. 20c

**—slateri.** QUAM-3. Pkt. 20c  
Cardinal Climber. A hybrid between *Q. coccinea* and *Q. pinata*. Palmately-lobed leaves and cardinal-red flowers with white throats. Grows 30 ft. blooms from mid-summer till frost.

**—Mixed.** QUAM-4. Pkt. 15c

## QUEEN ANN'S LACE

**—Daucus carota.** QANL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

An annual cut flower, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, with finely cut foliage and filmy white flowers in umbels. It makes a very good cut flower; its filler is easily grown. Do not allow it to go to seed as it can become a weed.

## RAMONDA (ra-MON-dah)

**—Ramondia.** Small plants making flat rosettes of hairy basal leaves, stems 3-4 in. bearing several 4-5 pointed flat flowers. The Buttercups are perennial, resembles *Saintpaulia* to which it is related. Fully hardy, likes north facing crevices in rock wall, soil largely leaf mold and sand. Sow seeds as for *Saintpaulia*, seedlings develop slowly.

**—myconi (Monkerron).** RAM-2. Pkt. 50c  
**—pyrenacea.** RAM-1. Pkt. 50c  
Brilliant lavender flowers Primula-like flowers, for north rock wall. 4 in., HP.

## RHAMNUS (RAM-nus)

**—Buckthorn.** Shrubs or trees, used mainly for their handsome foliage and attractive fruits; easily grown, will stand some shade, seed best sown in the fall.

**—crocea.** RHAM-8. Pkt. 25c  
Red Berry. Small dense evergreen leaf; hardy and endures ordinary garden moisture; bright berries in summer, 3 ft.

## RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

**—ASIATICUS:** (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

**—Hybrids, French Giants.** RAN-XI.

**—Claremont Hybrids.** RAN-XC. Pkt. 50c

**—Camelia-flowered Hybrids.** RAN-XCM. Pkt. 25c

**—Mixed Hybrids.** RAN-HX. Pkt. 20c  
Includes the above hybrid strains.

**—hirtellus.** RUN-4. Pkt. 50c  
A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth gambling on.

**—Indleyi.** RUN-5. Pkt. 25c

**—monkus.** RUN-6. Pkt. 35c  
A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

**—superbus.** RUN-3. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

## RHODANTHE: see *Helipterum*.

## RHODANTE

**—manglei.** RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c  
Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

## RHODODENDRON

(roh-doh-DEN-dron)

They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and the greenest need wind protection. All dislike too much sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

**—ceruginosum.** RODN-1. Pkt. 75c

A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/2 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 6-8 ft. (Campanulatum Series).

**—albirethii.** RHOD-24. Pkt. 75c

A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland, Azalea species, Camadenae subspecies. 3-5 ft.

**—anthopogon.** ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

An alpine species with tall-ripped pink flowers resembling *Daphne* in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

**—arborescens.** RODM-2. Pkt. 75c  
Arborescens. Tender tree-like species, mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arborescens Series).

**—Aucklandii.** RODM-31. Pkt. 75c

**—arbutum.** RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

**—Azor.** RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

**—Aur x Gria. sonianum.** RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

**—barbatum.** ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c

Another rather tender tree-30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or pale red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

**—brachyanthum.** RHON-33. Pkt. 75c

**—caeruleum.** RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

**—camelliflorum.** ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c

Sometimes epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers white to pink, white to pink, borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North, 2-6 ft. (Camelliflorum Series).

**—campanulatum.** RHON-6. Pkt. 75c

Loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 inch long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; a very early bloomer, shrub 12-15 ft. tall. (Campanulatum Series).

**—campanulata.** ROHN-20. Pkt. 75c

A geographical form of Rh. arborescens, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arborescens Series).

**—campanulata.** RHON-7. Pkt. 75c

Perhaps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 in. long and 2 in. across, clear camellia or pale yellow, aromatic. (Campanulatum Series).

**—carolinianum.** RHON-35. Pkt. 75c

**—ciliatum.** RHON-8. Pkt. 75c

A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates; with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely fine flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddeni Series).

**—cinabarinum.** RHON-9. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with rather tubular or brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinabarin (Cinabarin Series).

**—crassum.** RHON-36. Pkt. 75c

**—daluosum.** RHON-10. Pkt. 75c

An epiphyte with fragrant flowers, 3/4 in. long, white tinged externally with rose, lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, and one of the finest of all species. (Maddeni Series).

**—decorum.** RHON-37. Pkt. 75c

**—deleense.** RHON-38. Pkt. 75c

**—desquamatum.** RHON-39. Pkt. 75c

**—eleganoides.** RHON-11. Pkt. 75c

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. For slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lapidotum Series).

**—falconeri.** RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

Large shrub or tree with foot-long leaves and clusters of 20 or more cream to pale yellow flowers 2" long. Regarded as one of the world's finest shrubs; rather tender and needs protection from wind. TS, 50 ft.

**—fargesii.** RHON-40. Pkt. 75c

**—formosum.** RHON-25. Pkt. 75c

Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. Maddeni Series (Gibsonii).

**—fulgens.** RHON-12. Pkt. 75c

Large bright scarlet flowers on a medium sized shrub and very early flowering from high altitudes and fairly hardy. (Campanulatum Series).

**—Griersonianum.** RHON-41. Pkt. 75c

**—glacium.** RHON-13. Pkt. 75c

A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage. A good one for the front of the border. (Glaucum Series).

**—grande.** RHON-14. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

**—Griffithianum.** RHON-22. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 3 in. across, white with green spots often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft., tender (Fortunei Series).

**—hippophaeoides.** RHON-42. Pkt. 75c

**—hirsutum, Alper Rose.** RHON-29. Pkt. 75c

This seed comes from "thern Ireland and is probably the only Rhododendron that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it also has been found in the Swiss Alps at 7000 ft.

**—lodgonii.** RHON-15. Pkt. 75c

A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

**—impeditum.** RHON-43. Pkt. 75c

**—Johnst. Jamum.** RHON-44. Pkt. 75c

**—Lady Alice Fitzwilliam.** RHON-26. Pkt. 75c

Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, beautiful.

**—jonatum.** RHON-16. Pkt. 75c

A shrub or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Campanulatum Series).

**—Maddeni.** RHON-23. Pkt. 75c

Very sweet scented white flowers 1 1/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddeni Series).

**—micranthum.** RHON-45. Pkt. 75c

**—molle.** RHON-46. Pkt. 75c

**—oleifolium.** RHON-47. Pkt. 75c

**—oreotrephes.** RHON-48. Pkt. 75c

**—polyplepis.** RHON-49. Pkt. 75c

**—pubescens.** RHON-50. Pkt. 75c

**—ponticum.** RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15 lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and is one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy in N. of Philadelphia, it is very useful for grafting stock plants in the regions; mass plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

**—racemosum.** R. 51. Pkt. 75c

**—var. oleifolium.** RHON-52. Pkt. 75c

**—var. rubiginosum.** RHON-53. Pkt. 75c

**—Schlipperbachii.** RHON-54. Pkt. 75c

**—Smirnowii.** RHON-55. Pkt. 75c

**—tutchenense.** RHON-56. Pkt. 75c

**—thompsonii.** RHON-57. Pkt. 75c

One of the finest of all, 2 inch flowers of pale blue and white, and extremely free blooming. A tall bush with rounded bluish-green leaves. Unfortunately attempts to grow it outside in the

East have not been successful. (Thompsonii Series).

**—var. candelabrum.** RHON-18. Pkt. 75c

A variety with pale colored flowers.

**—trophoeplum.** RHON-28. Pkt. 50c

Very hardy dwarf shrub with rose-red flowers.

**—bangpaensis.** RHON-58. Pkt. 75c

**—biflorum.** RHON-59. Pkt. 75c

**—wrightii.** RHON-19. Pkt. 75c

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

**—Willamstonium hybrids.** RHON-62. Pkt. 75c

**—yunnanense.** RHON-61. Pkt. 75c

## RHEUM (REE-um)

A strong and vigorous growing Asiatic genus of perennials of which the Rheubarb is the most popular, here. Other species are used for bold effect in the border.

**—mobile.** RHEM-1. Pkt. 40c  
The stem is densely covered with overlapping downward pointing bracts, which are strikingly effective; a fine plant for foliage effect, especially when young with its white leaves and stems; much well in winter, 4 ft. HP.

**—acuminatum.** RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c

A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP, 2-3 ft.

## RHODCHYPOXIS

(roh-doh-HY-p

**—wilcox.** **PENS-52. Pkt. 30c**  
Open panicles to 2 ft., clear blue, medium sized flowers. Like drainage as at most Penstemon and given this they will grow on fairly moist slope in sun or part shade.

### PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or shrubby border. Easily grown from seeds.  
**—Purple Mixed.** **PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c**  
Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture. 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

### PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rosette produces a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2-in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate very readily, the seedling growing rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

**—tenax.** **PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c**  
The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9 1/2 ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keels. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow. HHP. 5-15 ft.  
**—cookianum.** **PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c**  
A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers. HHP. 3-7 ft.  
Culm. Blue, white, rose, violet yellow flowers showy; foliage resembles fern in temperate and warm regions. The

### PHYGELIUS (ty-JEE-li-us)

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.  
**—capensis coccineus.** **PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c**  
This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.  
**—capensis.** **PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c**  
Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.  
Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft., May-June.

**—Saler's Blend of Species.** **PENS-53. Pkt. 35c**  
This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They are, of course, best grown in a nursery row until you can tell just what they are.  
**—Small Flowered Varieties Mixed.** **PENS-54. Pkt. 35c**

### PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy in the North, the evergreens hardy only to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position easily grown from seed.  
**—integrifolia.** **PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c**

### PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.  
**—empetrifolia.** **PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c**  
A neat with needle-like leaves and stems strown with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSH.

### PHYSOSTEGIA

**(ty-soh-STEE-ih-ah)**  
False Dragonhead. Obedient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.  
**—virginica.** **Mixed.** **PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c**  
Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.  
**—Rose-Lilac.** **PHOS-3RL. Pkt. 15c**  
**—White.** **PHOS-3W. Pkt. 15c**

### PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

**—Alkekengi.** **PSAL-3. Pkt. 20c**  
Chinese Lantern Plant. Often incorrectly listed as P. Franchetii. 2 ft. with small white flowers; it is a perennial and spreads where not killed by frost, but in the N. it is grown for its pretty red seed pods valued for winter bouquets.  
**—edulis.** **PSAL-2. Pkt. 15c**  
**—minima.** **PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c**

### PHYTEUMA (ty-TU-mah)

Horned Rampion. Perennials grown mainly in RG, of Bellflower family; they thrive in fissures supplied with leaf mold and sand, also are useful in the border.  
**—Charmell.** **PHYT-3. Pkt. 30c**  
Dark blue flowers in globular heads; 1 ft. HP.  
**—Scheuchzeri.** **PHYT-13. Pkt. 20c**  
Flowers violet-blue, in globular heads; 1 1/2 ft. HP. Alps.  
**—Mariesii.** **PLTY-1M. Pkt. 15c**  
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. and with large flowers.  
**—Mammoth Early.** **PLTY-1ME. Pkt. 15c**  
**—White.** **PLTY-1W. Pkt. 15c**  
Flowers 1 1/3" long, rose-pink, spurred and in head-like clusters; 2 ft.

### PIERIS (py-ER-is)

Evergreen shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.  
**—floribunda.** **PIER-3. Pkt. 50c**  
Handsome small evergreen shrub, may

be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open, and make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft.  
**—formosa.** **PIER-1. Pkt. 25c**  
Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.  
**—japonica.** **PIER-4. Pkt. 50c**  
Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.  
**—ovalifolia.** **PIER-2. Pkt. 25c**  
Deciduous or semi-evergreen, with short sprays of oblong white bells. 40 ft.  
**—kawensis.** **PIER-5. Pkt. 50c**  
Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS. 6-10 ft.

### PLATYCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)

**—grandiflorum, Mixed.** **PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c**  
A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.  
**—grandiflorum, White.** **PLTY-2. Pkt. 20c**  
Hardy in N; easily grown from seed, blooming the second year. Thrives in a loamy soil, full sun, showy perennials.

### ELECTRIS

**—congesta.** **ELEC-1. Pkt. 50c**

### PLEIOTAXIS

**—species.** **PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c**  
S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads; stem and leaves cottony.

### PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.  
**—zeyheri.** **PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c**  
A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, likes some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

### PODOPHYLLUM

**(pod-oh-FIL-um)**  
Perennial plants best grown in shady places.

**—emodi.** **PODO-1. Pkt. 40c**  
A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled brick red followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible, fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shady R.G.  
**—R.G.** **PODO-2. Pkt. 50c**  
Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

### POLEMONIUM

**(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)**  
Small genus (Polemoniaceae) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.  
**—carneum.** **POLE-6. Pkt. 25c**  
A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and rather short-lived. HP. 1 1/2 ft.  
**—caeruleum.** **POLE-1. Pkt. 15c**  
(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-violet). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.  
**—album.** **POLE-1W. Pkt. 15c**  
A white variety.  
**—Coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue.** **POLE-2. Pkt. 15c**  
Extra large flowered strain.  
**—haydeni.** **POLE-3. Pkt. 20c**  
Found on good native western species found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1-4 ft. tall, May-Aug.  
**—occidentale.** **POLE-4. Pkt. 25c**  
Native western bog species, robust growth.  
**—pulcherrimum.** **POLE-5. Pkt. 25c**  
Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; scale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravels with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.  
**—Richardsonii.** **POLE-7. Pkt. 20c**  
Blue to purplish flowers, 1/2" across; 9" tall.

### POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Pea Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soils; soak seed in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil.  
It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.  
**—gilliesii.** **POIN-2. Pkt. 50c**  
Straggling shrub or tree, not prickly, flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.  
**—pulcherrima.** **POIN-1. Pkt. 30c**  
Shrubby with delicate evergreen mildew-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy in the far South but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.  
**—flava.** **POIN-1F. Pkt. 30c**  
A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 10 ft. flowers have bright red stamens 2 1/2" long, pods 4" long.

### POTENTILLA

**(poh-ten-TIL-ah)**  
Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in a good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.  
**—argyrophylla.** **POTL-11. Pkt. 25c**  
Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch

across and silky leaves; for front of border or edge of R.G. on sun, 18 in. HP.  
**—atrocaerulea.** **POTL-10. Pkt. 25c**  
Silver foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.  
**—climbe.** **POTL-9. Pkt. 25c**  
**—fulgens.** **POTL-8. Pkt. 25c**  
A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP, 1 1/4 ft.  
**—gibsonii.** **POTL-1. Pkt. 20c**  
Flowers June-October, 1 ft.  
**—Nepalensis, Miss Willmott.** **POTL-5. Pkt. 20c**  
Bright carmine, best of species.  
**—White Beauty.** **POTL-6. Pkt. 20c**  
Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze, shoot, 1 1/2 ft.  
**—fragilissima.** **POTL-13. Pkt. 25c**  
Syn. megalantha. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.  
**—lutescens.** **POTL-8. Pkt. 50c**  
One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer, yellow or rarely pure white.  
**—Hybrids, Single Mixed.** **POTL-Hs. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Double French, Mixed.** **POTL-HD. Pkt. 20c**  
**—nepalensis Hybrids.** **POTL-2. Pkt. 15c**  
Rose to rosy crimson color hardy.  
**—Warrenii.** **POTL-3. Pkt. 15c**  
Specialty flowers in massed golden color. Very good, 18 inches.  
**—Potentilla Blend.** **POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c**  
Contains many kinds.

## POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver.)  
These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties that are gorgeous. They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resent transplanting, full sun and well drained soil is required.

**POPPY SPECIES:**  
**—alpinum.** **POPY-25. Pkt. 30c**  
Nearly a stemless HP with white or yellow fragrant flowers from the Alps.  
**—bracteatum.** **POPY-1. Pkt. 10c**  
Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.  
They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resent transplanting, full sun and well drained soil is required.  
**—cardinalis fl. pl.** **POPY-11. Pkt. 15c**  
Cardinal Poppy. Double flowers, annual, HA.  
**—laterale.** **POPY-24. Pkt. 40c**  
A hairy branched HP, 2 ft., with brick red flowers, broad petals, Armenia.

### PERENNIAL POPPIES:

**P. orientale.**  
The hardy oriental Poppies, with the huge flowers so prominent in the border in June, they grow rapidly from seed, giving excellent flowers and in a varied color range. The seed does not come entirely true but the resulting plants have the seedling sturdiness, that is lacking in plants increased continuously from cutting.  
**—Beauty of Livermore.** **POPY-3BL. Pkt. 15c**  
Resected crimson blooms.  
**—Brilliant.** **POPY-3BR. Pkt. 15c**  
Bright fiery red.  
**—Olympia.** **POPY-3LY. Pkt. 15c**  
Double flowered variety, light scarlet.  
**—Rembrandt.** **POPY-3RM. Pkt. 15c**  
Mahogany-red flowers.  
**—orientale, Scarlet.** **POPY-8. Pkt. 15c**  
Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.  
**—orientale, Victoria.** **POPY-9. Pkt. 10c**  
1/4 oz. 55c  
A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.  
**—orientale, Mixed.** **POPY-10. Pkt. 10c**  
1/2 oz. 90c  
Collected from several sources both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter 1/2 oz. along the highway—very early!

**NUDICAULE:**  
(Iceland Poppy.) A perennial, to 1 ft., blooming the first year from seed and rarely lasting more than 3 years. Its flowers are very beautiful and come in a number of charming varieties, April to June.  
**—Amurensis, Yellow.** **POPY-2. Pkt. 15c**  
(Yellow Wonder) Sensational new Poppy with showy Buttercup yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems, easy, established plants often start blooming in March.  
**—Coonara Pink.** **POPY-2CP. Pkt. 15c**  
Gorgeous rose tints of varying intensity, a true strain; soft pink to deep rose, apricot, salmon, etc., 1 1/2 ft.  
**—El Monte.** **POPY-2EM. Pkt. 15c**  
A new, beautiful deep tangerine-orange large fringed flower.  
**—Imperial Jewels.** **POPY-2MJ. Pkt. 15c**  
1/2 oz. \$1.25  
A new superb strong stemmed flower in an extra large color range, a gorgeous display.  
**—Gartford Giant Hybrids.** **POPY-19. Pkt. 10c**  
1/2 oz. 50c  
Giant crinkly petalled flowers on long stems, ideal cut flowers if picked, in bud; beautiful colors in white, orange and red; picotee-edged, 2 1/2-3 ft.  
**—Haddon Strain.** **POPY-18H. Pkt. 50c**  
This is an extra good strain of the Gartford Poppy, grown in England.  
**—Gibson's Giant Orange.** **POPY-2GG. Pkt. 15c**  
Want something lavish? A mass of these giant flowers in orange will do it.  
**—Kelscott Strain.** **POPY-22. Pkt. 20c**  
1/4 oz. 50c  
The flowers of our new Kelscott Strain are larger than we have ever seen before on any variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3" across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance; the stems are longer and so much more stiffer they tend  
**—Sanford's Giants.** **POPY-2SG. Pkt. 15c**  
Immense flowers on stiff stems; very varied color range.  
**—The Emperor.** **OPY-2TE. Pkt. 15c**  
Deep tangerine-orange.

**—The Empress.** **POPY-2TM. Pkt. 15c**  
Salmon-rose and pink.  
**—Unwin Giants.** **POPY-2UG. Pkt. 15c**  
The newest hybrids form on the Empress and represents the finest in the hybrids.  
**—Iceland Poppies Mixed.** **POPY-2X. Pkt. 10c**  
**ANNUAL POPPIES:**  
**RHOEAS-SHIRLEY POPPY:**  
(Corn or Flanders Poppy). The common field Poppy of Europe and Asia, and in the Shirley type, it has become very popular in America, coming in many colors and shades. Thin plants to 3-4 in. apart, they should be sown very early in the spring, in the South in the late fall. Hardy annuals, petals are crinkled.  
**—American Legion.** **POPY-SAL. Pkt. 15c**  
A dazzling orange-scarlet with black mark, very pretty in masses.  
**—Cavalcade.** **POPY-12. Pkt. 10c**  
1/4 oz. 35c  
Double Begonia-flowered in a rich orange-scarlet color, very large flowers and most attractive, one of the better new varieties, 2 ft.  
**—Dazzler.** **POPY-13. Pkt. 10c**  
1/2 oz. 35c  
A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.  
**—Gaiety.** **POPY-5GY. Pkt. 15c**  
White flowers with a pink edge, showy.  
**—Ryburgh Hybrids.** **POPY-14. Pkt. 10c**  
1/2 oz. 30c  
Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.  
**—Orange King.** **POPY-5GK. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Rev. Wilk's Strain.** **POPY-5RW. Pkt. 15c**  
An English strain of single flowers.  
**—Salmon Shades.** **POPY-5SS. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Snowball.** **POPY-5SB. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Sweet Brier.** **POPY-15. Pkt. 15c**  
1/4 oz. 30c  
Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.  
**—Single Shirley Mixed.** **POPY-5SX. Pkt. 10c**

**Double Flowered Shirleys:**  
**—Fantasy.** **POPY-5DF. Pkt. 15c**  
Very rich mixture containing many odd and fancy colors, all double.  
**—Begonia Flowered.** **POPY-5DB. Pkt. 15c**  
Many rich colors in double Begonia-shaped flowers.  
**—Japanese Pom Poms.** **POPY-5DJ. Pkt. 15c**  
Extra select double mixture of small flowered type.  
**—Salmon Queen.** **POPY-5DQ. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Scarlet Glow.** **POPY-5DG. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Double Shirley Mixed.** **POPY-5DX. Pkt. 10c**  
**—Shirley Mixed.** **POPY-5X. Pkt. 10c**  
Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge array and brilliant colors; large plantings these make a gorgeous sight. Try sowing them along roads, etc.  
**—All-Double Blend.** **POPY-17. Pkt. 10c**  
1/4 oz. 45c  
Lovely and dainty shades in beautiful satiny flowers, many edged and shaded with other colors.  
**Carnation Flowered Type.**  
Double Carnation-shaped annual Poppies.  
**—Scarlet King.** **POPY-4SK. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Rose Queen.** **POPY-4RQ. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Dwarf Hybrids.** **POPY-4DH. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Fireball.** **POPY-4FB. Pkt. 15c**  
**—Ranunculus-Flowered Mixed.** **POPY-4RX. Pkt. 15c**  
These are double, hardy annuals, choice colors.

**POLYGALA (poh-LIG-ah-lah)**  
Milkwort. Annual and perennials found glass or in the warmer sections of the country; the hardy native species do well in light soil and partial shade.  
**—artata.** **POLG-1. Pkt. 30c**  
**—apocata.** **POLG-3. Pkt. 40c**  
1/2 oz. 55c  
Reaches 10 ft.  
**POLYGONUM**  
**(poh-LIG-oh-nam)**  
Large genus of annual and perennial greenhouse and hardy plants of various habits. Easy culture in good garden soil. Most of the annuals can be planted early in the spring in open ground.  
**—complexicaule.** **POLY-2. Pkt. 30c**  
A handsome border perennial with rather heart-shaped leaves and crowded spikes 6 inches long of small rose-pink or white flowers, HP, 8-4 ft.  
**—emodi.** **POLY-8. Pkt. 25c**  
**—orientale, Rubia.** **POLY-1. Pkt. 20c**  
Hardy annual, an interesting cut flower and border plant with red flowers, flowers July-October, 1 1/2 ft.  
**—macrophyllum.** **POLY-3. Pkt. 30c**  
**—molis.** **POLY-5. Pkt. 35c**  
A shrubby species, with leaves downy beneath, and long narrow panicles of small white flowers. Will grow in moist places. HB. 3 ft. or more.

**PORTULACA**  
**(POHR-low-lak-ka)**  
Usually treated as a hardy annual in the North although they are perennials. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the loamy side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some soil with the seed and then pressing the surface of the bed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.  
**—grandiflora, Double Mixed.** **PORT-1. Pkt. 20c**  
Extra select the flowers look like little roses in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red shades, very showy, 4 in. tall.  
**—Single Jewels.** **PORT-2. Pkt. 20c**  
A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.  
**—Single Mixed.** **PORT-3. Pkt. 10c**  
1/4 oz. 30c  
Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.  
**—All Mixed.** **PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c**  
A hand made blend of all.

**PRENANTHES (pre-NAN-theez)**  
Rattlesnake Root. Plants for the border or better for wild garden, tall perennials, leafy stemmed, with small flower heads in spike-like panicles.  
**—abartnoid.** **PREN-1. Pkt. 25c**

### PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

### P. sinensis.

Chinese Primroses. Grown mainly for pot plants in the GH. Seed sown in Jan. or Feb. give flowers in the fall. These do not stand moving as much as the other GH type Primroses, but they have a very graceful effect with their dainty fringed flowers; in many colors and varieties.

**—Fringed, Mixed.** **PRIM-4F. Pkt. 35c**  
**—Giant, Mixed.** **PRIM-4GX. Pkt. 35c**  
A choice blend of the large flowered type.

### P. malacoides.

A delicate looking plant, a winter flowering species grown almost exclusively in GH for pot plants; colors in shades of pink, rose, red and white; seed sown in March will produce flowering plants in the fall. They should be grown on the cool side.

**—Salmon Surprise.** **PRIM-2SS. Pkt. 35c**  
Vivid salmon-pink with very large flowers on strong stem.  
**—Congratulation.** **PRIM-2C. Pkt. 35c**  
Brilliant salmon-pink and glossy green foliage.

**—Best Mixed.** **PRIM-2X. Pkt. 35c**  
Fairly Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seed sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

### P. obconica.

Grown mainly in GH for pot plants, making them ideal for the house with their large, 1" across, bright flowers. Start seed in Jan. or Feb. for fall flowers.

**—Best Mixed.** **PRIM-3X. Pkt. 35c**  
It makes a very popular winter house plant for greenhouse growing. This strain has gigue-type flowers and is in the best colors.

**—gr. 2. Mixed.** **PRIM-6. Pkt. 40c**  
A bright blend of one of the prominent European growers, large flowers.

### P. veris.

Cowslip. A hardy outdoor Primrose doing best in partial shade a cool spot in the border or RG, and then left undisturbed; it comes in many different varieties; sometimes called Polyanthus Primroses.

**—elabor Hybrids.** **PRIM-5EH. Pkt. 20c**  
Oxlip. Pretty little Wild Primrose of N. Europe, 5 in. tall with nodding yellow flowers.

**—Red Shades.** **PRIM-5RS. Pkt. 25c**  
**—Invincible Border.** **PRIM-5VB. Pkt. 25c**  
Giant flowers in bright colors.

**—Best Mixed.** **PRIM-5X. Pkt. 25c**  
From outdoor grown plants; in the very best types.

**—Cold Laced.** **PRIM-5GL. Pkt. 25c**  
Extra fine blend in black, brown, yellow, and margined flowers.

**—White Swan.** **PRIM-5WS. Pkt. 20c**  
A pretty white flowered variety.

**—alpicola luna.** **PRIM-54. Pkt. 50c**  
(Often listed as P. microdonta alpicola Luna). The Moonlight primrose, with dangling bells of soft lemon-yellow, powdered with white meal; an easy species for moist semi-shaded places in RG or north-facing border, HP, 1 ft.

**—Auricula.** **PRIM-8A. Pkt. 25c**  
From a choice European collection, extra nice.

**—Monarch Strain.** **PRIM-9M. Pkt. 20c**  
Finest mixed.

**—aurantiaca hybrida.** **PRIM-52. Pkt. 50c**  
A fine collection from Jack Drake.

**—Berrywell.** **PRIM-55. Pkt. 50c**  
**—bulleyana.** **PRIM-43. Pkt. 50c**  
Candalaria Type. Lovely orange, red and yellow flowers, 18" tall, HP, dandy for bog garden.

**—burmanica.** **PRIM-39. Pkt. 50c**  
Candalaria type purple flowers.

**—calderiana.** **PRIM-18. Pkt. 90c**  
(Often incorrectly called P. coyale). A member of the group containing the edge-worlth and P. scapigera, which are currently causing a sensation in Primula circles. Flowers 1 in. across, royal purple or rich maroon, darker in the center, with yellow eye, borne in many-flowered umbels on short stems. Grown in sheltered north facing crevice or in a pot, in soil rich in humus with some winter protection from sudden changes in temperature; very rare in cultivation.

**—candelabra h-beds.** **PRIM-42. Pkt. 50c**



**—kalmianica.** PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c  
Identical with *P. denticulata* except possibly in the color of the leaves; crowded heads of lavender in earliest spring. HP, 1 ft.

**—kewensis.** PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c  
Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.  
**—laevis.** PRIM-18. Pkt. 50c  
A variety of rich purple or blood crimson, over small leathery oval leaves; a most beautiful species but quite difficult; best grown in light shade in cold frame or  
**—leucophylla.** PRIM-56. Pkt. 50c  
An Oxlip, easy in moist semi-shaded positions, good for open woodland; rather small, yellow flowers and yellowish leaves. HP, 12".

**—obliqua.** PRIM-18. Pkt. 50c  
A very beautiful species of the *Nivida* group with large pendulous flowers varying from white to deep yellow and rarely to flesh or pink. It needs rich soil in very light shade and should, if possible, be planted where it is buried in snow all winter, otherwise it should be carefully covered with rock wool while dormant.  
**—oblongata.** PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c  
Lovely white but rather difficult.

**—pallidula.** PRIM-57. Pkt. 50c  
A magnificent species for mass planting in shady moist borders, along streams or in woodlands; flowers in many tints, red with dark eye; easy and vigorous. HP, 3 ft.  
**—pinnatifida.** PRIM-58. Pkt. 50c  
A selection of the above, in fine pink shades; requires same care, and is particularly desirable. HP, 3 ft.

**—reticulata.** PRIM-21. Pkt. 50c  
Rather similar to *P. sikkimensis*, with drooping yellow bells; young seedlings are rather delicate but become more vigorous the second season, 1 ft. HP.  
**—scapiflora.** PRIM-22. Pkt. 50c  
A tiny species, with small leaves and short stems bearing one to four rather small flowers of brilliant deep blue. Not one of the easiest species, requiring cool rich gritty soil and ample moisture during the growing season. HP, 2 in.  
**—secundiflora.** PRIM-41. Pkt. 50c  
Drooping wine-red bells.

**—sikkimensis.** PRIM-15. Pkt. 50c  
An easily grown species with long-petioled basal leaves and foot-high naked stems from which dangle a cluster of drooping yellow flowers. Seed germinates readily, and the plants will grow in sun if given plenty of moisture. HP, 1 ft.  
**—sinhala.** PRIM-24. Pkt. 50c  
Close to *P. bulleyana*, a species with whorls of yellow flowers in midsummer; likes moist locations by stream or pool in light shade, 1 ft. HP.  
**—virginica.** PRIM-46. Pkt. 50c  
Like a tiny *Geranium* in leaf, with wine-colored flowers; may be somewhat tender, and should be grown in a sheltered shady place in leafmold.

**—waltoni.** PRIM-59. Pkt. 50c  
A fine but rather delicate plant for shady border or woodland under shrubs; clusters of wine-red bells, powdered with white meal inside. HP, 1-2 ft.

**—watii.** PRIM-34. Pkt. 50c  
Funnel-shaped, drooping, purple flowers.  
**—wilsoni.** PRIM-60. Pkt. 50c  
A candelabra species for shady borders or open woodlands, not dry; tall stems with many tiers of deep purple flowers; leaves are evergreen, and require covering in winter. HP, 2 ft.

**PROBOSCIDEA**

**(pro'-bo-SID-ee-ah)**  
Proboscis Flower, Unicorn Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

**—jussieu.** PROB-1. Pkt. 15c  
Listed incorrectly as *Martynia*. Native from corn belt southward and grown both for ornament and for its fruits, which are eaten raw and immature are pickled, either alone or with other vegetables. In the North start indoors under glass and set out after danger of frost is passed. Set out like cucumbers.

**PROTEA (PROH-tee-ah)**

Trees, shrubs or stemless perennials from So. Africa and make very fine greenhouse plants; they are unusual looking plants with leathery leaves and large round flower heads; sandy soil, good drainage, sunny airy position and careful watering needed.

**—abyssinica.** PROT-1. Pkt. 50c  
Sugar Bush. From S. Rhodesia, white flowers. Oct.

**PRUNELLA (proc-NEL-ah)**

Brusella. Small perennial plants of Mint Family, with purple or violet flowers in close-set heads or spikes. Used in shady part of border and rock garden. Are easily naturalized in the wild garden.  
**—gr. fl. rosea.** PRUN-1. Pkt. 20c  
A variety of rose colored flowers rise from flat foliage mats, excellent rock garden or edging plant, 1 ft.

**PRUNUS (PROO-nus)**

A genus of stone fruits, many valuable orchard fruits. Many are very hardy in North and have very showy flowers.  
**—acuminata.** PNUS-1. Pkt. 25c  
Beach Plum, especially good for sandy soil and gardens near the sea; low-growing straggling bush with dull-green leaves; small flowers and purple plums about 1/2 in. in diameter. HS.

**—nepalensis.** PNUS-2. Pkt. 25c  
**—prostrata.** PRUN-3. Pkt. 35c  
A low shrub with small leaves and rose-colored flowers followed by small rather dry fruit. HS, 6 ft.

**PURERARIA (peu-er-AY-ri-ah)**

**—thunbergiana.** PUER-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c  
Kudzu Vine. (KOOZ-zoo). A twining Asiatic perennial vine, not hardy in N. where it dies down to the ground but under favorable conditions will grow 40-60 feet each summer. It bears spikes of fragrant purple flowers and makes an ideal shade vine; is best grown from seed.

**PULSATILLA (pul-sah-TIL-lah)**

A botanical regrouping of the large flowered *Anemones* with ferny leaves; easy and hardy in well drained soil.  
**—hizakurige.** PULS-1. Pkt. 50c  
The western American form of the Pasque Flower, quiet dwarf, with large soft violet-white flowers and big purple seed-heads. RG or border in sun. HP, 1 ft.

**PURSHIA (PUF-shi-ah)**

A western shrub of Rose family with small cut leaves and solitary yellow flowers along branches followed by leathery fruits; well drained soil and sun, hardy.

**—tridentata.** PURS-1. Pkt. 40c  
Antelope Bush. Shrubby plant, deciduous to 6 ft., gray leaves, small yellow flowers, fairly hardy in N. in sunny well drained location.

**PYRACANTHA**

**(pir-ah-KAN-thah)**  
Firethorn. Mostly thorny shrubs belonging to the Rose family, whose hardy they are beautiful shrubs; a sunny position, well drained soil is best.

**—atanoloides.** PYRA-1. Pkt. 25c  
Gibbsii. Regarded as one of the best; small dark green leaves and masses of very brilliant scarlet berries; best trained as a climber.  
**—PYRETHRUM:** see *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.

**QUAMOCUIT (KWAM-oh-kuit)**

Annual and perennial twining vines belonging to the Morning Glory Family, often called Star Glory; treat as tender annuals; easily grown from seed; used as summer flowering vines of light and rapid growth, thriving in rather light soil and in sun.  
**—lobata.** QUAM-1. Pkt. 20c  
Robust perennial with 3-lobed heart-shaped leaves and crimson flowers fading to pale yellow.

**—planata.** QUAM-2. Pkt. 20c  
Cypress Vine. Slender annual twines to 20 ft. with leaves divided into fine thread-like segments and showy scarlet flowers. Easily grown; blooms mid-summer till frost.

**—White.** QUAM-5W. Pkt. 20c  
A pretty white flowered form of above.

**—Pink.** QUAM-5P. Pkt. 20c  
**—stolon.** QUAM-3. Pkt. 20c  
Cardinal Climber. A hybrid between *O. coccinea* and *O. pinnata*. Palmately-lobed leaves and cardinal red flowers with white throats. Grows 30 ft. blooms from mid-summer till frost.

**—Mixed.** QUAM-4. Pkt. 15c

**QUEEN ANN'S LACE**

**—Daucus corota.** QANL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c  
An annual cut flower, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, with finely cut foliage and filmy white flowers umbels. It makes a very good cut flower, a filler in easily grown. Do not allow it to be used as it can become a weed.

**RAMONDA (ra-MON-dah)**

Ramondia. Small plants making flat rosettes of hairy basal leaves, stems 3-4 in. bearing several 4-5 pointed flat flowers, resembles *Saintpaulia* to which it is related. Fully hardy, likes north facing crevices in rock wall, soil largely leaf mold and sand. Sow seeds as for *Saintpaulia*, seedlings develop slowly.

**—myconi (Monkerrant).** RAM-2. Pkt. 50c  
**—pyrenica.** RAM-1. Pkt. 50c  
Brilliant lavender flowers Primula-like flowers, for north rock wall. 4 in. HP.

**RHAMNUS (RAM-nus)**

Buckthorn. Shrubs or trees, used mainly for their handsome foliage and attractive fruits; easily grown, will stand some shade, seed best sown in the fall.  
**—crocea.** RHAM-8. Pkt. 25c  
Red Berry. Small dense evergreen leaf; hardy and endures ordinary garden moisture; bright berries in summer, 3 ft.

**RANUNCULUS**

**(rah-NUN-ku-lus)**

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

**—ASIATICUS:** (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

**—Hybrids, French Giants.** RAN-XI. Pkt. 20c  
**—Claremont Hybrids.** RAN-XC. Pkt. 20c  
**—Camella-flowered Hybrids.** RAN-XCM. Pkt. 25c

**—Mixed Hybrids.** RAN-HX. Pkt. 20c  
Includes the above hybrid strains.

**—hirsellus.** RUN-4. Pkt. 50c  
A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth gambling on.

**—lindleyi.** RUN-5. Pkt. 25c  
**—montanus.** RUN-6. Pkt. 35c  
A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

**—superbus.** RUN-3. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flat pot, covered with glass; germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

**RHODANTHE: see Helipterum.**

**RHODANTE**

**—manglei.** RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c  
Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

**RHODODENDRON**

**(roh-doh-DEN-dron)**  
They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and like green soaks need wind protection. All dislike hot sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

**—aureoglossum.** RODN-1. Pkt. 75c  
A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/4 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 8-8 ft. (Companulatum Series).

**—albrechtii.** RHOD-24. Pkt. 75c  
A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland, Azalea series, Camadenae subseries. 3-5 ft.

**—anthopogon.** ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling *Daphne* in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

**—arbusum.** RODN-2. Pkt. 75c  
A glaucous tender tree-like species, for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arboreum Series).

**—Aucklandii.** RODN-31. Pkt. 75c  
**—aurum.** RHON-32. P. 75c  
**—augustinii.** RHON-32. Pkt. 75c  
**—Asor.** RHON-5. Pkt. 75c  
**—Apor x Griesonianum.** RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

**—barbatum.** ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c  
Another rather tender tree-30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

**—brachyanthum.** RHON-33. Pkt. 75c  
**—ceruleum.** RHON-3. Pkt. 75c  
**—camellaeiflorum.** ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

**—Williamsianum hybrids.** LHON-62. Pkt. 75c  
**—yunnanense.** RHON-61. Pkt. 75c

**RHEUM (REE-um)**

A strong and vigorous growing Asiatic genus of perennials of which the *Rhubarb* is the most popular, here. Other species are used for bold effect in the border.

**—nobile.** RHEM-1. Pkt. 40c  
The stem is densely covered with overlapping downward pointing bracts, which are strikingly effective; a fine plant for foliage effect, especially when young with its white leaves and stems; much well in winter, 4 ft. HP.

**—acuminatum.** RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c  
A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP 2-3 ft.

**RHODCHYPOXIS**

**(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)**

Beautiful little bulbous plants from So. A., very rare in cultivation; making a dense tuft of short grassy leaves and bearing throughout the summer, flat 6-pointed stars 1/4 in. across; like moist but well drained sandy soil, in half shade; hardiness uncertain but will stand 20 degrees. They can be wintered in a cool basement window, apparently they prefer not to dry out completely.

**—baurii.** RHODX-1. Pkt. \$1.00  
The most showy with brilliant rose to white flowers, flowering all summer and making a charming pot plant as well; slow to increase and very rare in seed; from Basotland; cool positions, hardy.

**RICINUS (RIS-i-nus)**

Castor Oil Bean. Tender annuals grown for their tropical foliage effect as centers to large beds; start seeds indoors in small pots for early plants, soil should be rich and well drained. The seed is recommended for ridding gardens of moles, placing the seed in the runways; the seeds are poisonous-do not let children play with them.

**—borboniensis arboreus.** RIC-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c  
One of the largest trees, red stems and red leaves with a flower to 10 ft.

**—cambodensis.** RIC-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c  
Dark foliage, blackish purple stems.

**—Gibsonii.** RIC-3. Pkt. 20c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c  
Dwarf with dark foliage with a metallic lustre.

**—Duchess of Edinburgh.** Very dark leaved. **—Major.** RIC-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c  
(Communis). Tall true Castor Oil Plant. Leaves large, sometimes 3-ft. across.

**—Red Spire.** RIC-5. Pkt. 25c  
Very showy Ricinus.

**—sanguineus.** RIC-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c  
A large variety with little if any red color to the foliage, large flat seeds, mottled bright red over gray or brown ground color.

**—viridis.** RIC-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c  
Green foliage, 10-12 ft.

**—Mixed.** RIC-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 55c

**ROMULEA**

Crocus-like bulbs for outdoor growing; flowers lilac, purple, yellow, closely related to the Crocus but not as hardy, not common in U.S.

**—bulbicodium.** ROMU-1. Pkt. 50c  
Pale lilac flowers, yellow center tinted golden brown, striped with blue outside, from S. Africa.

**—hartungii.** ROMU-2. Pkt. 50c  
A hort. variety from S. Africa.

**ROSE**

We list here those species of the genus *Rosa* that are shrub-like and that can be grown from seed. The seed, as a rule, should be planted outdoors in late autumn or early spring, best in a frame, for protection.

**—alpina pendulina.** ROSE-8. Pkt. 50c  
Flowers rose, 1 1/2" across, 3 ft. tall.

**—highdownensis.** ROSE-4. Pkt. 50c  
**—harisonii.** ROSE-5. Pkt. 40c  
**—multiflora.** ROSE-3. Pkt. 20c  
A climbing type, trailing or climbing shrub with fragrant white flowers like clustered blackberry blossoms. Use as under stock for garden roses.

**—polyantha nana.** ROSE-1. Pkt. 20c  
This is a selection with flowers in white, blush or pink and rose, the flowers are tiny and cover the bush. Easily grown from seed, and many even form flowers the first year. Fine for rock garden, edging or pot plant, perennial.

**—sericea.** ROSE-2. Pkt. 25c  
Himalayan Wild Rose. Single white flowers.

**—seagosa.** ROSE-7. Pkt. 40c  
Prairie Rose, cl. To 15 ft., flowers rose, hardy in far N.

**RUBUS (ROO-bus)**

Brambles. Native shrubby plants of the colder regions, belonging to the Rose Family. Some are especially good fruits and a few grown as ornamentals.

**—moluccanus.** RUBS-1. Pkt. 20c  
Very white species with very variable leaves; a tropical species perhaps tender.

**RUDBECKIA (rud-BEK-i-ah)**

Coneflower. Conical shaped disks of daisy-like flowers; they thrive in any soil and either sun or partial shade, the seeds can be planted early outdoors or started indoors. They are sturdy growers and make fine displays in mass plantings in the border.

**—amplexicanilis.** RUD-1. Pkt. 15c  
3-ft. tall, flowering July-Sept., golden yellow with dark black center.

East have not been successful. (Thompson Series).

**—var. candelabrum.** RHON-18. Pkt. 75c  
A variety with paler colored flowers.

**—leptorhepium.** RHON-28. Pkt. 50c  
Very hardy dwarf shrub with rose-red flowers.

**—camellaeiflora.** RHON-58. Pkt. 75c  
**—RODN.** RHON-7. Pkt. 75c  
**—triflorum.** RHON-19. Pkt. 75c  
**—wightii.** RHON-19. Pkt. 75c

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

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**—amplexicanilis.** RUD-1. Pkt. 15c  
3-ft. tall, flowering July-Sept., golden yellow with dark black center.

**—Autumn Tints.** RUD-2. Pkt. 10c;  
Golden yellow petals with dark centers, in many different shades, 1 1/2-ft. tall, they make a showy display in the autumn when most flowers are gone.

**—bicolor, Golden Sunset.** RUD-3. Pkt. 10c  
Double, golden flowers, hardy annual.

**—flava.** RUD-4. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial, blooming May-June 2-4 ft., golden yellow flowers and dark centers.

**—hirta, Herbswald.** RUD-5. Pkt. 15c  
A Swiss novelty, biennial cut flower, flowering first year; mostly red colored.

**—Star of Kelveidon.** RUD-7. Pkt. 10c  
Golden yellow with dark brown central disc, long stems, 2-2 1/2 ft. biennial.

unbent enclosed inside thick woody substance; silvery gray with black petals.

## SANVITALIA

(san-vi-TAY-li-ah)

A genus of small American plants whose flowers have resemble Rudbeckias. Easily grown as annuals in very warm to soil. With winter protection may grow as biennial.

**—procumbens, Double.** SANT-1. Pkt. 15c  
A low hardy annual border plant called Creeping Zinnia, blooming in late summer and fall; small orange-yellow Zinnia-like double flowers on trailing plants for hot dry situations and rock gardens.

## SALVIA

Sage. A large genus of herbs, subshrubs and shrubs belonging to Mint Family and including many valuable medicinal plants, ranging from 4-4 ft. tall. While they are perennials, some are half hardy in the North and others are extremely hardy. They are easily grown in good garden loam, in a sunny position. We grow many species and varieties for seed.

**—SCARLET SAGE.** S. *sp.* **SAX-1.** Pkt. 25c  
Best known and most used, it is used entirely for bedding. There is one white variety. Treat as an annual, start indoors during February or March and set out after danger of frost is past. Care must be used in germinating seed, germinate in light and with temperature around 60 at night.

**—America.** SALV-1. Pkt. 30c  
Globe of Fire. Earliest and continuous bloomer, very uniform, 20-in. tall, flowers brilliant scarlet.

**—Blaze of Fire.** SALV-2. Pkt. 40c  
Dwarf and early flowering, 12-in. high, and blooms 10 days earlier than any other variety.

**—Bonfire.** SALV-3. Pkt. 30c  
Very compact oval bushes, 21½-in. high, brilliant scarlet flowers, stems stand up stiff and erect with 200 spikes or more on a single plant.

**—Brilliance.** SALV-4. Pkt. 30c  
Brilliant scarlet, long spikes, 2½-ft. tall, erect bush.

**—Fireball.** SALV-2FB. Pkt. 30c  
Early dwarf variety, bushy and large, heavy spikes.

**—Harbinger.** SALV-5. Pkt. 30c  
An improved dwarf type, very early, flowers dazzling scarlet, 1½-ft., compact habit.

**—Primus.** SALV-2PM. Pkt. 30c  
Extra early flowering, blooming 4 weeks earlier than Zurich; finest bedding variety, compact dwarf growing, blooming very freely, color bright vermillion-scarlet. Oz. \$8.00 (ols).

**—Rocket.** SALV-6. Pkt. 30c  
A popular dwarf variety, very early with fine color and habit, 1½-ft.

**—St. John's Fire.** SALV-14. Pkt. 25c  
Finest, earliest, bright scarlet spikes, stands densely and rigidly upright on uniform and compact plants, 10-in.

**—Zurich.** SALV-18. Pkt. 35c  
Compact growth, bright scarlet flowers.

**—argentea.** SALV-19. Pkt. 20c  
**—aurata.** SALV-A5. Pkt. 50c  
**—aurora gr. fl.** SALV-7. Pkt. 20c  
**—bicolor v. pluxapartita.** SALV-83. Pkt. 50c

Spanish Salvia. Biennial or perennial, 3 ft., flowers bluish violet and white in racemes.

**—Clevelandi.** SALV-20. Pkt. 25c  
Localized small shrub from San Diego county, Calif.; flowers usually bright blue, whorled, all parts fragrant, 2-3 ft., shapely.

**—coccinea.** SALV-8. Pkt. 25c  
¼ oz. \$1.25  
The quickest and easiest annual Salvia, giving long blooming season when seeds are sown directly where plants are to stand. So quick that it is not necessary to sow under glass and transplant. Spikes of carmine-scarlet flowers with deep brown calyxes. This is not a strain of Salvia splendens, but a botanically distinct species.

**—larinacea.** SALV-15. Pkt. 15c  
Medicinal Sage. Forms a large clump of silvery foliage and lavender-blue flowers, rich soil, HP. 2-3 ft.

**—larinacea, Blue Bedder.** SALV-9. Pkt. 20c  
An improved compact form with deeper blue flowers on longer spikes; excellent in border or for cutting, hardy with some protection, Aug-Oct., 2½-ft.

**—patens.** SALV-21. Pkt. 20c  
Sky blue flowers, 2 ft. spikes; half hardy, perennial to 2½ ft.

**—Cambridge Blue.** SALV-21C. Pkt. 25c  
A variety in a pretty Cambridge blue flower.

**—Mauve Queen.** SALV-21M. Pkt. 25c  
A very pretty mauve colored variety.

**—pratensis.** SALV-16. Pkt. 25c  
A fine hardy perennial with big showy flower plumes, in blue and rose shades, June-July, 2½ ft., HP.

**—jurisica.** SALV-10. Pkt. 20c  
Splendid low growing hardy Salvia, rare rock garden species from the Balkan Mountains, spikes graceful color violet, very pretty, free flowering and long lived.

**—interrupta.** SALV-13. Pkt. 50c  
Shrub, 4 ft., flowers bluish white in racemes to 2 ft. long.

**—acutata.** SALV-17. Pkt. 25c  
Clary (KLA-ri). Hardy biennial, scented leaved plant with blue flowers. Used as an herb or well as a border plant.

**—Blue Beard.** SALV-17BB. Pkt. 25c  
**—White Beard.** SALV-17W. Pkt. 25c  
A white form in nice flowers.

**—Red Top.** SALV-17R. Pkt. 25c  
**—scabiosaefolia.** SALV-19. Pkt. 35c  
A species from Austria for which we do not have description for this issue.

**—turkestanica rubra.** SALV-19. Pkt. 35c  
Red Turkistan Sage. Very decorative, white flower, HP.

**—turkestanica rubra.** SALV-17T. Pkt. 35c  
¼ oz. 25c  
Trailing soft hairy plant with pink

flowers in flat-topped clusters, used in rock gardens and walls perennial 9-in.

**—vaccaria rosea.** SAPO-3. Pkt. 15c  
Rose flowers in racetulae sprays like large flowered Gypsophila, making the finest cut flowers, flowers very pretty hardy annual, 2-ft.

**—alba.** SAPO-4. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy annual with pretty white flowers. Ideal for cutting.

## SAXIFRAGA

(sak-SIF-rah-gah)

Rockfoil. Mostly hardy perennials, rarely annual, native of temperate and arctic regions; flowers mainly yellow or white and the leaves usually in rosettes at base of plant. All are beautiful and interesting subjects for rock gardens or walls, the plant being as ornamental as the flowers. Combined with *Sempervivum* Sedums, they can make a rock garden. Seed can be started in late summer, protected during winter and the plants set out in the spring.

Late winter or early spring sowing is best.

**—alizon densa.** SAX-5. Pkt. 25c  
**—alizon minor.** SAX-6. Pkt. 25c  
Small silvered rosettes and short spikes of white flowers.

**—alizon rosea.** SAX-7. Pkt. 25c  
All the alizon saxifrages make dense mats or domes of small rosettes of grey leaves edged with tiny white tips of lime; they like rocky soil in the RG, light shade, and must not be parched. S. alizon rosea is one of the loveliest, with pure pink flowers on 6" stems in late spring. HP. 6"

**—arguta.** SAX-1. Pkt. 25c  
Stream side, native western species, best in wet places, white flowers, 8-10-in. tall, flowering July-Aug.

**—cartilaginea.** SAX-8. Pkt. 25c  
Encrusted type; medium-sized rosettes of rather broad dull green leaves, without the usual beading of lime; white flowers HP. 6"

**—crustata.** SAX-9. Pkt. 25c  
Encrusted type; rosettes of very narrow leaves heavily beaded with silver, 1½" across; white flowers. HP. 4"

**—ceratophyllum.** SAX-10. Pkt. 25c  
Mossy type; shining green leaves cut into shreds and curled like a stag's horn; large pure white flowers. Likes more shade and heavier soil than encrusted and kabschia types. HP. 6"

**—cuneifolia infundibuliformis.** SAX-19. Pkt. 25c  
Mossy type; bright green mats of finely cut leaves in rather loose rosettes; flowers quite large, white to red, in loose sprays. The Mossies are much easier and quicker than other types from seed, and will be happy in ordinary fairly moist soil in partial shade. HP. 4-8"

**—decipiens.** SAX-11. Pkt. 25c  
Mossy type; bright green mats of finely cut leaves in rather loose rosettes; flowers quite large, white to red, in loose sprays. The Mossies are much easier and quicker than other types from seed, and will be happy in ordinary fairly moist soil in partial shade. HP. 4-8"

**—decipiens, Mossy White.** SAX-11A. Pkt. 50c  
**—decipiens, H. S. Stokes.** SAX-12. Pkt. 20c  
A brilliant red Mossy, but seedlings will vary in color.

**—diversifolia.** SAX-4. Pkt. 35c  
Forms large clumps of leathery egg-shaped leaves with leafy stems bearing a number of golden stars ½-¾ inch across. Likes many places or will grow in shaded foundation planting if not too dry; rather too large for the rock garden, HP. 8-18 inches.

**—encrusted species, Mixed.** SAX-21. Pkt. 35c  
Indispensable plants for semi-shady slopes and crevices in the rock garden, where in a few years they will make dense rosettes of greyish leaves, bearded with silver, and sprays of white to pink flowers on short stems. HP. 3-12"

**—godsefferiana.** SAX-15. Pkt. 35c  
Kabschia type, rather loose-growing and fringed with yellow. HP. 6"

**—kabschia, Mixed.** SAX-22. Pkt. 50c  
The gems of the Saxifrage family, for choicest positions in the RG, in gritty soil and light shade, where they will never be parched; eventually they form mats or tight domes of tiny rosettes, grey-green to blue, with flowers large and in individual rosettes, one or several to the stem, white, yellow and pink. HP. 1-6"

**—ligulata.** SAX-2. Pkt. 25c  
Very low growth, rhizomatous plant, with pink flowers and ornamental leaves; best for rockery.

**—liriodictyon.** SAX-16. Pkt. 25c  
Kabschia type, one of the loveliest miniature grey rosettes in dense domes some times 6" across, pale pink flowers ¼" across on ½" stems; a hybrid, so seedlings will vary. HP. 2"

**—obristii.** SAX-17. Pkt. 25c  
Kabschia, blue-grey rosettes, large white flowers on long stems. HP. 6"

**—purpurascens.** SAX-3. Pkt. 35c  
A very handsome species of the Megasea type, with large glossy leaves, clump-forming, and nodding purple bells; foliage turns red in autumn. For the shady border or edges of the rock garden, easy and vigorous, HP. 9-12 inches.

**—umbrosa.** SAX-UI. Pkt. 25c  
London Pride, 1 ft., flowers white to pink, blooms freely in June and July.

**—virginensis.** SAX-20. Pkt. 25c  
An American species with basal rosettes of rather broad leaves and sprays of white stars. Not comparable with the others listed, but easier than most. HP. 6"

**SANTOLINA (san-toh-LY-nah)**  
an papnput tufupe toj pun superub  
Grayish evergreen shrubs or herbs, dwarf, aromatic with flower heads of yellow or white. Useful for low borders or edging, native Med.

**—ruscinensis.** SNTO-1. Pkt. 50c  
Mourning Bride or Pin Cushion flower. Easily grown in an open sunny situations, seeds being either started indoors or planted direct to garden; pinching back the annual forms will produce nice bushy plants, keep flowers cut and they will bloom all summer, excellent cut flowers. As the annual forms flower best in the early part of the season, start seed early for the best bloom, in milder sections sow in the spring.

**—caucasica, House Hybrids.** SCAB-1. Pkt. 25c  
Green and bronze foliage, 10-12-in. Many beautiful varieties mixed.

These improved giant hybrids are exquisite in the garden and an excellent flower, one of the loveliest perennials. Color light to dark blue, and various mauves and lilac shades.

**—columbaria, Lavender.** SCAB-2. Pkt. 20c  
Delicate Lavender. Perennial in an attractive lavender-blue, 1½-ft.

**—Delicate Pink.** SCAB-3. Pkt. 20c  
Orchid pink with a pink sheen, 2-ft.

**—atropurpurea.** Sweet Scabious. Erect annuals to 3 ft.

high; come in many forms as below; start indoors or outside in May, pinch back seedlings for bushy growth and transplant to about 8-10" apart; keep flowers picked for continuous bloom, they make excellent cut flowers.

**—Imperial Giants, Hybrids.** SCAB-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c  
A great advance in annual Scabiosa development extremely large well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad fully petals, rounded beehive shape; plants very upright, long wiry stems and excellent for florist or garden planting; new and unusual colors, 3½-4-ft.

**—Imperial Giant, Blue Moon.** SCAB-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c  
Large dark lavender-blue, made up of broad, heavy, waxy petals without the pin-cushion center, pretty.

**—Giant Flowering Hybrids.** SCAB-6. Pkt. 20c  
An extra select large flowering compact bushy strain.

**—Tall large Flowering Mixed.** SCAB-4X. Pkt. 10c  
Mourning Bride. Large double flowers, 3 ft.

**—Blue Cockade.** SCAB-4BC. Pkt. 15c  
Purest azure blue, large flowers, tall.

**—Fire King.** SCAB-4FK. Pkt. 15c  
EIGHT SPECIAL STRAINS ANNUAL

**SCABIOSA:**  
Definitely a much better strain than the ordinary strains; selected by one of the best flower seed growers thru many years, these varieties have been improved to near perfection in purity, size of bloom, as well as in the length of the strong wiry stems. We especially recommend these varieties to critical Scabiosa growers.

**—Ageratum Blue.** SCAB-7. Pkt. 10c  
Pretty light blue.

**—Aure Fairy.** SCAB-8. Pkt. 10c  
Azure blue, fine color.

**—Loveliness.** SCAB-9. Pkt. 10c  
Salmon rose shades.

**—Orchid Shades.** SCAB-10. Pkt. 10c  
Soft rose-lavender blends.

**—Peach Blossom.** SCAB-11. Pkt. 10c  
Peach blossom pink.

**—graminifolia.** SCAB-17. Pkt. 40c  
Soft lavender flowers amid silvery foliage, 6" tall, fine for RG.

**—ukranica.** SCAB-18. Pkt. 30c  
SPHAERALCEA

(steef-RAL-see-ah)  
Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their

**—Rosette.** SCAB-12. Pkt. 10c  
Deep suffused salmon.

**—Salmon Beauty.** SCAB-13. Pkt. 10c  
Pure salmon, rich coloring.

**—Shasta Improved.** SCAB-14. Pkt. 10c  
Pure white of enormous size.

**—Blend of Above 8 Varieties.** SCAB-15X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 1/4 lb. \$3.00  
SCHIZANTHUS

(sky-ZAN-thus)  
Beautifully marked and unusually formed flowers in chamomile, rose, lavender, and purple shades with fern-like foliage. Excellent for pot culture the year round and partly shade, do best in cool climate; pinch tops of young plants to induce bushy plants; for winter use, sow in Sept., for February to May bloom; for summer bloom outdoors, sow indoors in March, setting plants when weather becomes warm in May. Schizanthus makes up beautifully in corages, are long lasting and very pretty, 1½-ft.

**—Crimson Cardinal.** SCHZ-8. Pkt. 25c  
An English novelty for this season; has been recommended very highly.

**—Dr. Badger's Hybrids.** SCHZ-1. Pkt. 20c  
Large flowers, brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, but without any whites. Each flower with a large golden blotch. Plants compact, 12-14-in. tall. Outstanding for the best florist's trade.

**—Butterfly Mixture.** SCHZ-2. Pkt. 15c  
A fine bright mixture free flowering, compact rounded plants, 12-15-in.

**—Chislehurst Hybrids.** SCHZ-4. Pkt. 15c  
A large flowered pretty French strain in violet and purple shades.

**—Hurst Monarch.** SCHZ-7. Pkt. 25c  
A compact growing strain in a beautiful blend and combination of colors.

**—wisetonensis.** SCHZ-6. Pkt. 20c  
Hybrid between S. pinnatus and S. graminifolius showing many variations in color and form, rose shades, 16-in.

**—Schizanthus Blend.** SCHZ-5X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 95c  
Blend of above strains, an easily grown different growers. High class in every way.

**SCHOMBURGKIA**  
Epiphytes native of tropical America, flowers in terminal racemes or panicles; culture same as for Cattleya.

**—undulata.** SCHO-1. Pkt. 50c  
To 12" high, sepals and petals wine-purple, very waxy lip with lateral lobes pale rose and mid-lobe purple; Dec./July, native of Colombia.

**SCHILLA (SIL-ah)**  
Very attractive and popular bulbs of Lily family with rather narrow basal leaves and sprays of starchy flowers in blue, white and pink. There are a great many many ideal for open woodlands.

**—Mixed Colors.** SILL-1. Pkt. 30c  
Hispanica and Campanulata, Mixed, pink, white and blue flowers.

**SCHIZOSTYLUS**  
(skye-ZOSS-till-iss)  
Koffi Lily or Crimson Flag. A GH flower for cutting, from S. At, roots fleshy, flowers red and in spathe.

**—coccinea.** SCHI-1. Pkt. 25c  
Flowers 2" across, deep crimson, leaves grass-like, 2 ft. tall.

**SCROPHULARIA**  
(skrof-yew-LAY-re-ah)  
Figwort. Perennial plants rarely planted in the flower garden, rarely in N.

**—chrysantha.** SCRO-1. Pkt. 15c  
HP. 2 ft., flowers greenish yellow.

**SECURIDACA**  
—longipendunculata. SECU-1. Pkt. 50c  
Rhodesian Violet Tree. A very beautiful

tree with small pea-like purple-pink flowers with perfums of violets, to 25 ft., not easy to raise.

## SEDUM (SEE-dum)

Mostly hardy, succulent or fleshy, erect or prostrate plants, easily grown and of much use in rock gardens. They do best in a light soil and a sunny location; no rock garden can be considered complete without its Sedums; they are especially appealing to children. Sow seed in summer when the seedlings can be wintered over for setting out in their permanent position in the spring, or they can be started in the spring.

**—acra.** SEDM-2. Pkt. 25c  
A vigorous and spreading species for RG, not to be put near choice plants; mats of rich green spangled with gold stars. HP. 4"

**—caeruleum, aureum.** SEDM-1. Pkt. 20c  
Blue flowered annual for rockery.

**—liebergii.** SEDM-3. Pkt. 25c  
A very fine species for RG, with fleshy spoon-shaped powdered leaves and sprays of golden stars. HP.

**—oreganum.** SEDM-5. Pkt. 50c  
**—album v. murale.** SEDM-6M. Pkt. 20c  
Purple foliage and pinkish flowers; creeping, mat forming to 8"

**—Rosea.** SEDM-86. Pkt. 25c  
Rosetroot. Flowers yellow or greenish, ¼" across in spring and early summer; 1 ft., perennial.

**—latarinowii.** SEDM-4. Pkt. 25c  
Somewhat like the common Live-forever, but more dwarf, with loose heads of pale pink.

**SESBANIA**  
—microphylla. SESB-1. Pkt. 50c  
Graceful plant for marshy ground or by pond; long willowy stems, golden pea-shaped flowers, ½" long, summer. From S. Rhodesia.

**SEMPELVIVUM**  
(sem-per-VY-vum)  
Succulent plants or sub-shrubs; leaves are thick and fleshy, generally forming rosettes, flowers are borne in dense heads, white, pink, greenish, yellow or purple; all the hardy sorts are suitable for rock work and borders, the tender sorts make good house plants or for summer bedding. They do well in any soil, even sandy, easily grown from seed sown spring or late summer.

**—caespitosum.** SEMP-1. Pkt. 40c  
A tender species from the Canary Isles, shrubby plant with lovely golden flowers.

**SENECIO (se-NEE-shi-oh)**  
Groundsel. Large and variable genus, herbs, shrubs and trees belonging to Daisy Family, including the florist pot plant Cineraria. In general, they are easily grown in good loamy soil.

**—diversifolia.** SENE-5. Pkt. 25c  
Low growing shrub with leyyow flowers.

**—doronium.** SENE-8. Pkt. 50c  
Orange Daisy. Perennial 1 ft., for RG.

**—oleifolius.** SENE-E2. Pkt. 15c  
Purple Ragwort. Annual to 2 ft.; flower heads in loose corymbs, rays purplish or reddish, disk yellow, double.

**—jacqomontiana.** SENE-6. Pkt. 15c  
Collected in the Himalayas, but we have no description as yet.

**—macroglossus.** SENE-7. Pkt. 50c  
Large Ivy. Bright yellow daisy, glossy green ivy-like, a herbaceous climber. HP. loves sun, also a good climber for cool greenhouse. From the Cape.

**—purshiana.** SENE-3. Pkt. 20c  
A native western species, light gray foliage, 6-10 inches tall.

**—scandens.** SENE-4. Pkt. 25c  
Very attractive low climber with loose panicle of pale-yellow daisies in summer; fairly hardy but should have some winter protection in N. Fine grown against a south wall. HHP. 3-4 ft.

**—Tom Thumb Mixed.** SENE-EM. Pkt. 20c  
A dwarf form with double flowers growing to 1 ft.

**SERRATULA**  
Perennials allied to Centaurea and planted in the border, flowers purple and either single or in corymbs.

**—coronata.** SERR-1. Pkt. 25c  
Tender annual and perennial grasses; start indoors and transplant after frost

**—italica.** SETA-1. Pkt. 15c  
Fox Tail Millet. Annual to 5 ft, with colored spikes making a nice ornamental grass.

**SHAMROCK**  
—True Irish. SHAM-1. Pkt. 20c  
SIDALCEA (si-DAL-see-ah)

Flowers are like miniature Hollyhocks in spikes or clusters; should be planted in rich sandy soil; the perennial species bloom over a long period; usually about

**—Stark's Hybrids.** SIDA-1. Pkt. 15c  
Hardy perennial in a wide color range; flowers like miniature Hollyhocks, 3-ft.

**SIEVERSIA (se-VER-se-a)**  
A small group of Western plants closely related to, and often called, Geum; one or two are also found in N.E. Asia. They are rather dwarf, hardy perennials, with compound leaves and gum-like flowers, but are much more hardy; suited to the rock garden or wild garden. Culture same as for Geum.

**—ciliata.** SIEV-1. Pkt. 30c  
Soft, rather hairy deep cut leaves and flowers of old rose and cream followed by plummy seed heads. A plant of cool grassy meadows in the Rockies, easily grown in the rock garden in full sun or light shade; likes a fair amount of moisture, HP. 6-8 inches.

**SILENE (sy-LEE-nee)**  
Catchfly. Annual, biennial and perennials of the Pink Family, in all forms in many species. Many are showy and of value in the garden or rock garden. If seed of the annuals is sown in the fall much earlier flowers will be secured.

**—acaulis.** SILE-10. Pkt. 25c  
A true high alpine, but easy in RG; dense hard mats of tiny grass-like leaves, and old-rose stars flat on the plant; likes gritty soil and sun. HP.

**—alpestris.** SILE-12. Pkt. 20c  
Alpine Catch Fly. HP. to 6" with glaucous white flowers, ¼" across, in panicles, June-August.

**—armeria.** SILE-11. Pkt. 50c  
An annual with bright magenta flowers 1 ft. tall.

**—armeria pendula.** SILE-1. Pkt. 10c  
Double Mixed. A smooth plant with clusters of rose and white flowers July Sept. Sow seeds in position in late fall or early spring, 20-40"

**—compacta reach Blossom.** SILE-3. Pkt. 15c  
Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh-colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10-in.

**—New Art Shades.** SILE-4. Pkt. 10c  
Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.

**—White.** SILE-4. Pkt. 10c  
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6-in. in pure white.



**Red Currant Tomato.**  
—**SOLN-14.** Pkt. 25c  
Flowers insignificant but the fruits are  
showy scarlet-red and ribbed.  
—**SOLN-11.** Pkt. 25c  
—**Mixed Solanum.** SOLN-7X. Pkt. 15c  
All species and varieties mixed.

**SOLDANELLA**  
(sol-dah-NEL-ah)  
Perennial plants of Primrose Family hav-  
ing nodding blue, violet or white fringed  
flowers, native of Alps. Plant in moist  
shady places in rock garden.

—**alpina.** SOLD-1. Pkt. 25c  
Grows 6-in. tall, roundish leaves and  
pale blue fringed flowers.

**SOLDAGO (sol-DAY-goh)**  
Erect perennials, with golden yellow  
Goldenrod flowers. The Goldenrod is a  
very common and popular flower, it be-  
longing to the state flower of N.Y. and Ala.

—**alongata.** SOLI-1. Pkt. 20c  
Tall Goldenrod. A western species from  
Mont., compact flower clusters, yellow  
flowers. 1-3 ft. tall, July-Aug.

—**missouriensis.** SOLI-2. Pkt. 20c  
Dwarf Goldenrod. Western species, yellow  
flowers 6-8 in. tall, flowering June-  
July.

**SOPHORA (soh-FOH-rah)**  
Showy when in bloom and of orna-  
mental value can be grown from seed.

Mostly deciduous trees; very showy  
when in bloom and ornamental on the  
lawns; most too tender for the N. but  
they make fine specimens in the S. Thrive  
in well drained sandy loams.

—**mollis.** COPS-1. Pkt. 35c  
—**lombosia.** SOPH-1. Pkt. 50c  
Ornamental shrub 5-7 ft. with racemes  
of showy yellow flowers, native of Texas.

—**secundiflora.** SOPH-2. Pkt. 50c  
Mescal-bean. Not hardy North; fragrant  
violet-blue flowers, 1 inch long; seeds are  
poisonous if eaten.

**SPARAXIS (spah-RAK-sis)**  
Wand-flower. So. Af. cormous herbs with  
flowers in short spikes. Not hardy in the  
N. but grown as greenhouse plants during  
the winter; in the S. they can be planted  
outdoors in late Nov. Set bulbs 2" deep  
with sand under them. Seed should be  
sown in spring.

—**SPAR-1.** Pkt. 25c  
Contains S. grandiflora, tricolor and albi-  
flora. 1-1½ ft., flowers yellow, white,  
purple, blotched.

Mostly tuberous rooted herbs for shady  
places.

**SPATHODEA**  
(spa-THOH-dee-ah)

Striking handsome tropical trees with  
evergreen leaves and clustered, bell-shaped  
white or orange flowers with a leathery  
calyx.

—**Nile Flame.** Gorgeous sight when  
in bloom, large flowers all over free in  
summer, orange-red and larger than S. com-  
mon and violet flowers. The flowers are  
mallow-like.

—**rivularis.** SPHA-1. Pkt. 20c  
Wild Hollyhock. This is good in the  
border, a western species, pink flowers.  
3-5 feet, June.

**SPATHOPHYLLUM**  
—**floribundum.** SPAT-1. Pkt. 90c

A very rare flower of the Aroids from  
South America, fine tropical plant with white  
flowers, should be in light out doors in  
for south but a greenhouse plant in the  
north.

**SPECULARIA (spek-u-LAY-ri-ah)**  
Small annuals resembling Bellflowers,  
used in the RG or border, sow seed where  
they are to stand, easily grown.

—**Speculum-Veneris.** SPEC-3. Pkt. 20c  
Venus Looking Glass. Used as an  
edging plant; violet-blue or white toothed  
flowers 1½" long borne 2-3 in axils of  
the leaves.

**SPRAGUEA (SPRAY-ge-ah)**  
Pussy-paws. Small alpine plants with  
rosettes of thick fleshy evergreen leaves  
and heads of fluffy pink flowers on short  
nearly prostrate stems. For the rock gar-  
den in very light shade.

—**multicaulis.** SPRG-1. Pkt. 25c  
This seems to be the only known species;  
from the mountains of the N.W., light  
sandy soils with trace humus; flowers  
pink to dark red, for rock garden, 1" tall,  
HP.

**STAR OF TEXAS, see Zanthiema.**

**STATICE (STAT-4-c)** see *Armeria* and  
*Limonium*.

Recent reclassification of the species  
listed under *Statice* have all been re-  
classified into the two groups under *Limonium*  
and *Armeria*, thus leaving none  
under this old heading. To conform to  
the new classification and so as not to  
get the species and varieties confused, we  
are following the new classification.

—**cosyrensis.** STAT-CL. Pkt. 35c  
A neat dwarf plant, from Pantellaria;  
only 2" tall.

**STIPA (STY-pa)**  
Spear, Feather or Needle Grass. Peren-  
nial ornamental grasses, growing some 3 ft.  
with attractive leaves and bearded spike-  
lets. Easily grown from seed.

—**penata.** STIP-3. Pkt. 20c  
Feather Grass. The most beautiful of  
the small ornamental grasses for the  
border; tufted, 3 ft.

**STRELITZIA (stre-LIT-si-ah)**  
Bird of Paradise. Plants of Banana  
Family with showy blossoms borne in  
rigid bracts. They are tender subjects  
and must be grown in the N. as tub  
plants.

—**nocola.** STRE-2. Seeds 30c each  
A giant species for conservatory or warm  
climates; leaves 3 ft. long grow at the  
summit of the very large flowers  
are blue. TP, 18 ft.

—**regina.** STRE-1. Seeds 25c each  
Beautiful flowers resembling birds in  
flight; fully colored deep blue and orange;  
banana-like foliage and lovely subject for  
conservatory doing well in large tubs or  
pots, also outdoors in mild climates.

**STREPTANTHERA**  
—**cuprea.** STRT-1. Pkt. 25c

Brilliant cape bulb with foliage like  
Tritonia, flowers brilliant orange-red with  
violet eye; harder than Freesia.

**STOCKS.** See *Matthiola*.

**STREPTOCARPUS**  
(STREP-toh-kahr-pus)

Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants  
akin to *Gloxinia* and *Saintpaulia*, usually  
stemless with showy blue or purple  
flowers and broad basal leaves; easily  
grown up in Feb. in a cool greenhouse  
producing blooming plants the following  
winter. They are grown as an indoor pot  
plant.

—**achimenesiflorus, Mixed.** STEP-1. Pkt. 35c

—**orchid flowered.** STEP-2. Pkt. 35c  
One of the easiest house plants; long  
rough leaves; flowers as large as *Gloxinia*,  
lilac tinted blue to pure white, the lower  
part with deeper stripes; very handsome  
and will grow quickly. TP.

—**Hybrids.** STEP-3. Pkt. 35c  
Gold Medal Strain. A very choice  
strain.

**STYRAX (STY-rax)**

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and  
trees native of the warmer regions; they  
are very attractive in habit and with  
showy white flowers in clusters or rac-  
emes. Do best in light and well drained  
soil; a few are hardy in the North. They  
make pretty shrubs and lawn specimens.

—**Hookeri.** STAX-1. Pkt. 30c

**SUTERA**

—**burkeana.** SUTE-1. Pkt. 50c  
Small shrub from S. Africa, 2-4 ft. tall.  
Long erect stems and white flowers; very  
good plant; strong soil.

**SWERTIA**

Related to the Gentians but quaint rather  
than showy flowers; give the same treat-  
ment as Gentians; slow from seed.

—**multicaulis.** SWRT-1. Pkt. 50c  
Perhaps the best with large flowers of  
clear yellow to blue, 6 inches or less tall.

—**speciosa.** SWRT-2. Pkt. 50c  
—**bimaculata.** SWRT-3. Pkt. 50c

**SYMPHYANDRA**  
(aim-fi-AN-drah)

Very handsome and easily grown Bell-  
flowers, with blooms—nearly as large as  
the Canterbury Bell; they like sunny ex-  
posures in rather light soil, self-sow in  
moderation.

—**wanneri.** SYMP-1. Pkt. 50c  
Excellent plant for crevices or slopes in  
the RG; large violet-blue flowers on  
branched stems. HP, 6".

**SYMPLOCOS (SIM-ploh-kos)**

Sweet-leaf. Deciduous and evergreen  
shrubs and trees, native to the warmer  
parts of the earth, few of which are hardy  
in the North, but most can be grown out-  
doors in the South.

—**heathcote.** SIMP-1. Pkt. 25c

**SYNTHYRIS (SIN-thy-ris)**

Small peren- al plants of Figwort family  
with white and purple flowers very early  
in spring; fine in the rock garden. Thrive  
in acid soil rich in humus and shady place.

—**hendersonii.** SYNT-1. Pkt. 40c  
An interesting species for the RG in sun  
or light shade; deeply cut attractive foli-  
age and very short spikes of blue flowers  
in earliest spring. HP, 2".

—**paysonii.** SYNT-2. Pkt. 50c  
One of the finest species, easy in almost  
any soil, in sun or light shade; a treasure  
for the rock garden, never before offered  
in catalogs; very finely cut carrot foliage  
and 3" spikes of deep blue veronica-like  
flowers. HP, 6".

**TALINUM (tah-LY-num)**

Flame Flower. Genus of Purslane Family  
comprising many small fleshy perennials  
with erect clusters of pink, red or yellow  
flowers. Some are hardy rock garden  
subjects, others must be grown indoors in  
pots.

—**paniculatum.** TALI-1. Pkt. 20c  
Coral Flower. A distinctive and very  
fine annual garden flower having many  
slender stems bearing hundreds of little  
5-pointed stars of luminous rosy pink fol-  
lowed by airy long hanging capsule-like  
polished coral heads; fine for cutting and  
for house plants; sow after soil is warm  
a single plant can throw as many as 30  
great bright plumes; foliage is decorative,  
sow in position. 2½ ft.

—**okanogamense.** TALI-2. Pkt. 35c  
An almost microscopic plant with pearl  
white flowers; ¼" tall; HP, needs good  
drainage and can stand some drought.

**SWEET PEAS**

We list the top varieties in Sweet Peas  
and while many fine varieties are offered  
under many different names, we adhere  
strictly to the introducer's name; by trials  
ourselves and many reports from our cus-  
tomers in all sections of the country, as  
well as very extensive trials by our Sweet  
Pea growers in California, we are able to  
discard the varieties that have been suc-  
cessive by newer introductions and we are  
positive that, if your varieties are selected  
from the list we present, you will have  
the best varieties one could possibly se-  
cure.

A hardy annual climber requiring rich  
deeply worked soil containing clay but  
with good drainage; sunny situation; best  
but not exposed to hot dry winds dur-  
ing the summer. It is better if the  
soil can be manured and worked in the  
fall so that the soil will be in good phys-  
ical condition in the spring; 1½-2 ft. is not  
too deep to work the soil in the fall. Sow  
seeds as early as possible, 2 in. apart  
and 3 in. deep covering with but 1 in. of  
soil and then gradually filling in the other  
2 in. as the plants grow; some sand mixed  
in the seed soil, especially with the white  
seeded sorts, will help. Thin plants to 3 in.  
apart. It is important that the support  
given the vines be rigid at the bottom so  
that the wind will not be able to tear  
the roots or disturb them by jerking the  
supports. Keep flowers picked for best  
color.

**SPENCER VARIETIES:**

The most popular type for garden use  
and will produce the prettiest flowers;  
while all other types have their good  
points, the Spencers will satisfy most  
growers. We list a selection of the white  
seeded sorts, each in its color classi-  
fication, and we feel sure you will have  
little chance of finding better ones.

**Prices: All Spencer varieties:**  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10  
**Barbora.** SPEA-1. Pkt. 10c  
A fine salmon.

**Boony Briar.** SPEA-2. Pkt. 10c

Beautiful rose-pink, large flowered.

—**Corb.** SPEA-3. Pkt. 10c  
Beautiful light blue, long stems and a  
vigorous grower.

—**Charming.** SPEA-4. Pkt. 10c  
Rose cerise.

—**Flagship.** SPEA-5. Pkt. 10c  
Deep navy blue, large sized flowers and  
perfect form, artistically placed on long  
strong stems, a Silver Medal winner, Scot.  
Nat. S.P. Soc.

—**Flamingo.** SPEA-6. Pkt. 10c  
Orange scarlet cerise.

—**Flora.** SPEA-7. Pkt. 10c  
Clear deep lavender.

—**Golden Dragon.** SPEA-8. Pkt. 10c  
Golden orange, wings orange rose.

—**Grand Slam.** SPEA-9. Pkt. 10c  
Bright scarlet-cerise shaded orange, sun-  
proof, a showy color of great appeal both  
for garden display or for cutting.

—**Loch Lomond.** SPEA-10. Pkt. 10c  
The best mahogany.

—**Maytime.** SPEA-11. Pkt. 10c  
Golden cerise.

—**Patricia Unwin.** SPEA-12. Pkt. 10c  
Beautiful golden salmon on cream  
ground color, beautiful.

—**Pinnacle.** SPEA-13. Pkt. 10c  
Rich deep rose-pink with a touch of  
white near the base, stems unusually  
long and strong.

—**Crimson scarlet, fine.** SPEA-14. Pkt. 10c  
Salmon shrimp pink.

—**Snow White.** SPEA-15. Pkt. 10c  
Smiles.

—**Red Supreme.** SPEA-16. Pkt. 10c  
Deep crimson.

—**Rubicond.** SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c  
as near perfect as possible to secure  
a deep copper white with no pink tinge;  
black seeded, flowers as large as *Gigantia*,  
2-3 ft. tall.

—**Sunkist.** SPEA-18. Pkt. 15c  
Cream, picotee, edged rose.

—**Sweet Afton.** SPEA-19. Pkt. 10c  
Silvery pink.

—**Welcome.** SPEA-20. Pkt. 10c  
Dazzling deep scarlet-vermillion; a  
showy flower.

—**What Joy.** SPEA-21. Pkt. 15c  
Rich deep primrose-yellow, exceptionally  
good in every way, white seeded.

—**Windsor Blue.** SPEA-22. Pkt. 10c  
Fine clear mid-blue, immense flowers  
strong stems, the strongest growing clear  
blue yet introduced.

—**Youth.** SPEA-23. Pkt. 10c  
White, pink picotee.

—**Saier's Special Blend.** SPEA-23X.  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10  
This blend is strictly a hand made blend  
of the above varieties and in correct pro-  
portion as to color blend. Where a small  
plant is made, this is the ideal blend as  
it contains just enough varieties so that  
you will have a full color range for cut-  
ting. It is also a collection of all the out-  
standing varieties so far introduced. It is  
the last word in Spencer Sweet Peas.

—**Gold Medal Spencer Blend.** SPEA-24  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 95c

This is a formula blend which contains  
over 75 standard varieties and in addition  
all the best novelties of the past year from  
one of the large trial plantings; color blend

**Early or Winter Flowering Spencers:**

Choice Mixed. This type is earlier than  
the Spencers and has been grown in the  
southern sections of the country due more  
to its earliness; it is also grown exclu-  
sively in greenhouses for winter flowers,  
however, it does as well outdoors in the  
North. This is a well balanced blend of  
the newest and brightest colors.

—**American Beauty.** SPEA-2AB. Pkt. 15c  
Rich crimson rose, deep crimson shaded.

—**Annie Laurie.** SPEA-2AL. Pkt. 15c  
Pure rose, white base, vigorous.

—**Ball Blue Supreme.** SPEA-2BS. Pkt. 15c  
Clear deep blue.

—**Ball Rose Supreme.** SPEA-2BR. Pkt. 15c  
Large wavy flowers, silvery rose-pink.

—**Boy Blue.** SPEA-2BB. Pkt. 15c  
Beautiful dark blue, best in its color.

—**Burpee Orange.** SPEA-2BO. Pkt. 15c  
Best clear orange.

—**Cascade.** SPEA-2C. Pkt. 15c  
Best white, white seeded.

—**Elk Purple.** SPEA-2EP. Pkt. 15c  
Large reddish purple, long stems.

—**Giant Pink.** SPEA-2GP. Pkt. 15c  
Pink blended with soft rose, more in-  
tense at edges.

—**Grenadier Imp.** SPEA-2GR. Pkt. 15c  
Dazzling crimson-scarlet, good vigor.

—**Kate Smith.** SPEA-2KS. Pkt. 15c  
Long stemmed, large flowers, scarlet  
suffused rose.

—**Mars.** SPEA-2M. Pkt. 15c  
—**Mrs. H. S. Reddick.** SPEA-2MR. Pkt. 15c

Brilliant flesh pink suffused salmon,  
immense flowers, very long stems.

—**Glowing King.** SPEA-2OK. Pkt. 15c  
Glowing intense orange, with crimson  
shell.

—**Oriental.** SPEA-2OR. Pkt. 15c  
Deep cream, black seeded.

—**Princess Blue.** SPEA-2P. Pkt. 15c  
Rich belladonna blue, vigorous.

—**Shirley Temple.** SPEA-2ST. Pkt. 15c  
Delightful soft rose-pink, fluted, long  
stems.

—**Supreme Orange.** SPEA-2SO. Pkt. 15c  
Cerise wings, orange standards, robust,  
long flowers, long stems.

—**Twilight.** SPEA-2T. Pkt. 15c  
The best lavender.

—**Zvolanek's Salmon.** SPEA-2ZS. Pkt. 15c  
Salmon-cerise, large flower, strong  
stems, robust.

**NOTE: The packets are larger than  
usual; any 4 for 50c; any 9 for \$1.00.  
Per Oz. 60c (15).**

—**Early Spencers Mixed.** SPEA-2X. Pkt. 10c

Contains all the above varieties, each  
one of the best in its color and all proven  
to be profitable varieties. (Oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.10)

—**Cupid, Bo-peep.** SPEA-28. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

**TALAUMA (ta-la-YU-ma)**

Tender evergreen trees of the Magnolia  
Family, standing them in beauty. Hardy  
in the South only, they will require a  
warm greenhouse in the North, with the  
same cultural needs as Magnolia.

—**hogshead.** TALA-1. Pkt. 50c  
Cup-shaped flowers with spicy fra-  
grance, purplish blue sepals and white  
petals, fully six inches across. One of the  
most beautiful flowering trees, with large  
leathery leaves. 50 ft.

**TARCHONANTHUS**

—**camphoratus, var. Itakunsi.** TARC-1. Pkt. 50c

Wild Sage. A hoary shrub or small tree  
from S. Rhodesia, with masses of pale yellow  
flowers in Spring, the seed in a  
cottony ball, aromatic scent and very  
attractive.

**TEPHROSIA (tef-ROH-si-ah)**

Members of the Pea Family with ash-  
colored foliage and clusters of a few red,  
purple or white pea-like flowers.

—**camida.** TEPH-1. Pkt. 35c

**THALICTRUM (thal-IK-trum)**  
Meadow rue. Perennial plants of the  
Buttercup Family, some very decorative in  
the border and others for the wild garden.  
Thalictrum is attractively cut, flowers in nu-  
merous large clusters, without petals but  
with large drooping stamens and some-  
times showy sepals. They combine well  
with plants like Peonies and Iris. Easily  
grown in light, rich, loamy soil; few  
natives in moist swampy soil.

—**adiantifolium.** THAL-1. Pkt. 15c  
Cut foliage, fewer rosy-purple  
blooming early summer, 2½ ft.

—**agileifolium.** THAL-3. Pkt. 40c  
One of the most dainty and beautiful of  
the race with billowy masses of fluffy  
flowers in white, cream or lilac; for cool  
moist position in border; sun or light  
shade; excellent beside pool or stream,  
dandy cut flower, very hardy. 1½-4 ft. HP.

—**Delavayi.** THAL-7. Pkt. 40c  
Native of E. China, 3 ft., flowers purple  
or lilac sepals.

—**dipterocarpum.** THAL-2. Pkt. 15c  
Tall late blooming species with pyr-  
amidal clusters of rosy-mauve or purple  
flowers brightened by drooping golden  
stamens. 1½ ft., Aug-Sept.

—**White.** THAL-2W. Pkt. 15c

—**petaloidum.** THAL-PI. Pkt. 35c  
In corymbs with white sepals, pink fil-  
aments and yellow anthers. 1½ ft.

—**virgatum.** THAL-5. Pkt. 20c  
Herbaceous plant, pure white flowers  
1½ ft. across, 1½ ft.

—**Rose Pink.** THAL-6. Pkt. 20c

**THERMOPSIS (ther-MOP-sis)**

Perennial plants of the Pea Family, with  
a number of lupine-like plants having ra-  
cemes of yellow flowers. Easily grown in  
light soil, best in open sunny position and  
are useful in the border.

—**caroliniana.** THER-1. Pkt. 15c  
Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers,  
resembling one of Lupinus, 3 ft., June-July.  
HP.

**THUNBERGIA**  
(thun-BUR-ji-ah)

Clock-vine. A genus of some 75 species  
of tender climbers from tropical regions  
(Acanthaceae Family). Several are green-  
house plants, and they can be set outdoors  
for summer flowering where they do  
nicely. In the warmer parts of the U.S.  
they can be grown outdoors. Start seed  
early indoors.

—**alata.** THUN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Black Eyed Susan. Mixed. Twining  
8 ft. perennial often grown as an annual  
in the GH; flowers buff with a dark  
purple throat; tender in the N.

—**krasana.** THUN-3. Pkt. 50c  
A slender climber with attractive white  
flowers, 1½ in. across.

—**Choice Mixed.** THUN-2x. Pkt. 20c

**THYMOPHYLLA**

—**lenuilobica.** THPH-1. Pkt. 20c  
Dahlgren Daisy. Pretty overblooming  
plant grown as an annual, 1½ ft. tall,  
passed for close edgings, bedding or rock  
garden filler. Myriads of tiny daisy-  
blossoms in a gold tone, over mounds of  
aromatic fern-foliage; sow early, 6-in.  
tall. Also grown as a perennial pot plant.

**THYMUS (TY-mus)**

Thyme. Aromatic plants with a pro-  
fusion of small flowers in summer. All  
like sunny dry locations and are easily  
grown from seed which germinate readily;  
in heavy soils they are liable to winter  
kill.

—**languinosum.** THYM-5. Pkt. 35c

—**mastechinus.** THYM-1. Pkt. 30c  
Highly aromatic from the Sierra Nevada.

—**serpyllum.** THYM-3. Pkt. 25c

—**languinosum.** THYM-3L. Pkt. 30c  
Leaves and flowers gray.

—**serpyllum album.** THYM-2. Pkt. 25c  
White-flowered variety of the familiar  
Creeping Thyme, for carpeting paths in  
rock garden, or between slabs in crazy  
paving; can be walked on without damage.  
HP, 2".

—**lenuiloba.** THYM-4. Pkt. 20c

**TULBAGHIA**

Plant of the Lily family, with urn- or saucer-shaped flowers in umbels; tender. N. fine for window plants.

**—violacea.** TULB-1. Pkt. 25c  
Beautiful umbels of clear mauve flowers on 24" stems, in S. nearly always in bloom.

**TULIPA (TEW-li-pah)**

There are great many wild species of Tulips that are greatly admired by fanciers, especially for the rock garden, and some of these have been used in breeding the newer strains of border varieties. Many of the species are rather small in both plant and flower but some have the largest and most brilliant blooms of the entire genus, with some having several flowers to the stem. Seed requires several weeks to germinate and should be sown early in pots or carefully prepared seed beds, several years are generally required for the bulbs to reach bloom size, but in this way a collection of rare and expensive kinds can be acquired at little expense.

**—biflora.** TULP-2. Pkt. 50c  
A small early species for R. G. each stem bearing 3-4 small star-like flowers in white or yellow; easily grown from seed. S. 10", HB.

**—asia species.** TULP-7. Pkt. 20c  
Seed comes to us from Austrian botanic garden.

**—chrysantha.** TULP-4. Pkt. 50c  
A fine choice small species for RG or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems. HB, 8".

**—kaufmanniana.** Mixed. TULP-5. Pkt. 40c  
Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

**—aprengerii.** TULP-3. Pkt. 75c  
Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower.

**—speciosa.** TULB-1. Pkt. 35c  
Unidentified species from S. Rhodesia.

**—stellata.** TULP-1. Pkt. 50c  
Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base; close to level 2. clausiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun. Can be fine for rock garden or border. HB, 6-10 inches.

**—uranifolia.** TULP-6. Pkt. 50c  
A rare species.

**TUNICA (TUN-ik-ah)**

Herbaceous wiry stemmed annuals and perennials similar in growth to Dianthus, but smaller; grown as edging plants or in rock.

**—sanitragia.** TUNI-2. Pkt. 20c  
Tunic Flower, Coat Flower. Hardy perennials to 10", tufted and spreading; flowers rose, 1/4" across, summer.

**UNIOLA (eu-NY-oh-lah)**

Spike Grass. Native perennial grasses. Some species are grown as ornamental grasses.

**—latifolia.** UNIO-1. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial, 5-ft., pretty in the border.

**URSINIA (ur-SIN-i-ah)**

Mostly hardy annuals having daisy-like flowers in orange shades on long wiry stems standing 2-3 ft. above low tufts of finely cut foliage; plants bloom profusely in mid-summer to late fall making a colorful addition to the sunny border; they can be potted up for winter bloom indoors.

**—anthoides.** USIN-1. Pkt. 15c  
Jewels-of-the-Veldt, orange flowers with deep purple centers, 1-2 ft.

**—New Hybrid.** USIN-4. Pkt. 20c  
Many new colors.

**—Aurora.** USIN-3. Pkt. 20c  
Brilliant orange with a crimson zone.

**—cactifolia.** USIN-6. Pkt. 25c  
Yellow or orange flowers, comes from S. Rhodesia.

**—pulchra compacta.** USIN-7. Pkt. 25c  
Annual branching to 2 ft. flower heads yellow or orange, 2" across, rays spotted brownish purple at the base.

**—Hybrids.** USIN-2. Pkt. 15c  
Pretty yellow and orange shades.

**VACCINIUM (vak-SIN-i-um)**

Deciduous shrubs and trees native of the colder parts even to the Arctic Circle; it included plants known as Blueberry, Cranberry, Cowberry, Wortleberry, etc. Some are grown for their ornamental foliage and others for their fruit. They are easily grown from seed and require a lime free soil, thriving best in a sandy, moist peat soil.

**—donicum.** VACC-1. Pkt. 25c

**VALERIANA**

(vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)

Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden cut or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are excellent hardy border plants.

**—rubra.** Mixed. VAL-1. Pkt. 15c  
Perennial alpine species in white, rose and dark red.

**—officinalis.** Mixed. VAL-9x. Pkt. 15c  
Garden Heliotrope. An old time garden favorite, growing about 4 ft. high with pink, white and red flowers, fragrant; a fine garden border plant, HP.

**—White.** VAL-9W. Pkt. 15c

**—Carmine.** VAL-9M. Pkt. 15c

**—Red.** VAL-9R. Pkt. 15c

**VANDA (VAN-dah)**

Beautiful tropical epiphytic orchids, having long slender stems of fragrant white, lilac, blue or pinkish flowers, usually with sacs or pouches; they require a high temperature and humid atmosphere during the growing period during the winter and a drier and cooler place and exposed to the sun. See Catalog.

**—caerulea.** VAND-1. Pkt. \$1.00  
Blue Orchid. Light blue flowers, 4 inches long in erect racemes, 18 inches tall from the Himalayas.

**VELTHEIMIA (velt-HY-mi-ah)**

Bulbous plants of Lily family with sword-like foliage in basal rosettes and tubular trumpet flowers in dense terminal clusters. Easy culture, in greenhouse in N. or outdoors in S. Rich fibrous soil with charcoal and sand best for growing the bulb.

**—viridifolia.** VELT-1. Pkt. 25c  
Vel, adapted for pot culture; 40-60 red trumpet flowers 1 1/2" long; ideal rock garden plant in mild sections.

**VENDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)**

Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the Arctotis; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart in sunshine and well drained soil.

**—decurrens.** VNID-2. Pkt. 15c  
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.

**—fastuosum.** Golden Orange. VNID-2. Pkt. 20c  
Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2-ft.

**—Hybrids.** VNID-3. Pkt. 20c  
Double rowed Daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black. 2-ft.

**VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)**

Thrives in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus Celast, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the back yard of the hardy border.

**—Harkness Hybrid.** VEB-2. Pkt. 20c  
A pretty sulphur-yellow.

**—paniculatum alba.** VEB-2. Pkt. 35c

**—phoeniceum Hybrids.** VEB-1. Pkt. 15c

Grows 5-ft. flowers with prominent purple stems. The hybrids are beautiful and come in a varied combination. Perennial.

**VERONICA (ve-ROH-i-kah)**

Annuals and perennials highly useful in the border and rock garden; hardy, free flowering, thrive in an open sunny position or light shade, easily grown from seed.

**—pedata rosea.** VERO-7. Pkt. 40c  
Plant with woolly leaves and soft pink flowers, in HP.

**—Godfreyana.** VERO-10. Pkt. 25c

**—Hybrid Sky Blue.** VERO-HYB. Pkt. 20c

**—maritima.** VERO-M2. Pkt. 15c  
Blue flowers in dense racemes; HP to 2 ft.

**—pectinata rosea.** VERO-P1. Pkt. 20c  
Prostrate HP, flowers deep blue with white center in many flowered racemes.

**—repens.** VERO-R1. Pkt. 20c  
A creeping moss-like perennial; rose or bluish flowers in small racemes.

**—saturata.** VERO-S. Pkt. 25c  
Low carpeting plant for planting between blocks of path, or for rougher parts of the RG; dark scalloped leaves and generous heads of blue flowers. TP, 3".

**—spicata enziama.** VERO-2. Pkt. 15c  
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes. 1 1/2 ft. perennial.

**—nana alba.** VERO-9. Pkt. 30c

**—Blus Shades.** VERO-SSB. Pkt. 15c

**—spicata.** Mixed. VERO-8x. Pkt. 15c

**VERBENA**

Perennial in the South but grown as hardy annuals in the North, sowing seeds indoors and transplanting outdoors in May, 1-ft. apart, or seeds can be sown direct in April. Colors pink, rose, red, lavender, blue, purple and white, thriving in poor soil and withstanding drought well.

**HORTENSIS (Garden Verbena).****Mammoth Flowering Strain:**

**—Daneborg.** VERB-2D. Pkt. 15c  
Scarlet with white eye, showy.

**—Ema.** VERB-2E. Pkt. 15c  
Large trusses of intense geranium red.

**—Lavender Glory.** VERB-2L. Pkt. 15c  
Pretty shade of lavender with cream eyes.

**—Luminosa.** VERB-2Lm. Pkt. 15c  
Pink shaded to salmon.

**—Sutton's Pink.** VERB-2SP. Pkt. 15c  
A splendid salmon pink in nice shaped flowers.

**—Beauty of Oxford.** VERB-2BO. Pkt. 15c  
Hybrids, a beautiful giant strain in shades of rose-pink to rose-red, brightest, crossed from plants with the florets 1-in. across.

**—Mammoth Mixed.** VERB-2X. Pkt. 15c  
Best for mass display in the border, seed germinate in 10 days.

**—Gigantea Mixed.** VERB-1. Pkt. 15c;  
1/4 oz. 90c

This strain should not be confused with the ordinary Verbena; both the trusses and leaves are much larger and the plants decidedly more vigorous. Most of the varieties in this strain produce more compact masses of up-standing flowers over the entire plant than any other strain.

**—compacta.** Mixed. VERB-3X. Pkt. 15c  
Grow about 6" high, compact plants.

**VARIOUS SPECIES:**

**—byssinica.** VERB-12. Pkt. 50c

**—aurelia compacta.** VERB-5. Pkt. 15c  
A new variety, dark violet-red, 10-in. high, coming end of June till frost, hardy annual.

**—purpurcarmin.** VERB-6. Pkt. 15c  
Large flowered, 15-in. tall, blooming end of May till frost, dark carmine.

**—bipinnatifida.** VERB-7. Pkt. 15c  
Blooms June till Nov. continuously in showy blue-lavender clusters; ferny, feathery foliage, usually winter hardy perennial but so quick it may be treated as an annual.

**—bonariensis.** VERB-8. Pkt. 15c  
3-ft. high, a new Swiss type, fine for cut flowers, highly recommended.

**—Tobaty Variety.** VERB-9. Pkt. 20c  
By far the best and showiest strains of this species, coming from the Arroyo Tobaty in Paraguay; compared with the usual strains of this species, it is more floriferous, the trusses heavier, more massive and compact; blooming season covers several months, color soft bluish-lavender; spectacular in the border. 3 ft.

**—maireis alba.** WAHL-1. Pkt. 20c

**—prostrata.** VERB-15. Pkt. 40c

**—erinodius type.** VERB-10. Pkt. 15c  
Heat resisting plant spreading into a fine carpet, violet flowers.

**—rigida.** VERB-18. Pkt. 20c  
Purple flowers in dense spikes 1-3" long; 1-2 ft., HP.

**VERNONIA (ver-NOH-ni-ah)**

Ironweed. Perennial plant in N. and tropical trees and shrubs in S. They are used as plants in the border and do best in good rich soil.

**—glabra.** VERN-1. Pkt. 50c  
A herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, deep blue Cornflower-like flowers, shrubby, 1-2 ft., long stems and a good cut flower.

will stand some frost; a very pretty species.

**—karooensis.** VERN-1. Pkt. 50c  
From S. Africa, herbaceous, bushy, small bright purple Cornflowers on thin branched stems; a rather dainty plant 1-2 ft. tall; sun, drought resistant.

**—maffei.** VERN-2. Pkt. 50c  
A sky-blue Cornflower, a lovely color, from S. Rhodesia; a large plant, sun, flowers in autumn.

**VERBESINA**

**—enceloides.** VEB-1. Pkt. 20c  
40-in. Butter Daisy. A showy and easy annual, quick from seed, that doesn't seem to know when to stop blooming. Big buff-yellow daisies with wide fringed petals and tufted cushion centers, yellow also. It cuts.

**VIBURNUM (vy-EUR-num)**

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, they are among the most ornamental and useful shrubs and make good shrubby plants in the shrub border. Their foliage is especially beautiful in the fall; flowers are showy and followed by attractive fruits. Sow seeds in wire tray or stratify them when received.

**—coriaceum.** VIR-2. Pkt. 25c  
Tall evergreen shrub or tree; 2" heads of white or pink tubular flowers followed by black fruits. Not very hardy. 30 ft.

**—erubescens.** VIR-1. Pkt. 25c

**—fragrans.** VIR-6. Pkt. 50c

**—nerosum.** VIR-4. Pkt. 25c

**—specios.** VIR-2. Pkt. 15c

**—stellatum.** VIR-3. Pkt. 25c

**—residifolia.** VIDO-1. Pkt. 50c  
Straggly plant with narrow leaves, small bright yellow globular flower heads, fine for mass plantings. From S. Rhodesia.

**VINCA ROSEA (VIN-kah)**

Madagascar Periwinkle is a tender perennial grown in the North as an annual. It is a good garden subect with rosy-purple flowers and used in parks as a bedding plant with good effect; sow seeds early in a warm greenhouse and try to transplant several times before setting out. Sun or partial shade.

**—Pure White.** VINC-2. Pkt. 10c

**—Crimson.** VINC-3. Pkt. 10c

**—White with pink eye.** VINC-5. Pkt. 15c

**—Soft Pink.** VINC-6. Pkt. 15c

**—Bright Crimson.** VINC-7. Pkt. 15c

**—Rose.** VINC-8. Pkt. 15c

**—Mixed.** VINC-4X. Pkt. 10c

**VIOLA**

The genus includes a number of species of small, mostly perennial, plants having attractive blue, white, lavender or yellow spurred flowers in early spring or summer. The Pansy is the best known (see Pansy). Violets are second in popularity. All are propagated by seeds. They like sunshine but not the hot kind.

**CORNUTA:** Flower with very long spur, and called Tufted Pansies or the garden Viola. They are very pretty for edging the border or growing under trees. Grow very much as you would Pansies.

**—Arkwright Ruby.** VIOL-2AR. Pkt. 25c  
Rich crimson with dark eye.

**—Bicolor.** VIOL-1. Pkt. 25c  
(V. papilion). Light violet-blue, very pretty.

**—Blaua Schonheit.** VIOL-3. Pkt. 25c  
A new large German variety in pure clear blue, highly recommended.

**—Blue Gem.** VIOL-2BG. Pkt. 25c  
Jersey Gem. A compact growing, violet-blue color, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

**—Chantrellyand.** VIOL-2CL. Pkt. 25c  
Pure apricot and very free blooming.

**—White Gem.** VIOL-2WG. Pkt. 25c

**—Gem Varieties, Mixed.** VIOL-2GX. Pkt. 25c

All compact growing plants in all the violet colors.

**—Gustave Wermig.** VIOL-2GW. Pkt. 25c  
Long stemmed, violet-blue.

**—Ilona.** VIOL-2LO. Pkt. 25c  
Pretty wine-red.

**—King Henry I.** VIOL-2KH. Pkt. 25c  
Deep violet with heavenly blue center and bright yellow eyes.

**—Lord Nelson.** VIOL-2LN. Pkt. 25c  
Very large flowered violet-purple.

**—Lutea splendens.** VIOL-2LS. Pkt. 25c  
Large flowered, golden yellow.

**—Papilio.** VIOL-2PB. Pkt. 25c  
Light blue with white spots.

**—Yellow.** VIOL-2PY. Pkt. 25c

**—Pluck.** VIOL-2PL. Pkt. 25c  
Upper half purple, lower half yellow, very pretty.

**—Thuringia.** VIOL-2TH. Pkt. 25c  
Dark blue with white eye.

**—Scotch Strains.** VIOL-2SS. Pkt. 25c  
Choicest and newest bedding hybrids, especially valued for beds.

**—Orange Triumph.** VIOL-4. Pkt. 25c  
A new blend of new colors in Violets.

**—Above Varieties Blended.** VIOL-6X. Pkt. 20c

**—Nigra, Black Imp.** VIOL-7. Pkt. 25c  
Quaint little pansy-flowers that seem to have been nipped from black velvet, exceedingly floriferous, comes true from seed, 3 months to bloom; treat as an annual.

**—S. & G. Special Blend.** VIOL-10. Pkt. 25c  
This is the best blend of Violets grown by one of our Netherlands growers and of which they highly recommend.

**—W-F Special Blend.** VIOL-11. Pkt. 35c  
Pkt. 25c

This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixtures of Violets we have ever seen. The bright shades of soft color of red, yellow, blue and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched make this a supreme mixture.

**—V. odorata:**

The Sweet, Garden or Florist Violet. Grown in the N. in cold frames or in cool greenhouses, for winter or early spring flowers. The single sorts can be naturalized at the edge of a woodland.

**—The Carr.** VIOL-3TC. Pkt. 25c  
Large flowered blue.

**—superbiflora.** VIOL-3SM. Pkt. 25c  
Sweet Periwinkle. Blue flowers.

**V. SPECIES:**

**—adunca.** VIOL-15. Pkt. 25c  
Woodland plant, with big egg-shaped leaves and flowers varying from violet to white. HP, 6".

**—aetolica saxatilis.** VIOL-A2. Pkt. 35c  
Exquisite saxatilis with tiny soft yellow flowers, 2" high.

**—aetaria rosea.** VIOL-A7. Pkt. 50c

A pink variety of this species, 4" tall.

**—bellidifolia.** VIOL-16. Pkt. 50c  
A small one from the Rockies, for shade garden or shady RG; violet petals, the lower lighter and purple-veined. HP, 3".

**—douglasii.** VIOL-14. Pkt. 50c  
Pretty rock garden Viola with yellow flowers and purple reverses; gritty loams, sun, 4" tall. HP.

**—elegans.** VIOL-E3. Pkt. 35c  
Alpine species with rosy-red flowers, 3", best treated as biennial.

**—glabella.** VIOL-17. Pkt. 25c  
A western shade-lover with heart-shaped leaves and big yellow violets. HP, 6".

**—halli.** VIOL-18. Pkt. 50c  
One of the finest of violets, to be grown in sun, gravelly soil, preferably in RG; leaves very finely cut; flowers have 2 upper petals purple, lower 3 yellow. HP, 6".

**—montanaensis.** VIOL-M6. Pkt. 35c  
A new color with soft blue flowers; very early, 2".

**—purpurea.** VIOL-P13. Pkt. 25c

**—saxatilis.** VIOL-12. Pkt. 25c  
Davies Strain, Johnny-Jump-Up. Color selections of Viola saxatilis. Little "pansy" flowers in extraordinary profusion from late spring to late autumn. Range of color variation exceedingly wide, not easy to find two plants with flowers alike. This strain seems to withstand summer heat better than do Johnny-Jump-Up strains selected from Viola tricolor. Best treated as Annual.

**—prunosa.** VIOL-19. Pkt. 50c  
Yellow flowers, similar to V. nuttallii; for sunny open places in R. G. HP, 4".

**—sarmatosa (V. sempervirens).** VIOL-20. Pkt. 50c  
An evergreen species from the West Coast, with yellow flowers. HP, 6".

**—sempervirens.** VIOL-S3. Pkt. 25c  
Decumbent; yellow short spurred flowers.

**—Blend of all Violets.** VIOL-13X. Pkt. 20c  
This is made up of all the above and other varieties.

**VIRGINIA STOCKS.** See Malcomia.

**VISCARIA (vis-CAR-i-ah)**

Start indoors in March or April, germinating them warm and in light.

**—nana compacta, Fiery Red.** VISC-9. Pkt. 10c

**—nobilis.** VISC-9. Pkt. 20c

**—oculata, Loyalty.** VISC-8. Pkt. 10c  
Graceful plants 1-ft. high bearing during the summer large showy brilliant flowers each with a dark center.



rose margin.  
—rehamm.  
ZANT-2. Pkt. 50c

**VITEX (VY-tek)**

Grown for their showy flowers late in season, shrubs and trees and few hardy in the N.  
—abrus-castus. VITX-1. Pkt. 30c

**VESICARIA (Ves-ik-KAY-ree-uh)**

Bladder Pod. Perennial herbs from Europe, grown for their inflated pods and yellow flowers.  
—gracca. VESI-1. Pkt. 35c

Flowers orange yellow, native of Greece.

**ZEA (ZEE-ah)**

Commonly known as corn, but those here listed are mainly ornamental sorts. See also under Corn.

—gigantea quadricolor perfecta.

Rainbow Corn. A variety of Z. japonica, and taller, leaves longitudinally striped with yellow, white or pink; kernels colored.

—gracillima variegata. ZEA-3. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Corn with narrow variegated leaves, kernels colored.

—japonica. ZEA-3. Pkt. 25c

More dwarf type of ornamental corn; the leaves being longitudinally striped with yellow, white or pink.

**ZEPHYRANTHES**

(zef-i-RAN-theez)

Zephyrily. Belonging to Amoryllis Family, narrow strap-shaped leaves, and funnel-shaped flowers on erect stems. The Rain-lily belongs to this genus and all should be planted more. They are beautiful and useful; there are many different forms, and some are hardy enough for the North, although the bulbs should be lifted in the fall and handled like Gladiolus.

—sulphurea. ZEPH-1. Pkt. 50c

Seed comes from India and is ready during August; sow when fresh.

**ZYGADENUS (zig-ah-DEE-nus)**

Tufts of grassy leaves and sprays of white or greenish stars; variable in size and some species are poisonous if eaten; likes rather moist sunny places.

—gramineus. ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf alpine species for RG; soft cream flowers, 6", HP.

**ZINNIAS**

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should not be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, either they will produce more robust growth and also will produce more flowers if they can be planted where they are to remain and when the seedlings are 3-4 in. tall, thinned out to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than merely sprinkling them. Dig a little trench along side the rows and let the water run slowly for several hours so that it will seep down deep into the soil and make the plant food available for the plants throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this method you will have to water zinnias only once every two weeks or so, it gives a stronger, healthier plant and saves on the water bill.

**DAHLIA-FLOWERED**

These were introduced in 1919 and since that time all the best colors have been included. The plants are 2½-3 ft. tall, very robust and bearing many strong stems of fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type Dahlia.

—Canary Bird. ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Rich canary yellow color.

—Crimson Monarch. ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c;

Very large flowered deep crimson.

—Dream. ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Most unusual deep rosy lavender.

—Exquisite. ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Light rose with a deep rose center.

—Illumination. ZIN-2LM. Pkt. 15c

Deep rose self, one of the best.

—Golden Dawa. ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

The best rich golden yellow.

—Golden State. ZIN-2GS. Pkt. 15c

Beautiful golden yellow.

—Luminosa. ZIN-2LU. Pkt. 15c

Large bright pink flowers.

—Meteor. ZIN-2MT. Pkt. 15c

Rich red, darkest of the reds.

—Orion. ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson and gold.

—Polar Bear. ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Large creamy white.

—Royal Purple. ZIN-2RP. Pkt. 15c

—Will Rogers. ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A lovely brilliant scarlet red.

—Mixed. ZIN-2X. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c

**GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA**

These were introduced in 1928 and have rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower; the flowers are large and flat giving a graceful effect.

—Brightness. ZIN-3BT. Pkt. 15c

Bright pink.

—Cherry Queen. ZIN-3CQ. Pkt. 15c

Bright cherry-rose.

—Crimson Queen. ZIN-3MQ. Pkt. 15c

—Enchantress. ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Pretty light rose with deep rose center.

—Golden Queen. ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c;

Golden yellow.

—Grandeur. ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Lavender Queen. ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c;

Deep rosy lavender.

—Miss Willmott. ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c;

Large flowers of soft rich pink.

—Orange Queen. ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c;

Golden orange.

—Purity. ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Deep white in any Zinnia.

—Rose Queen. ZIN-3RQ. Pkt. 15c

Striking deep rose.

—Scarlet Queen. ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c;

Glowing deep scarlet.

—Mixed. ZIN-XX. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c

This is a high class blend of varieties.

# Gladiolus Species

One of our readers at the Ontario Agricultural College writes that he is interested in studying the genetics and breeding possibilities of the different species of the genus Gladiolus. He, therefore, is anxious to secure as many as possible of the species so as to make the necessary genetical and cytological studies.

It seems to us that this is a worthy project for the Gladiolus enthusiast. We have been pleased to forward those we have and if any of our readers are interested, we would be pleased to either forward bulbs or seed.

**GET EVERY ISSUE**

12 ISSUES \$1.00

—Howard's Giants. ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c;

A striking new large flowered crested cutting zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia flowered and Harmony types. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall and the flowers large. They come about 80% crested.

—Cactus-Flowered Giants. ZIN-24.

Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

This is an improved Fantasy type with flowers averaging 4½ in. across, plants 30 in. tall.

—Super Giants, Mixed. ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type with large well formed flowers in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

—Harmony Type. ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.40

Scabious-Flowered, plants 2½-3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Bright shades including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.

—Fantasy Type:

Petals are long, curved and pointed, resembling those of the night flowering cactus. flowers are 4 in. across and 2 in. deep. This strain includes Star Dust and other colors.

—Gold Dust. ZIN-4GD. Pkt. 15c

A new variety in golden orange.

—Melody. ZIN-4ML. Pkt. 15c

Orange lavender.

—Orange Lady. ZIN-4OL. Pkt. 15c

New deep bright orange.

—Star Dust. ZIN-4SD. Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow, "All-American, 37."

—White Light. ZIN-4WL. Pkt. 15c

"All-American '38."

—Mixed Fantasy. ZIN-4X. Pkt. 15c

—Super Fantasy. ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.00

Flowers are 3 in. in diameter, shaggy petaled and on long stems, making excellent cut flowers. They are strikingly beautiful.

**LILLIPUT, POM POM**

They are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flowers use; the flowers are small, compact and symmetrical, on strong stems 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has beautifully formed double flowers.

—Black Ruby. ZIN-39. Pkt. 15c

—Canary Gem. ZIN-5CG. Pkt. 15c

—Crimson Gem. ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c;

Dainty Gem. ZIN-27. Pkt. 15c;

A new dainty bicolored rose, pretty.

—Golden Gem. ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c;

Beautiful golden orange color.

—Golden Orange. ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c;

Lilac Gem. ZIN-5LG. Pkt. 15c

—Pink Gem. ZIN-5PG. Pkt. 15c

—Purple Gem. ZIN-5UG. Pkt. 15c

—Rosebud. ZIN-5RB. Pkt. 15c

—Scarlet Gem. ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c;

Salmon Rose. ZIN-38. Pkt. 15c

—Valencia. ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Burnt orange.

—Pastel Shades. ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c;

Tom Thumb. ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c

Plants 6-8 in. tall, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type. Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plants and border use.

—Cupid, Tiny Tim. ZIN-TT. Pkt. 15c

6" high, splendid little Zinnias for bedding or border.

—Elegance pumila. ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c;

oz. \$1.10

Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and Come Again type, in the best pasted shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color and more fully bodied than ordinary types, and include many autumn tints of bronze, golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy yellows, soft flesh tones and salmons.

Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across, rounded in shape and on stems of good cutting length. For best results sow seed where they are to grow in moderately enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days continuing thruout the summer.

—Incaris. ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c

ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flowering single; orange, light yellow stripes, dark center; pretty for edging, etc., 1-ft.

—Haegeema. ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c

Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers, having a charm all their own; effective for bedding, making a brilliant display yet having stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Contains many attractive colors and combinations. 1-1½ foot.

—gracillima. ZIN-37. Pkt. 15c

Double (coccinea), Red Riding Hood. Compact form and covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers, 1-in. across; they are effective in the border or would make a beautiful hedge, 1-ft.

—dahceflora. ZIN-40. Pkt. 15c

This species is from India, double flowers, pale yellow and the seed is rather fluffy and not like common Zinnias; we have no further description at this time.

—CREEPING ZINNIA.

See Sanvitalia procumbens.

## • IN THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 1)

oil plantings and at his age, 91 years, this was an exceptional undertaking; his accident must have disappointed him greatly and we trust he will recover quickly.

While here he mentioned his time at college and had recently come across a notice from a bank in Grand Haven, Mich., advising him that his note for \$10.00 would be coming due on such a date. This \$10.00, or to be exact, \$9.00, for \$1.00 interest was taken out first, was the money Dr. Bailey started college on. Many of our leaders had such experiences and they earned their education, something a great many students are not doing today, and we wonder if the present conditions are not wrong.

**Subscriptions**

The charge for the Catalog has been \$1.00 for 12 issues; this is below the cost of printing and mailing and we shall soon have to increase this price to \$2.00. If you wish every copy, please send in \$1.00 so that none will be missed; we cannot send back issues.

There is an increase of 8 pages this month and in the next issue, there will be considerable information on the germination of seeds: a new suggestion on flower growing in the small back year, that should help the small grower considerably. We have many items on perennials which will appear before the summer perennial planting begins and any of these issues should be worth \$1.00. Each month many names are dropped from the mailing list, where nothing has been heard for a year; if we do not want to drop any name if it is an interested one, but expenses force these doings.

**Gladiolus species**

One of our friends in Canada, is starting experimental investigation on Gladiolus species and would like to secure as many of them as possible. If any of our readers are growing any of the hardy species we would appreciate hearing from them and trust they can spare a bulb or two for this work at the Ontario Experiment Station at Guelph.

**Vacciniums**

Dr. Corbin of Portland, Ore., wishes several species of this flower many of which we happen not to have at present. We would appreciate hearing from any of our readers who are growing them as well as Fautheria humifusa, Gaylussacia in species.

**African Violets**

At last this seed has come thru and Mrs. Irene Friedman of Burbank, Calif., expresses her pleasure in receiving her seed, saying, "I received the African Violet seed and it was worth waiting for for they are already coming up after about 5 days planting." We expect to have seed of another kind soon.

**Many New Seeds**

There has been added many hundred new seed listings this month and we trust you will check them carefully. In many kinds, there has been a quite extended list in colors added, so many readers wishing separate colors, rather than mixtures. In every case, they represent the best strains, and are grown by the best flower seed breeders. Please order as early as possible, so as to avoid the rush period, when it sometimes is impossible to get the orders out promptly.

**Mulching your Plants**

The winter, at least here in Michigan, has been warm and then cold, and so much so, that late planted seedlings will be heaved out of the ground, unless they have been mulched. If you did not protect your seedlings this fall, check them over and if they are out of the soil they should be covered at once, so as to save them and as soon as the soil thaws, the plants should be pressed back into the soil. Be careful in mulching Dianthus, they won't stand being covered up.

**Gourds**

Too few are growing this interesting vine. If you have young folks that will interest them as plant that will interest them as well the Gourds. Now that we are

## Chirita Report

My last seed order included a package of Chirita which was marked species, so the seed was planted June 22nd. It came up in less than two weeks (use a reading or magnifying glass to see seedlings). They now have their second and third pair of leaves and are still miniatures, so I will carefully move a few into small pots. and put a dozen or so into large pots so they won't dry out easily. I use large square or oblong jars such as coffee and mayonnaise come in, and put a layer of sand and peat in the bottom, then a layer of baked leaf mold for the seed bed. Moisten carefully so it will not be soggy and then sprinkle seed on the top. Just press it in gently and keep in a warm place until the seed germinates. Directions were given in "The Home Garden" December 1947 issue for this method to plant Saintpaulia seed. I have found it fine for Gloxinia, Petunia and the finer Primula seed also.

I find your seed list cultural directions very interesting and useful. (Mrs.) Frank H. McKay, (Wash.)

getting seed from Europe, the assortment of varieties are larger and with the many hybrids that also appear, there is no limit to the "finds" in a single planting. More about cultural direction in a future issue.

**Orchid Cultures**

We have gone to considerable expense in making up these cultures, but there has been considerable difficulty in getting the cultures delivered. About 75% or better of the tubes get such rough handling that the agar is broken loose from the tube. Until some method can be worked out so that this will be prevented, we do not expect to make any more shipments, rather than disappoint our customers as the last shipments have. We would like to hear from anyone having practical experience in shipping orchid cultures.

## • GLADWYNE

(Continued from Page 1)

column. You may notice, too, that several species have been discontinued this month due to the seed supply running out; we are sorry for this, but hope that by next season we can have them all back in the list.

# FLOWER SEED BLENDS

**FLOWER SEED MIXTURES**

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasing to be gotten from these mixtures is to sow them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be transplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same group for planting and then too the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some species in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

**ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.**

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00

Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to tell the seeds apart.

**CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.**

MIX-7. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c

A choice blend of native Californian wild flowers, containing many different kinds; for general planting.

**CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.**

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00

A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly, in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, thin plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

**HARDY BORDER BLEND.**

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50

Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden.

**SUCCULENT PLANT MIXTURE.**

MIX-SP. Pkt. 15c

Made up of many different succulent plants, mostly from the western U.S. Blend growing the transplanted plants in a row till they reach a size suitable for the permanent border.

## Welursschia Midabillis

We list this month a rather rare plant from Africa of which Dr. Abraham A. Bernhardt, M. D., of Brooklyn, writes as follows: "It is an indoor plant of the succulent type, to be kept on the dry side and in full sun. It would be safe to grow it outdoors in frost free regions, with good drainage and where rainfall is at a minimum."

It is classed as a tree, the oldest specimens having a woody trunk that rises a little over a foot above the ground and measures several feet in circumference. The leaves are very long and wide, undulating at times and last the full life of the plant.

This plant is mainly for mild dry climates or in the North, under glass. It is a very odd plant and belongs to the primitive types because it bears cones like the Cycad.

We have some seed of the East African plant and for those having some glass it would be an odd plant for your collection.

## • IRIS

(Continued from Page 1)

perverse western American species, the seedlings will prosper far more than will purchased plants.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb.  
 73 days. Sweet, erect plant, p  
 fruits  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, top s  
 (Continued on Next Page)



dark green turning to bright crimson; a very popular sweet variety and grown in large quantities.

**Baby King** Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50  
68 days. Sweet, erect, profligate, fruits 5 by 3 inches, 3-lobed tapering, dark green, turning to deep red. A fine variety.

**Short Med Chili** Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$5.50  
82 days. Plant low and spreading, productive, fruits erect, conical and very hot; color light green changing to bright red; used for making pepper sauce.

**PUMPKINS**  
Plant pumpkins at corn planting time, so that they will not be touched by any frost. Plant in hills 6-8 ft. each way. If you wish to cultivate both ways or they can be planted in 8 ft. rows, growing 2-3 plants every 3-4 feet. Cover seed 1 inch. Pkt. will plant about 5 hills; oz. 25 hills.

**Connecticut Field** Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25  
110 days. Fruits 12 by 14 inches, hard, smooth, ribbed, deep orange, flesh yellow. A very popular variety especially in the corn belt and a large producer.

**Green Striped Cushaw** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25  
110 days. Fruits 20 inches long, 10 thru large part with a tapering crooked neck ending in a ball. Color light green with white striping, intermingled. This is a very popular in the Ohio Valley and southwards, a large yielder.

**Large Cheese** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25  
110 days. Fruits are 6 by 10 inches, flat, cream color, flesh deep orange. This is a popular canning and pie variety.

**Small Sugar or Pie** Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45  
110 days. Fruits are 8 by 10 inches, skin hard, smooth, ribbed, thick flesh, deep yellow. This is the best all around variety and especially for the home garden where they are wanted for pies.

**RADISH**  
Radishes can be sown the first in the spring and should be followed every 10-15 days by other plantings so as to have fresh, tender roots at all times. The small globe varieties are best for early planting but for summer growth the longer types are better. The winter radishes are excellent and should be tried in every garden, requiring a cool season for their growth, they should be planted in early summer for fall use or mid-summer for late fall; thin these to 3 inches apart. Pkt. will sow 20 ft. oz. 100 ft.

**Crimson Giant** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00  
28 days. Large globular roots 1 1/2 in. thru, bright crimson color and remarkably tender for a good period.

**French Breakfast** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20  
25 days. Root oblong, thick at bottom, 1 1/2 by 3/4 inches, blunt, scarlet with white tip, flesh white, will not stand after maturity.

**Long Black Spanish** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.05  
58 days. Roots 7 inches long and 2 thru, skin black, flesh white, and one of the best winter r type radishes.

**Scarlet Globe** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00  
23 days. Medium top, roots round to oval, bright scarlet, tops about 4 inches tall; best type for early planting.

**Scarlet Turnip White Tip** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00  
26 days. Also called Sparkler. Roots ball shaped, scarlet with the tip white, flesh white, very popular variety, for all day uses.

**White Icicle** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c  
27 days. Roots 5 1/2 inches long tapering to a point, is the best for summer growing and will stand a reasonable long time. Skin and flesh white.

**RUTA BAGA**  
Rutabaga or Swede Turnips require a long season. These turnips and should be grown as a fall crop; sow seeds from early to mid-summer in rows 1 1/2-2 ft. apart, covering seed 1/2 inch and thinning to stand 6-8 inches apart in the row. Pkt. will sow 50 ft. oz. 250 ft.

**American Purple Top** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c  
90 days. Roots 5 inches thru, top-shaped with small neck, skin yellow with purple top, flesh light yellow. The most popular variety.

**SALISBY or OYSTER PLANT**  
Salisbury is a quickly grown and such a delicious vegetable that it should be in every garden. Sow the seed in rows 1 1/2 ft. apart, very early in the spring, covering the seed about 1/2 inch deep and when seedlings are 2 in. high thin to stand 4 inches apart. The roots can be used late in the fall, stored for winter use or they can be left in the ground over the winter and dug real early in the spring. Delicious when used in soups, pan-fried, fritters, sliced or mashed or fried same as Parsnips. The flavor is much like that of oysters. Pkt. will sow 20 feet; oz. 100 ft.

**Sandwich Island Mammoth** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$3.90  
120 days. Smooth thick roots 9 inches long with shoulders 1 1/2 in. diameter, flesh white and of the very best quality.

**SPINACH**  
Spinach is one of the very best greens and should be in every garden. It is also excellent for quick freezing. It grows best in the cool part of the season, early spring or late fall. It can be grown either broadcast or in rows, 18-24 in. apart, covering seeds 1 inch, and thin plants to 5-6 inches apart. Make additional plantings every 10-14 days till June; for fall use plant again in August and when the winters are mild, sow in the fall with a few inches of hay or straw for very early spring crop. Pkt. plants 25 ft.; oz. 75 ft.

**Bloomdale Savoy** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c  
48 days. A quick growing curly spinach and one of the most popular for home and market. Glossy green leaves, much crinkled and very heavy texture. Valuable for spring or fall planting.

**King of Denmark** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c  
46 days. Medium smooth, broad, dark green variety, leaves slightly crumpled, exceptionally long standing.

**SQUASH—Summer Varieties**  
All squash should be planted when danger of frost is over and weather is warm, usually planted in hills 6-8 feet apart each way, leaving 3-5 seedlings per hill. The winter varieties require less space than the winter types. The summer varieties are used when immature, usually when very small and especially the White Bush Scallop. The bush varieties require less space in the garden and can be planted 4 ft. apart. Oz. will plant 50 hills. The winter varieties require a fertile soil and an oz. will plant 30 hills.

**Early Summer Crookneck** Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45  
52 days. Very popular variety, fruits 10 by 4 inches.

**Early White Bush Scallop** Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35  
50 days. The white Patty Pan or Cymal; skin creamy white, very good; use when real small.

**SQUASH—Summer and Winter**  
Acorn or Table Queen Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45  
58 days. Also called Table Queen; very dark green skin, 6-7 in. long and 4 in. in diameter. Flesh orange and a very good squash for fall and early winter use. The fruits are just right for individual servings.

**SQUASH—Winter Varieties**  
**Blue Banana** Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90  
105 days. Fruits 20 in. long by 5 in. in diameter, slate-gray color; flesh yellowish, thick and fine grained, excellent quality.

**Blue Hubbard** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85  
110 days. Fruits are large round and pointed at both ends, hard blue gray shell and excellent winter keeper and of the very best quality.

**Golden Delicieux** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10  
102 days. Fruits 11 x 8 inches, top-shaped, skin orange, flesh orange and thick; best quality.

**Green Warted Hubbard** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85  
110 days. Fruits 13 x 9 inches, pointed at each end, dark green shell, flesh orange and the very best of keepers.

**TOMATOES—Red Fruited**  
Tomatoes can be started in the hot-bed or indoors in shallow box, allowing 6-8 weeks to produce plants for setting out, which should be early in June, after danger from frost is past. Transplant the seedlings when they are 2 inches high, spacing them 2 inches in flat or they can be potted into 3 inch pots. In the corn belt seed can be planted in cold frames or directly in the out-door seed bed as early as April. Pkt. will produce 200 plants; oz. 2000. Maturity days given are field set plants to first ripe fruits; add 6-8 weeks from seed.

**Beefsteak** Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50  
80 days. Known also as Crimson Cushion, the largest red fruited tomato, scarlet red skin, sub-acid flavor, and a favorite with home gardeners.

**Bonny Best** Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.20  
66 days. Most popular second early sort for both home gardening or for market and canning; fruits scarlet, flattened globe shape, and a fine northern section variety.

**Chalks Early Jewel** Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.00  
66 days. Open spreading plant, fruits flattened, medium size, red and the first early general purpose tomato.

**Earliana** Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$7.50  
82 days. Large robust plant, red fruits, large and solid, weighing 7-8 oz. Is very resistant to heat and thus popular in the corn belt.

**Greater Baltimore** Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$5.50  
76 days. Vigorous heavy plant, resistant to blight, fruit red, medium large, semi-globe shaped, solid, the most widely used main crop tomato.

**Marglobe** Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50  
81 days. A favorite main crop tomato; fruits deep flattened, weighing 6-7 oz. It is an old favorite for the home garden and for canning, yielding large crops.

**New Stone** Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50  
88 days. Large spreading plant, fruits pink, large, flat with small seed cells. A favorite slicing sort for the home garden.

**Pritchard** Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; lb. \$5.70  
76 days. Scarlet Topper. Self topping, resistant to fusarium and nail head; fruits with thick walls, semi-globe. Popular.

**Ratgers** Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.70  
86 days. Plant large with thick stems; fruits red, globe shaped, excellent for canning; fruits ripen from the interior outward.

**Oxheart** Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00  
90 days. Fruit heart-shaped, thick flesh, meaty, pink color and with few seeds; favorite for table use.

**TOMATOES—Yellow, Orange**  
**Jubilee** Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$8.00  
90 days. Deep orange flesh, thick and mild non-acid flavor. It is a very excellent variety.

**Golden Oxheart** Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$12.00  
88 days. Fruits egg-shaped, orange in color, thick flesh and of the very best quality. This is high in vitamin C.

**TOMATOES—Small Fruited**  
**Yellow Plum** Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.50  
70 days. Fruits dwarf but with enormous amount of fruit about 1 1/2 inches through; used in preserves.

**TURNIPS**  
Turnips are very easily grown, especially when most of their growth is made in the cool part of the fall, frost even improving their flavor. Sow the Milan and collage types in the spring as soon as the soil is in shape in rows 12-15 inches apart, thinning seedlings to 3-6 inches apart and make succession plantings every two weeks. For the fall and winter crop, sow in rows or broadcast, 3 months before your first hard frost. The collage type, which is widely used, Pkt. will plant about 50 ft. oz. 250 ft.

**Purple Top Strap Leaf** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c  
46 days. White flesh, top medium small, upright, roots flat with purple top white below; most popular flat purple top turnip.

**Purple Top White Globe** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c  
57 days. This is the most popular turnip and probably planted 90% of the time. Little cluster, cover seeds 1/2 inch and after the seedlings are well started thin to 2-3 per hill. Rich, rather sandy soil is the ideal Watermelon patch. Pkt. will plant 6 hills; oz. 30 hills; 2 lbs. per acre. First thinning is in length, 2nd, distance through.

**Cole's Early** Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35  
50 days. Also called Harris Early. 10 inches long by 8 1/2 diameter, flesh red, seeds black and a top rate home garden variety, especially for North.

**Disco Queen** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25  
85 days. 15 by 12 1/2 inches, skin light green alternately striped with dark green, thin rind, tough, flesh dark pink with a few white seeds; good shipper.

**Early Mammas** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25  
85 days. Also called Russian Red, Kan-

**Good Plants Come . . .**

**Trucker's Favorite** Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.85  
75 days. Not a sugar corn but a white roasting ear type, very much planted in the South. Ears 9-10 in. long, seed white and denited, stalk 7-8 ft. tall.

**Hickory King** Pkt. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.80  
100 days. This is strictly a southern roasting ear corn, late large yielder, ears very large but 8-rowed. It is very extensively planted in the South.

**HYBRID SWEET CORN**  
The hybrid corns have a great many claims and are very popular all over the country; they seem to be more uniform, ripen more evenly and yield good. We believe, though, that the regular varieties in most cases would be equally as good if as much attention was paid to their selection and growing.

**Golden Cross Bantam** Pkt. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.30  
85 days. Most widely used of the hybrids for canning, market, freezing or home garden. Ears 7 1/2-8 1/2 in. long, 10-14 rows, stalk 6-7 ft. tall. Extra good quality.

**GARDEN PEAS**  
This is an important point in growing peas and that is they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. The wrinkled varieties are usually grown, but for the very earliest planting when danger of freezing may be had, the smooth seed varieties will stand better, where the wrinkled sorts will rot in the ground. The packets offered hold about a half pound.

**Early Alaska** Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90  
55 days. The most popular earliest smooth seeded pea; of special value where summers are short. It is excellent for canning or for the early market. Grows 2 1/2 ft. tall, and ripens very evenly. Pods are 2 1/2 in. long, medium light green.

**Little Marvel** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.10  
63 days. The outstanding early dwarf pea; grows 1 1/2 ft. tall, pods 3 in. long with 7-8 peas; is the most popular for home, market and for freezing, being the most important winter and spring shipping pea in the South.

**Improved Gradus** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20  
88 days. A tender sweet variety with large pods, 4 in. long filled with 8-10 peas, grows 3 ft. tall.

**Alderman or Telephone** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20  
74 days. This is the best variety of the tall growing peas or pole peas. Vine grows 4 1/2-6 ft., requiring support; pods 4 1/2-5 in. filled with 8-10 extra large peas, very productive and over a long season. We would especially recommend this variety where a small space only can be had for peas.

**Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.25  
65 days. Pods are cooked like snap beans when young, being stringless, brittle and succulent; if passed at this stage, they can be shelled same as the regular peas. This variety is the earliest and most popular. Pods 2 1/2-3 in. long, grows 2-2 1/2 ft., very prolific.

**Dwarf Telephone** Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20  
76 days. Also called Daisy. Plant grows 2 ft. tall, pods 4 1/2 in. long, medium light green. A stocky grower.

**Laxton Progress** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
62 days. Also called Laxtonian and Hurdredford. Has the largest pods, 4 1/2 in. long filled with 7-9 large dark green peas; vine grows 1 1/2 ft. tall. This is a very high quality variety and fine for home or market as well as freezing.

**Premium or Little Gem** Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
64 days. Grows 22 in. tall, pods 2 1/2 in. long containing 6-7 peas of best quality. This has long been a popular variety for the home garden, it being early and of high quality and dwarf growing.

**Thomas Laxton** Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
65 days. Always a heavy cropper and out-yielding many varieties; grows 2 1/2 ft. tall, pods 3 in. long filled with 6-8 large tender peas of the best quality. A very popular variety.

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**Country Gentleman** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
92 days. Also known as Shoe Peg; a productive mid-season sweet corn and of very high quality; ears 7-8 in. long, filled with irregularity.

**Golden Bantam 8-rowed** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
80 days. The most popular Sweet Corn, plants 5-7 ft. tall, ears 5 1/2-6 1/2 inches long, 8 rows, golden kernels of the very best quality. Our opinion is that it is a better Sweet Corn than any of the hybrids.

**Stowell's Evergreen** Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00  
95 days. The most popular late white Sweet Corn, both for canning and for the home garden; ears 7 1/2-8 inches long, 16-20 rows of deep, meaty kernels of the very best quality; 7-8 ft. tall; used very much for canning.

**Adams Early** Pkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80  
75 days. White dent roasting corn, used mainly south of the Ohio River and throughout the South. Hardy ears 7-8 in. long, 12-14 rows, stalk 6 1/2 ft. tall.



## From Good Seed

# Podophyllum Emodi

Plant hunters, especially Kingdon Ward, led by the lure of strange and beautiful plant forms, have found the Himalayas an exciting hunting ground. Through their efforts our gardens have been enriched and made spicy.

Transported over precipitous mountain trails, their slopes sparkling with the jewels of unknown Rhododendron blossoms, across turbulent torrents swollen by melting snow from lofty peaks, the yak and pony caravans of these men have brought to America and England treasure, bundles of roots and seeds. For their multiplication and release to our gardens, we are thankful.

One plant to travel this route is Podophyllum emodi, exotic Himalayan mandrake, cousin of our native Podophyllum peltatum. Hardy in Vermont, virtually unknown in this country, it is a woodland plant of perfection in plant form, spring flower, and autumn fruit. Grown in rich moist woodland soil, half shade to shade, in early spring its interesting bronzy red enfolded umbrellas push up on fifteen inch stems, then open with the sheen of a newly shed Python. Through a slit in the palmate leaf the solitary upfacing flower opens, a white, pink flushed cup with golden stamens.

It is autumn, in fruit, however, that it really treats the eye. To suddenly come upon a colony of the bronzy umbrellas sheltering the amazing glowing crimson fruit, in size and shape of a goose-egg, will halt a gardener in his tracks with a gasp of disbelief.

Grown to front for the skinny shins of the gracefully arching Polygonatum comutum, as a contrast and color spot before a massed planting of Pteris nodulosa, or to cluster under Rhododendron and Pieris japonica, it is spectacular.

Fresh seed, planted in autumn to freeze, germinate surely, but slowly, o not disturb the flats, as six months or more may find seedlings pushing above the surface. Take a tip from our Podophyllum peltatum, let the plants colonize helter skelter.

On moonlight nights, in the half light before dawn, when Datura medeloides exhales its heavy fragrance, and the night flying moths are busy, visit your Podophyllum emodi plantation. You may hear the tinkle of yak bells, the toneless sing-song of its driver, or words of wisdom from an ageless lama.

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# Primula Kewensis

Primula kewensis is a hybrid that originated at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, over fifty years ago, and that, unlike most hybrids, freely produces fertile seed which breeds true. It develops basal rosettes of glossy, wavy-edged leaves, and flowers in winter. The yellow flowers are nearly an inch across, borne in one or two whorls on foot-high stems.

This plant is usually regarded as requiring cool greenhouse treatment, but it can be grown with ease by anyone who has a sunny basement window where the temperature will remain above freezing. Seed should be sown in early spring (freezing will not hurt the seeds) in rich loam. When the seedlings have two or three small true leaves they may be potted up singly in very small pots, or spaced about an inch apart in flats. As the plants increase in size, they should be shifted to larger pots; a 4" one should be large enough for the plant at flowering time.

During the summer the young plants should be kept outside in light shade, and of course kept well watered; when frost threatens they may be moved into the basement window, where they will keep growing and will come into flower in late winter.



## Calceolarias For Hardy Gardens

The seed of mixed species of Calceolaria received from Columbia is, of course, a grab bag, but one that will contain delightful surprises. Gardeners familiar with the incredible developments of the florist type of Calceolaria, but who have never seen the wild plants at home, will be totally unprepared for the amazing variety of form and habit exhibited by this genus. There are types with basal rosettes like a plantain, over which are borne branching sprays of large or small pouchflowers in yellow, pink, or blackish purple, there are little creeping shrubs that cling to cliffs, and that out of flower look almost exactly like a Dryas; there are shrubby types, looking like a heath, decorated with a profusion of tiny pouches. Any, or all of these, may come from a single packet.

Calceolarias vary as much in choice of soil and position as in habit of growth. The usual culture is in a cool peaty soil, with plenty of moisture. But there are many species which grow in nearly desert regions, for all the world like sage-brush on our western plains. These sorts will like dry soil, at least most of the year, and all the sun one can give them. It will probably be best to start the seeds in the usual fashion, in soil containing peat or leaf-mold, kept rather cool; then as soon as the young plants develop, segregate at least part of them according to their looks. Those which are de-

## Twelve Issues

So many of our readers have sent in their dollar for the catalog to come regularly, and we are pleased to know that so many value it so. The cost of printing a catalog keeps increasing continually resulting in the discontinuing of many seed catalogs; we, ourselves, were up against this problem and the present form has resulted, after many other trials. So much help can be given in our present form, not only in descriptions but in cultural practices, that in any other form would be entirely out of the question. Thousands of catalogs have been mailed out regularly for the past year and now we will have to discontinue many each month. For a spell we will hold our circulation the same, dropping non-interested names for the new ones coming in each day, therefore if you find a letter "X" on your front page, please consider it as an expiration notice, this being the last copy.

veloping a basal rosette will probably do best in a cool rich soil, in light shade, while the shrubby types will like a lighter soil, more sun and less water. However, not all one's eggs should be put in the same basket: try a few of each type in different soils and with varying amounts of sun. While most species re-

## Double Pouched Calceolaria Most Amazing Novelty

We have before us a most amazing novelty inasmuch as no Calceolaria variety showed a double bloom like that one up to now, but just a little "rooflet" to protect the pistil and the stamens as represented by the blossoms in the lower row of the drawing. In

## Directions For Using The Ferto Pot

FERTO-POTS may be plunged into the soil of greenhouse benches or hot beds or prepared in wooden flats, or in clay pots. Seeds, bulbs, or seedling plants may then be started in the pots, and, later, transplanted to open ground, FERTO-POT and all. This method gives quicker, better results with no wilt, no setback, to the plants in transplanting. Use a good friable potting soil such as is suitable for plants grown in clay pots.

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR FLATS. First, place  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of soil in bottom of the flat, then set in the FERTO-POTS as closely as possible, then fill in the pots and in between the pots, being sure to have the soil come up well over the pots as well as solidly in between and firm it well. FERTO-POTS are kiln dry and will take up twice their weight in water. Therefore, soak them thoroughly after they are placed in the flats and again, daily, for several days; thereafter water as required. Flats may thus be prepared in advance of planting, watered well, and stacked for use as needed.

QUICK METHOD FOR LARGER USERS. A quicker way to fill up flats that will appeal to large users is as follows: First, construct a frame just like a flat without bottom, being sure to have the inside surface perfectly smooth and make it about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch smaller, both width and length, than your regular flats. Now lay this form on a loose board and put in the FERTO-POTS bottom side up. This will make it much quicker and easier to fill in between the pots with soil which should be firmed well. Then take a regular flat and put it on top in an upside down position and turn the whole outfit over quickly so that pots and soil will drop out of the frame and into position in the flat. Fill the pots with water and let it soak away and then fill with soil for planting. After planting put a little more soil in to completely cover tops of pots.

YOU CAN USE CLAY POTS INSTEAD OF FLATS by putting either a No. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  or No. 3 in a 3-in. clay pot or a No. 3 in a 4-in. pot. Then soak well and proceed with planting. In transplanting simply lay the FERTO-POT out of the clay pot and put into the ground.

PLANTING ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC. Break up 1 to 4 FERTO-POTS (according to size of plant) and mix the pieces into the soil underneath the roots of the plant.

TULIPS, GLADIOLI AND OTHER BULBS. First, pot the bulbs up individually in FERTO-POTS after which pots and all go into the ground. Be sure to make the planting holes deep enough so that tops of bulbs are proper distance underground, (4 to 6 in. for tulips and gladioli.) Set in the potted bulbs and fill the holes a couple of times with water and let it soak away. Then fill the holes and firm down the soil.

LIQUID PLANT FOOD. A quick easy way to make it for your house plants is to soak up a FERTO-POT in some water, dilute to the color of weak tea, and apply as needed.

FERTO-POTS have taken the garden world by storm. Millions used.

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## Helleborus Or Christmas Rose

Fine as are all of the forms of Helleborus, or Christmas Rose, all, I believe, must yield pride of place to H. niger St. Brigid. This variety was found many years ago in the gardens of an ancient castle in County Cork. St. Brigid has immense pure white flowers of exquisite shape, and there are invariably two of them ideally placed on a long, stout stem. It is a superb variety.

Three years ago some seed were sown which had been saved from St. Brigid, and as they were put in as soon as they were ripe, they germinated quickly. If seed is kept for any length of time it will dormant for a year before it germinates.

The seedlings raised from that seed flowered this year and all of them are good; some have flowers richly suffused with rose, and others are immaculate in their purity. I have one plant amongst them whose flowers are wholly pink or soft rose, and I look forward to seeing this flower again after the plant has gained a little more strength through age. The flowers are wonderful for such a young plant and many of them had two on a stem and several had six petals instead of the usual five. The beautifully formed blossoms are very lovely, and in the centre of each there is a green ring which, along with the boss of golden stamens, intensifies the purity of the flower.

Many crosses have been made between H. niger and H. orientalis, and the fine varieties known as the Lenten roses are the result, but for some reason little crossing has been done between the varieties of the Christmas rose.

The true Christmas roses, the forms of H. niger, last well when cut and put in water; in fact, few flowers can vie with them in this respect. The flowers will last for as long as a month in perfect and unsullied purity, and they then gradually assume a green tint. They may last for six weeks before showing signs of fading.

Christmas roses love a position in semi-shade, and will amply repay liberal treatment in the way of manure. After planting, all they ask for is to be left alone for a year or two.

The Mossies seem to like a fairly rich soil such as suits many Primulas, and a fair amount of shade, though an occasional seedling will prosper in sun.

The Encrusted types requires a gritty soil and fairly sharp drainage, but the essentials are light shade and moisture. These make compact rosettes of grey leaves—green-grey, blue-grey, or just plain grey—with a beading of silver along the edge of each leaf. This beading is made up of tiny pits containing lime, from which it would at once be deduced that the plants require lime, but such is not the case, though most will be somewhat happier in a lime soil. In size the rosettes vary from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to 6 in. across, and quickly spread into fairly broad mats or humped domes. The leaves may be very narrow or fairly wide, straight or spoon-shaped. The flowers are plentiful on stems of 2 to 12 in., pure white, white with red dots, pink or rarely yellow. This group hybridizes very freely and a packet will give quite a variety of types, regardless of the seed parent.

The Kabschias are the choicest of this huge family, making very tiny rosettes of leaves quite varied in shape, and bearing one or more flowers on almost negligible stems. In many varieties the individual flowers are larger than the rosettes that produce them! The color range is extensive, from pure white through yellows and soft pinks to reds and purples. This group prospers under the same conditions as the encrusted group, but being so much smaller and even more shallow-rooted, needs more careful attention.

There are many other types of Saxifrage, extremely varied in appearance, but the ones mentioned above complete the choicest and best.

## Garden Supplies

### Pot Stakes

$\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Prices prepaid, painted white.				
Length	No to Carton	Wt. per Carton	Price	WS per Carton
4 inch	1000	3 lbs.	100	1000
5 inch	1000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	50c	\$3.41 UEL
6 inch	1000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	55c	\$3.59 TCS
10 inch	500	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	60c	\$3.92 TLS
SPECIAL GARDEN STAKES — $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, painted white, all prices prepaid.				
8 inch	250	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	\$1.10	\$2.28 WWS
10 inch	250	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	\$1.25	\$2.66 EES
SPECIAL GARDEN LABELS — $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, painted white, prepaid.				
12 inch	100	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	—	\$1.75 CFSS
COPPER WIRED TREE LABELS — painted white, $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, prepaid.				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	50c	\$4.08 TOS

Wholesale prices are for full cartons, none broken, and prices are NOT PREPAID; if wanted by parcel post add postage. On retail orders where above items are included in a "Not Prepaid" shipment, postage will be allowed.

### Sphagnum Moss

Milled Horticultural Grade Sphagnum is a high grade finely milled moss ideal for germinating seed; this comes in 5 lb. bags and every gardener should have a supply on hand. Each bag contains about 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. Postpaid, per bag, \$1.75. Regular sphagnum in bales, per bale, \$1.75 by express only, not prepaid.

### Vermiculite

(Terra-Lite Brand)

Of special use for seed beds, for cuttings and in potting soil. All retail prices are post paid, postage will be allowed where shipped in collect shipments; wholesale prices are NOT prepaid.

4 qt. packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	12 pkgs. to Paper Carton, TUS	48c
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel package, 3 lbs.	6 pkgs. to Paper Carton, TFE	93c
2 bushel package, 12 lbs.		each C.F.T \$2.30

### Perfect Garden Labels

Markings made with an ordinary lead pencil will last for years. It also can be changed by a stiff pencil eraser. They are a dull green color, do not spall the garden picture; are heavier than water and thus will not float away as wooden labels do, in the spring if you happen to have some high water for a short spell. In seed orders, we will be pleased to include even single labels, but where ordered alone in small quantities, please add 10c extra postage. Otherwise the prices are postpaid. Border Labels: length 5 in., width marking space, 2 in.—Doz. \$1.25. Show Garden Labels: length 7 in., marking space,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.—Doz. \$1.50. Tie-On Labels, with copper wire, for shrubs, trees, etc.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, 5c each, Doz. 50c; 100, \$3.60.

### Plant Flats

Made of Southern Pine, 18" long, 11" wide, 3" deep, not nailed up. Approximate weight per flat, 4 lbs. In bundles of 25 at 23c each, FOB Lansing, Mich. Less than 25 at 25c each.

### Ferto - Pots

Organic pots which can be set in ground with plants, retains moisture, adds humus and manure to the soil. 12 pots to a box. No 2 size, 50c per box; No. 3, 75c per box; not prepaid. Each bag contains about 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. Postpaid, per bag, \$2.25.



## Rudbeckias

There are three common native species of an outspoken yellow, similar in hue. They thrive naturally in the drier and poorer soils but reward you with a more golden abundance where the soil is heavier and richer.

Golden Glow is the one that has been the most widely distributed. It makes a glowing spot in the off-scope but needs the support of low shrubs to hide its long legs. The foliage becomes heavily coated with mildew under the same conditions of weather when its parent, *R. laciniata*, nearby will not be mildewed at all. This is a point in favor of the latter, to which may be added a second one, that of more decorative value and individual beauty.

Black-eyed Susan is remarkably constant in the fixity of its species.

## HERBS — GARDEN AND MEDICINAL

**ANGELICA (an-JEL-ikah)** (*Angelica archangelica*). A stout herb to 12 ft. growing on low ground and makes a striking picture by side of stream, perennial. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

**ANISE (An-is)** (*Pimpinella anisum*). Parsley Family. The leaves and seeds used for flavoring in cookery and also in medicine. Annual to 2 ft. and easily grown. Sow seed in April in rows where plants are to grow. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

**BALM, LEMON** (*Melissa officinalis*). An aromatic sweet herb of Mint Family, used in seasoning, in liquors and medicine; grows 2 ft. tall, leaves have a decided lemon odor and flavor. Easily grown from seed, sown late in fall or early in spring. Pkt. 20c; Oz. \$1.00.

**BASIL, Bush or Dwarf** (*Basil*). (*Ocimum basilicum minimum*). Sweet herb of Mint family esteemed for flavoring; is an annual, tender and should be planted where plants are to grow, or planted directly to garden, thin plants to 6-12" apart and in rich soil plants will continue to develop leaves after being cut. Cut the leaves as blossoms form, hang up in bunches to dry; plants can be lifted in fall for green leaves during the winter. This type grows 2 ft. tall. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c.

**BASIL, Tall Green** (*Basil*). A taller strain of Basil and much used in seasoning, marked by gardeners, etc. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

**BORAGE (BUR-ah)** (*Borago officinalis*). Attractive plant, 18" tall, with pretty sky-blue flowers in clusters, likes by bees. Upper leaves and flowers used in salads, the lower leaves are cooked like spinach; the fresh foliage has a cucumber flavor and adds a cooling touch to salads. Space plants 2-3 ft. apart, hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c.

**CARAWAY (KAR-ah-way)** (*Carum carvi*). An annual or biennial whose seeds are used to flavor bread, cakes, confections and cheese; easily grown from early spring sown seeds, where plants are to stand, for two seasons. The young shoots and leaves may be used to flavor salads. Sow few radish seed to mark your row. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 35c.

**CARDOON (KAHR-DOON)** Smooth Spanish (*Cynara cardunculus*). Grown for its branched stalks and thick main root, sown early where plants are to grow, in hills 18-24" apart. Water during dry periods to keep foliage to der, in fall treat like Celery and later they will be ready to eat like Celery or Endive. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 30c.

**CELERY, SOUP** (*Apium graveolens*). Plain leaf type best suited for use in flavoring soups, either in green state or dried. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c.

**CHEVRIL (CHUR-vil)** (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). Plain leaf Chevril, of Parsley Family, whose parsley leaves are used in flavoring salads. Grows 18-24". Sow seeds in early spring or late fall, in any good garden soil, some shade best and produces leaves for use in 6-10 weeks. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

**CHEVRIL (CHUR-vil)** (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). Curled leaf Chevril. Similar to the plain leaf Chevril, except the curled leaves can be used more for garnishing, similar to curled Parsley. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

**CHICORY, Brussels Witlof** (*Chicorium intybus*). A perennial herb, the roots of which can be dried and used as a substitute for coffee; the leaves are used when young and tender as greens or those of the older plant are blanched much as is Celery. The leaves are forced during fall and winter to produce loose white or pink leaves or witlof or French endive. Sow early in spring, thinly in rows 18" apart, thin to 6" in row. Dig roots in fall, cutting tops to 1" and store in pit or root cellar; for witlof, shorten the roots to 8-9", cutting the lower end, bury upright in damp sand or soil covering tops with 6-8 inches of the soil and keep at about 60 degrees; in 2-3 weeks the blanched heads 5-6" long can be cut for use. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$2.00.

**CHICORY, van Spronsen's** (*Chicorium intybus*). A special strain of Brussels Witlof. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

**CHIVES (Chyvs)** (*Allium schoenoprasum*). Perennial developing a thick grass-like tuft and valued for their mild onion-like flavor, the green stems being used in salads, soups, etc. The often the leaves are cut the stronger the plant will grow. Sow seeds early in drills in rows 2-3 ft. apart. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 30c.

**CORN SALAD** (*Valerianella locusta*, var., *olitoria*). Dutch Broad Leaf, Large Seeded. Also known as Felchus, Veitchost and Lamb-

In millions of flowers observed, there was no variation. In a field with several acres of blossoms, there was but one having partly maroon rays. Maroon variations are now available in the trade.

A vigorous member of the tribe is the cone flower *R. purpurea*, whose prominent blossoms with drooping purple rays quickly commands your attention. It's deep root guarantees a food supply when many other plants have withered from the August heat and dryness.

—Arthur G. Eldridge

**ACACIA SEED**

Seed of Acacia keeps for years and are most durable even in some species it has shown some viability after 68 years.

The seed has a hard coat and can be scarified, treated with hot water or soaked in sulfuric acid.

Try planting the seed in wood ashes, with some dirt.

lettuce. Grown in early spring or late fall as a pot-herb or salad; seed sown in early fall, some plants will get large enough for fall use and the balance with mulching can be carried over for early use. Plant in rows 12 inches apart, in rows 12 inches apart; they do not do well during the hot summer. The leaves are mixed with mustard, pepper grass or water cress, as a salad. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c.

**CRESS** (*Lepidium sativum*). Pepper Grass. Plain leaved. Annual growing quickly and making the best greens for garnishing and for salads; the richer the soil the better, plant in rows 12" apart in earliest spring and at weekly intervals till middle of May. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

—Curled or Double Leaved. Makes nicer leaves for garnishing as well as for salads. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

—Large Leaf French. A large leaf strain. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 40c.

**CRESS, American Upland or Winter Cress** (*Barbarea vernaprococa*). A hardy biennial; sown early in the Spring in rich soil, the leaves are ready in late mid-summer; being hardy they will be ready for use in the spring following cutting before flower stems develop. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c.

**CRESS, TRUE WATER** (*Nasturtium officinalis*). Low trailing perennial growing in wet ground and springs, easily grown from seed and best for greens in early spring or fall. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 30c.

**DILL** (*Anethum graveolens*). Of Parsley Family, grown for its seeds which are used in flavoring dill pickles. Sow early in spring or late in fall, in rows 18" apart, thinning to 8-10" in the row. When ripe cut the heads, drying them on canvas and then thrashing out the seeds, which can be stored in cloth bags in a dry place. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 35c.

**FENNEL, Long Sweet** (*Foeniculum vulgare*). Hardy perennial grown as an annual for its aromatic seeds and fragrant young leaves, both used in flavoring; seeds are slow to germinate, so sow early in the spring, give full sun and ordinary care. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

—Florentine. (*F. vulgare*, var. *dulce*). Has greatly enlarged leaf bases from a bulb-like base, 3-4 in. in diameter; the bulbs are blanched by covering with earth and then cooked as a vegetable but the stalks which resemble anise-flavored celery, can be eaten raw. Make plantings every two weeks, growth rapid. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

**SWEET FENNEL, Sicily** (*Foeniculum vulgare*). Similar to Florentine or Florence Fennel, and having a very broad base or "apple" is extra tender. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

**HOARHOUND** (*Marrubium vulgare*). An aromatic perennial with woolly white foliage and whitish flowers; used mainly in flavoring candies; plant thrives in dry soil. Pkt. 20c.

**HYSSOP (HIS-up)** (*Hyssopus officinalis*). Hardy perennial herb or sub-shrub grown as a culinary and medicinal herb and as an ornamental; grow from seed sown early in spring or late fall, transplant in early summer to 12-18" apart, limy soils best. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

**LAVENDER, absinthium**. Shrubby plant and grown as a source for absinthe, hardy and easily grown. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 50c.

**LAVENDER, TRUE** (*Lavandula spica*). Not real hardy in N. and must be protected with a good mulch of straw; they develop their best fragrance when grown in a dry, light, limy, friable soil in full sun, the soil not too rich. Grown for an ornament as well as for its leaves which are dried, giving off its rich fragrance for which it is valued. Start early in spring indoors or try planting it outdoors in Nov. Pkt. 25c; 3 for 55c.

**LEEK** (*Allium porrum*). A hardy biennial with a solid onion flavor grown for its thick leaves and stem and used as asparagus or for seasoning soups and meat dishes. Sow seeds early in Spring in a seed bed, transplanting when 3" tall, 1-2" apart in flats; plant in light rich moist but well drained soil in rows with the plants 12-18" apart, setting them half their height in soil and gradually draw earth around stems as they grow. The plants can be dug for winter use, placing them in a cold frame or cool cellar having a low temperature. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40.

**LOVAGE** (*Levisticum officinale*). A perennial herb growing to 6 ft. with glossy dark green leaves and greenish-yellow flowers in umbels, hardy as for N. as Pz. and all, best in deep rich soil, easy to grow. Cultivated for its aromatic fruits. Pkt. 15c.

**RHUBARB** (*Rheum rhabarbarum*). White Rhubarb is commonly increased by division of the

## Birds and Flowers

In the recent issue of the Sair Catalog of Rare and Popular Flower Seeds, I note with a great deal of interest, the article entitled Delphinium Suggestions.

I had that same experience as John H. Davis of Lynchburg, Va., regarding the disappearance of some of my choice plants, always the largest (about three inches high) or as soon as their true leaves appeared. In the evening, some plants would be almost large enough to transplant—the next morning they simply were not there.

One morning just after daylight, I heard a contented twitter just outside our kitchen window. There was a Merry Brown Thrush going down the row pulling out and eating the largest seedlings, leaving the smaller ones for next time.

Here is the remedy: Get the smallest mesh chicken wire, fold in the center to form an arched tent, and place it over the row. This will not interfere with sun, air and watering and is high enough to allow plenty of room for growth.

Mrs. Harold M. Gould

● **FRANKLINIA** (Continued from Page 1)

mass of glowing orange stamens. The spicy, exotic fragrance is of the East, characteristic of the Thea family, to which Franklinia is related. From mid-August until frost the procession of flowers continues with the added color of crimson and gold leaves heralding Jack Frost's approach. Pick one with a leaf or two, occasionally, and float in a small crystal bowl, for indoor delight.

In 1942, one tree sickened, dropped its foliage, and forced pruning destroyed the symmetry. Blossoming was scant and foliage showed decided dissatisfaction with its diet and location. A stiff feeding of cotton seed meal, and light weekly applications of Vigoro in solution, appeared to keep the planting alive, but vigor and health did not return; no appreciable growth was made. 1943 failed to produce a single flower on either tree. A change of location appeared to be the only means of saving both trees.

Early in 1944, the results of experiments carried out by Dr. Frederick V. Colville, on rooted Franklinia cuttings came to my attention. The experiments were simple and conclusive: A number of cuttings similar in growth and appearance were selected. One half were planted in ordinary garden soil, the other half in strongly acid soil. The cuttings in acid soil grew, maintained vigorous leaf tone; for the ones in neutral soil, growth ceased and they began dropping foliage. Here was the answer to the problem, symptoms corresponded to my experience. To further prove the definite need for acid, part of the sick cuttings were potted in acid soil and immediately put out foliage and made new growth.

Determined to test the proof of Dr. Colville's experiment, it was decided not to move the two trees, but to try a diet of Aluminum Sulphate and Vigoro on alternate week ends, beginning in early spring of 1944. The immediate effect was startling! Both trees responded with vigor, deep green foliage, new growth, and an abundance of bloom which lasted until frost.

Little or no pruning is necessary but remember blossoms are formed on the season's new growth. Early spring is best for this work. Fine feeding roots grow at the surface, take care in cultivating. Because of this surface mat of roots, a mulch of straw or leaves in autumn, and of humus and peat in spring is beneficial.

—D. Todd Gresham

root, growing it from seed is a much easier method, cheaper and above all plants from seed are much stronger and better growers. It comes very true to type as well. Sow seed early in the Spring, growing them in a rich soil, transplanting them as they get size and finally set out in rows 4-5 ft. apart both ways. They stand a good amount of manure.

—Goliah. A red stem variety that is used very much. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

—Queen Victoria. An English variety, very popular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. 80c.

**ROCKET-SALAD** (*Eruca sativa*). Rocket. Used as greens. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c.

**ROSEMARY** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy shrubby plant grown chiefly for its aromatic leaves used in seasoning as well as an oil used in medicines. Grows 6 ft. and lasts for years with a little winter protection; prefers dry, well drained soils. Pkt. 25c; Oz. \$1.50.

**RUE** (*Ruta graveolens*). Perennial shrubby plant to 3 ft. with yellowish flowers; has medicinal properties as well as ornamental. Pkt. 25c.

**SWEET BASIL** (*Ocimum basilicum*). Easily grown tender annual, 1 ft. Leaves delightfully clove-very useful culinary herb, used in seasoning soups, salads, cottage cheese, chopped meats or sausages. Plant 6-10" apart, thrives in light warm soils. Cut in bundles to dry. Plants can be potted for winter growing. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 45c.

**SAGE** (*Salvia officinalis*). Hardy perennial, easily grown; plant early in spring or in Nov. The leaves are dried and used as seasoning in meats, sausages, stuffings and cheeses. Space 2 1/2-3 ft. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 80c.

**SAVORY, Winter**. (*Satureja montana*). A perennial herb or sub-shrub that is grown and used much like the Summer Savory. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c.

**SUMMER SAVORY** (*Satureja hortensis*). Hardy annual and very useful culinary herb, the aromatic leaves being used, either green or dried, for flavoring salads, sauces, stuffings, soups and stews. Start seed in pans on account of their small size, transplanting as soon as large enough, spacing 15" apart, thriving in good garden soil and full sun. It is very famous for its flavor in green string beans and should be grown in all beans sections. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c.

**SCORZONERA (skaur-zoh-NEE-rah)** (*Scorzonera hispanica*). A hardy perennial herb grown as an annual for its long slender roots known as Black-or-Spanish Salsify. The young leaves can also be used in salads. Grow it the same as Parsnips or Salsify. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

**SCURVEY GRASS** (*Cochlearia officinalis*). A small herb of Mustard Family grown for its medicinal properties also as a salad, prefers cool and partially shaded soil. Pkt. 15c.

**SORREL, Mammoth Lyon**. Rumex. Low growing perennial with sour leaves used in salads or to flavor salads. This is an improved variety much used in Europe and well worth growing where a market is available. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

**SWEET MARJORAM** (*Origanum marjorana*). Perennial best grown as an annual in the N.; leaves used green in summer and dried for winter, excellent for salads when green and for seasoning soups, meats, poultry and cheese when dried. Seeds are small and best started in seed pan and transplanted out, 12-15" apart. For drying gather leaves just before they flower. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 35c.

**TANSY French** (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Common Tansy. Perennial to 3 ft., grown in the garden for ornament, in herb garden for its medicinal properties and for flavoring, easily grown. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 80c.

**THYME** (*Thymus vulgaris*). Hardy perennial, growing to 8" tall with lavender flowers, grown both for ornament in border or rock garden and for its flavor, the fresh tops being used in garnishing and the leaves either dried or fresh, chopped and used in a wide variety of cooked foods. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, spacing 10-12" apart.

**WORMWOOD** (*Artemisia vulgaris*). Mugwort or Mother Wort. Tall plant with stems often purple and leaves fragrant, green above and white beneath, flower heads yellow in spikes. Plants are aromatic, the tops and leaves being the parts dried, perennial. Pkt. 20c.

## Hardy Cyclamen

By C.R. Worth

Like delicate butterflies poised for flight are the blossoms of the hardy cyclamen, as they brighten the garden in the dull days of late summer and fall. Dainty and small in leaf and flower, they lack the obese glory of their greenhouse relatives, and are happily at home in the cooler spots of the rock garden and in light woodland.

There is a number of species scattered around the Mediterranean region, from the Swiss Alps to Asia Minor and the Caucasus. Some flower in fall, others in winter and early spring, and most are hard to come by. Not all are hardy in northern gardens, but the two loveliest are both hardy and reasonably obtainable.

*Cyclamen europaeum* has slightly marbled leaves almost exactly like those of the greenhouse varieties on a smaller scale. On stems of at most four inches, flowers of bright crimson, inch-long, hover from August until late in the fall.

*Cyclamen neapolitanum* has jagged ivy-like leaves, beautifully marbled, which appear with the flowers and vanish in late winter or early spring. Its flowers are of clear rose pink or rarely an exquisite white; in size of bloom and in height they match *C. europaeum*.

Less frequently available is *C. coum*, a tiny plant with much smaller flowers of intense magenta in very late winter or earliest spring. Its hardness is questionable, but it, or a plant close to it, lived for some years in the open in central New York. *C. repandum* has never survived to flowering in my alpine house, and other names which may be met are of even less reliably hardy species; all of these should, however, be completely hardy south of Philadelphia.

Seeds of the hardy cyclamen all too often cause disappointment by failing to germinate, yet all that is necessary to secure a good stand is to soak the seeds in luke-warm water for 4 hours before sowing. They should be planted in pots containing an inch of drainage material at the bottom, and filled with a mixture of equal parts loam, sand and either leafmold or peat; a quarter inch of covering is ample. The pot should be covered with glass or building paper to preserve moisture, and set in a cool place; freezing is unnecessary, but does not seem to be harmful. In two to three months, after a tiny translucent brown corn has been formed, a single true leaf will appear. Now the pot should be uncovered and set in a lightly shaded position, and the young plants should be kept growing as long as possible the first season. Eventually the cornlets will go dormant, and will remain in that condition until the next summer; during dormancy, they must never be allowed to dry out. It is probably best not to remove them from the seed-pot until the little corns are at least 1/2 inch across, when they are ready to be put in their permanent positions. They will flower in two to three years, depending on the amount of development made the first season.

Cyclamen prefer soil rich in leafmold and lime, as well as some shade. Here they are grown at the base of the rock garden, on the north side of rocks. In England, they are often planted under trees and in shrubbery, where the corns eventually grow to immense size and produce hundreds of blooms. As yet they are too scarce and precious in this country to be trusted in any but the choicest of positions, which must be carefully marked to avoid disturbance of the plants during their early summer dormancy.

ing, or the seed can be buried in a mixture of sand and peat, to be forgotten until after the second winter, when it should be taken from container, planted and covered with one eighth inch of soil.

Ilex does not thrive in a full sun location, but will do very well in part shade and part sun.

## Raising Holly From Seed

The seed of Ilex or Holly can be stratified in moist sand. In nature it will germinate in one to three years. Due to its hard seed coat and dormant embryo, germination is usually slow and difficult. None of the mechanical methods to hasten germination seems to be effective here.

Probably the best treatment is to sow seed in the fall, mulching it well during the winter. In the spring, if enough seedlings have responded, they may be transferred to permanent location, and the bed abandoned. However, if few or no seeds have germinated, leave the bed, mulching it well again the second winter, and if necessary, the third, when the seed should have shown results of care.

With Ilex opaca, it is best to stratify the seed first for one month at 75 degrees before sowing.

## GINSENG — ARALIA

The seed has a hard coat and is best planted as soon as ripe in the fall so as to be stratified over winter.

# The SAIER SEED CATALOG

*of* RARE FLOWERS *with*

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